

**Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)
accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the
Republic of Suriname**

Produced by Asesoramiento Ambiental Estratégico (AAE),
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Table of contents

Acknowledgements.....	1
Abbreviations	1
Executive summary	4
1. Introduction	6
1.1. Forests and forest-dependent communities in Suriname	6
1.2. Social and environmental issues in and beyond the forest sector	12
1.3. REDD+ and transition towards a Green Economy	15
1.4. Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)	16
1.5. Relevant REDD+ safeguards and guidance	17
2. Aims, scope and limitations of the SESA.....	18
2.1. Aims of the SESA	18
2.2. Scope of the SESA.....	18
2.3. Limitations of the SESA	19
3. Methodology.....	20
3.1. Analytical elements	21
3.2. Participatory elements	22
4. Main findings	24
4.1. Social and environmental issues and priorities	24
Introduction.....	24
Results	25
4.2. REDD+ readiness and enabling conditions.....	27
Introduction.....	27
Results	29
4.3. Potential benefits and risks of REDD+ Policies and Measures.....	38
Introduction.....	38
Results	39
4.4. Promoting benefits and mitigating risks in REDD+ implementation	45
4.5. REDD+ benefits and risks under different scenarios.....	60
5. SESA conclusions and recommendations	60
5.1. Social and environmental issues in and beyond the forest sector	60
5.2. Enabling conditions	62
5.3. Implementing PAMs while promoting benefits and reducing risks.....	68
5.4. Action matrix.....	72
6. Use of the SESA findings	79

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

6.1. The Environmental and Social Management Framework.....	79
6.2. Incorporation of findings into the development of Suriname's National REDD+ Vision and Strategy.....	79
References	81
Annex A: Generic	84
Annex A.1 Participants list of the first national workshop	84
Annex A.2 Schedule of community consultations	88
Annex A.3 Table 5: Results from identification of social and environmental issues and effects on livelihoods from local community consultations contrasted with the three main problems identified in surveys	89
Annex A.4: Questionnaire results: REDD+ enabling conditions – technical statements	94
Annex A.5: Questionnaire results: REDD+ enabling conditions – non-technical statements	99
Annex A.6: Detailed results from the gender baseline survey conducted at the first national workshop.....	103
Annex A.7: Detailed results from the comparative data of the community survey regarding gender	114
Annex A.8: Guiding questions to identify social and environmental benefits of PAMs	120
Annex A.9: Guiding questions to identify social and environmental risks of PAMs	122
Annex A.10: Detailed results from identification of benefits and risks of different PAMs	125
Annex B: Community consultation reports and survey results	150
Annex B.1: Erowarte (Kaliña/mixed)	151
Annex B.2: Apoera (Lokono/mixed)	190
Annex B.3: Matta (Lokono/mixed).....	226
Annex B.4: Kwamalasamutu (Trio).....	258
Annex B.5: Apetina (Wayana)	292
Annex B.6: Bekiokondre, Deboö, Pikinslee (Saramaka)	319
Annex B.7: Langatabiki (Paramaka).....	381
Annex B.8: Diitabiki (Ndyuka).....	416
Annex B.9: Pusugrunu (Matawai)	456
Annex B.10: Witagron (Kwinti).....	487
Annex B.11: Cottica aan de Lawa (Aluku)	518

List of figures

Figure 1: Distribution of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Suriname (Source: The Amazon Conservation Team 2010)	9
Figure 2: Focus of investment, outcomes of REDD+ Investment Scenario vs. Business-as-Usual Investment Scenario (amended from Sukhdev et al. 2011)	15
Figure 3: Enabling conditions of REDD+, underlying assumptions and topics included in the SESA (figure derived from information included in Brockhaus et al. 2015)	29

List of boxes

Box 1: Declining availability of wild meat and its multiple drivers	14
Box 2: Most relevant World Bank Operational Principles in the context of the FCPF REDD+ Readiness Fund and their objectives (FCPF 2012)	17
Box 3: Example for how social and environmental issues can undermine REDD+ Policies and Measures	24

List of tables

Table 1: Classification of forest according to the Forest Management Act of the Republic of Suriname and details regarding location and size of the different forest categories (NH and SBB 2006; FAO 2014; Republic of Suriname 2015)	6
Table 2: Indigenous and tribal communities of the Republic of Suriname (adapted from Smith 2016, Ministerie voor Regionale Ontwikkeling 2014), their geographic distribution and villages consulted as part of the development of the National REDD+ Vision and Strategy	7
Table 3: Pre-identified issues in and beyond the forest sector as introduced at the first national workshop	25
Table 4: Results from ranking of social and environmental issues at the first national workshop (highest per column and highest total marked in red)	25
Table 5: Status of REDD+ readiness elements and further information on planned progress	28
Table 6: Number of people who have or have not heard of REDD+ before in each location where community consultations took place	32
Table 7: Summary results from the gender baseline survey conducted at the first national workshop	35
Table 8: Summary results from the comparative data of the community survey regarding gender	37
Table 9: Assessment of how achieving identified benefits under REDD+ can contribute to achieving objectives of national PLRs and international conventions	47
Table 10: Identified risk categories, safeguards triggered (WB = World Bank Operational Policies, Cancun = UNFCCC Cancun Safeguards, GCF = Green Climate Fund Safeguards), existing PLRs addressing the risks, gaps in PLRs and potential mitigation measures	50
Table 11: Comparison of identified social and environmental issues and elements of the National REDD+ Strategy that can help address these issues	60

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Table 12: Action matrix summarizing SESA recommendations, including measures to address anticipated social and environmental risks and impacts.....	73
Table 13: Identification of benefits and risks of promoting alternative sources of income at the first national workshop	125
Table 14: Identification of benefits and risks of promoting alternative sources of income in Community Consultations	125
Table 15: Identification of benefits and risks of creating a structure for better enforcement of logging activities at the first national workshop	130
Table 16: Identification of benefits and risks of introducing more efficient procedures for logging activities at the first national workshop	130
Table 17: Identification of benefits and risks of developing spatial land use plans for REDD+ at the first national workshop	131
Table 18: Identification of benefits and risks of streamlining policy for gold mining concessions and other extractive activities at the first national workshop	132
Table 19: Identification of benefits and risks of streamlining regulations and improving coordination of land use policy for mining and logging in Community Consultations	132
Table 20: Identification of benefits and risks of increasing transparency in the mining sector at the first national workshop	135
Table 21: Identification of benefits and risks of introducing environmentally and socially responsible permit requirement and less harmful methods in Community Consultations.....	136
Table 22: Identification of benefits and risks of regulating permits and timber exploitation in Community Consultations	138
Table 23: Identification of benefits and risks of involving ITPs in issuing and compliance with permits (FPIC) and with monitoring concessions, recognizing ITP rights in Community Consultations	142
Table 24: Identification of benefits and risks of improving the Nature Conservation Law, addressing ITP rights in relation to protected areas and engagement in monitoring in Community Consultations	146

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Abbreviations

AAE	Asesoramiento Ambiental Estratégico, in English Strategic Environmental Advice
ACT	Amazon Conservation Team
BeRT	Benefits and Risks Tool of the UN-REDD Programme
BP	Bank Procedures (referring to the World Bank)
BGA	Bureau Gender Affairs
CBO	Community Based Organization
CELOS	Center for Agricultural Research in Suriname
CI/CI-Suriname	Conservation International/Conservation International Suriname
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna
C-MRV	Community Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
DDFDB+	Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Barriers to REDD+ Activities
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent/Consultation
FRL/FREL	Forest Reference Levels/Forest Reference Emission Levels
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH, literally translated German Society for International Cooperation
GLIS	Geographic Land Information System
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HFLD	High Forest cover Low Deforestation
HKV	Houtkap Vergunning, Communal Wood Cutting License, i.e. the old version of community forests, today not issued anymore
IACAC	Inter-American Convention against Corruption
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ITPs	Indigenous and Tribal Peoples
ITTA	International Tropical Timber Agreement
LBB	Dienst 's Lands Bosbeheer, Forest Service
L-Decrees	National Legal Framework on Land Tenure

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

MD	Mining Decree
MI-GLIS	Management Instituut voor Grondregistratie en Land Information Systeem
Min-LVV	Ministerie van Landbouw, Veeteelt en Visserij, Ministry for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery
Min-ROGB	Ministerie van Ruimtelijke Ordening, Grond- and Bosbeheer, Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forest Management
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
MUMA	Multiple Use Management Area
NB	Natuur Beheer, Nature Conservation Division of Min-ROGB
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMOS	Nationaal Instituut voor Milieu en Ontwikkeling in Suriname, National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname
NS	National Strategy, referring to National REDD+ Strategy of Suriname
NTFPs	Non-Timber Forest Products
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OP	Operating Policy (referring to World Bank OPs)
OP 2017-2021	Development Plan of the Republic of Suriname
PAMs	Policies and Measures
PES	Payments for Ecosystem Services
PLRs	Policies, Laws and Regulations
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRODOC	Project Document
PS	Performance Standard
RACs	REDD+ Assistants Collective
RBF	Results Based Finance
RBP	Results Based Payments
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation in developing countries, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SBB	Stichting voor Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht, Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SIS	Safeguard Information System
UN	United Nations
UN Development	United Nations Development Programme (formerly UNDP)
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-REDD Programme	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
VIDS	Vereniging van Inheemse Dorpshoofden in Suriname, Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname
VSG	Vereniging van Saramaccanse Gezagsdragers, Association of Saramaka Authorities

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

W:M ratio	Women to Men ratio
WB	World Bank
WISE REDD+	Widening Informed Stakeholder Engagement for REDD+
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

Executive summary

The Republic of Suriname is outstanding in its high percentage forest cover, amounting to 93% of its terrestrial area. Deforestation to date has been very limited, qualifying it as a High Forest cover Low Deforestation (HFLD) country. REDD+, the international mechanism incentivizing actions that are Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and forest carbon stock enhancement, can help maintain Suriname's high forest cover into the future by addressing the different drivers of both deforestation and forest degradation.

Suriname is currently preparing for REDD+ implementation. One standard element of this so-called "REDD+ readiness phase" is the development of a National REDD+ Strategy that describes the Policies and Measures through which Suriname's overall aims for REDD+ shall be reached. In line with requirements of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), which is financially supporting Suriname's REDD+ readiness phase, a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) was conducted alongside the development of Suriname's National REDD+ Strategy.

A SESA for REDD+ aims to assess the potential social and environmental benefits and risks of the Policies and Measures (PAMs) included in the National REDD+ Strategy in order to develop ways to promote REDD+ benefits and avoid, or where this is impossible, minimize and manage, potential REDD+ risks. This is achieved by combining analytical and participatory elements into a comprehensive assessment of social and environmental issues, enabling conditions and stakeholders' views and concerns regarding the Policies and Measures suggested for inclusion into the country's National REDD+ Strategy.

The present report describes the SESA process realized in Suriname as part of the development of Suriname's National REDD+ Strategy and presents its findings and conclusions.

The participatory elements of Suriname's SESA process included two national workshops and a series of community consultations. By November 2017, the SESA process had reached out to over 800 stakeholders from a range of different backgrounds, including government, NGO, private sector, academia, civil society organizations, indigenous peoples groups and local community members. The community consultations and surveys covered all ten (10) different communities inhabiting the vast forest areas of Suriname's interior, accumulating the views of more than 660 local community members. Cultural sensitivity and gender issues were taken into special consideration throughout the participatory elements of Suriname's SESA.

Three main topical areas were investigated:

1. **Social and environmental issues** in and beyond the forest sector in Suriname: The aim of assessing these issues was to generate an in-depth understanding of the issues of concern, their geographic variation and the extent to which REDD+ implementation might be able to address these issues.
2. **Enabling conditions** for REDD+ implementation: The aim of identifying and assessing the status of enabling conditions was to understand necessary requirements for successful and sustainable implementation of REDD+, analyze to what extent the developed National REDD+ Strategy might be able to establish such enabling conditions and identify additionally required actions to ensure enabling conditions will be established over time and to further strengthen the National REDD+ Strategy.
3. **Potential REDD+ benefits and risk**: The aim of identifying and assessing potential REDD+ benefits and risks was to generate understanding of the REDD+ benefits and risks that stakeholders are concerned about and to use this understanding as a basis for suggesting ways for how benefits can be promoted and risks avoided or minimized and managed.

The accompanying range of analytical elements of the SESA process aimed at preparing the participatory elements (e.g. through preparation of the methodology and material for the first national workshop), and at assessing their findings. Additional analytical work was required for specific work steps of the SESA, such

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

as assessing the extent to which existing Policies, Laws and Regulations (PLRs) address identified REDD+ risks in order to identify ways and means to close potential gaps in existing PLRs.

The social and environmental issues of greatest concern, i.e. as identified in the first national workshop and in the community consultations, were lack of recognition of the rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, pollution (mainly from mining operations), lack of income generating and education opportunities and loss of cultural heritage. The National REDD+ Strategy addresses several of these issues at least to some extent.

The assessment of enabling conditions revealed a need for increased efforts to strengthen institutions that will be involved with REDD+ implementation, enhance monitoring, control and enforcement, address inconsistencies in the current legal framework relevant for REDD+ and build necessary capacities among different stakeholders and especially at local community level. The assessment also confirmed the importance of applying culturally and gender sensitive approaches in REDD+ implementation.

The SESA process identified a number of potential REDD+ benefits, ranging from the creation of income opportunities to empowerment, land tenure security and biodiversity conservation. If obtained, these benefits can make a substantial contribution to achieving the aims of existing policies and international conventions. The list of potential risks from REDD+, however, is equally long and includes, for instance, the risk of corruption, increased conflicts, restricted access to resources, and overexploitation from tourism. Those risks would trigger a number of relevant REDD+ safeguards. The analysis of established Policies, Laws and Regulations in Suriname concluded that these do not comprehensively address all of the identified risks. The National REDD+ Strategy includes Policies and Measures that can help further reduce certain risks but a few gaps still remain.

The conclusions from the findings of the SESA process were translated into a series of suggested actions, included in the SESA Action Matrix. In developing the actions, it was specifically tried to address the identified gaps in existing Policies, Laws and Regulations to avoid or minimize and manage potential REDD+ risks. Implementing the SESA Action Matrix would thus help to further strengthen enabling conditions in country, to increase the level of support of the REDD+ mechanism amongst stakeholders in Suriname, and to overall reduce potential REDD+ risks and favor benefits. The suggested actions are divided into short-, medium- and long-term actions and spread across six priorities:

- 1) Clarification of topics currently unclear and causing mistrust or confusion;
- 2) Resolution of existing conflicts over land use and concessions;
- 3) Institutional and governance strengthening;
- 4) Strengthening of gender inclusive REDD+ implementation;
- 5) Local-level capacity building as preparation for REDD+ implementation; and
- 6) Additional measures to enhance benefits and reduce risks from REDD+ implementation.

The SESA Action Matrix presents a direct input into Suriname's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for REDD+. The ESMF is the main output of the SESA process as it contains the guiding principles for the management of social and environmental benefits and risks of REDD+ implementation in the Republic of Suriname. Its implementation will establish a solid base for a sustainable and successful REDD+ mechanism that benefits people and nature in Suriname.

1. Introduction

1.1. Forests and forest-dependent communities in Suriname

Suriname lies just above the equator between 2° and 6° N and 54° and 58° W; it has a typical tropical moist climate with a daily average temperature of 27.5° C. Mean annual rainfall ranges from 1500 mm on the coast to 2500 mm in the higher central and southern areas of the country. Its 15.3 million hectares of forests cover about 93% of the country. These tropical rainforests store about 11.9 gigatons of carbon. (Government of Suriname 2017)

High dryland forests on well-drained soils cover vast parts of the country's interior, a hilly area with low mountain ranges on the south, and are also found on the plateaus of the coastal plains and on the loamy sands of the Savanna belt. These seasonal evergreen forests occupy approximately 80% of the country and vary in species composition, with occasional dominance of single species (Mohren and van Kanten 2011).

Low swamp forests, covering about 3% of the country's terrestrial area, are found on the young coastal plains, with Holocene soils of mainly clays with some beach ridges. Tall swamp forests mostly occur on the old coastal plain, with Pleistocene soils of clay and fine sands, and occupying about 2% of the land area. The Zanderij formation is also a part of the coastal zone and runs east west to the south of the coastal plains, it is characterized by the presence of white sand deposits and contains areas of forest and savanna vegetation. This formation tapers from about 100 km wide in the west to about 40 km wide in the east. (Mohren and van Kanten 2011)

The Government of Suriname used the forest definition included in the Annex of the Marrakesh Accords (UNFCCC 2001) to derive their own definition of forest:

"Land mainly covered by trees which might contain shrubs, palms, bamboo, grass and vines, in which tree cover predominates with a minimum canopy density of 30% (or equivalent stocking level), a minimum canopy height (in situ) of 5 meters, and a minimum area of 1.0 ha.

The forest definition in Suriname excludes:

1. Tree cover from palm tree crops (such as oil palm)
2. Tree cover from trees planted for agricultural purposes (such as cocos, citrus etc)
3. Tree covers in areas that are predominantly under urban or agricultural use.

It should be noted that shifting cultivation (slash and burn agriculture) is included as forest as long as it is done in a traditional way so that the forest gets the chance to grow back after harvest." (Government of Suriname 2017)¹

Table 1 details the different forest categories and provides detail on their location and size.

Table 1: Classification of forest according to the Forest Management Act of the Republic of Suriname and details regarding location and size of the different forest categories (NH and SBB 2006; FAO 2014; Republic of Suriname 2015)

Category	Explanation	Location and size
Protection forest	Primarily intended for the protection of soil and downstream land and the maintenance of water regulation	N/A

¹ It should be noted that the referenced document is still under revision. It is therefore not yet certain that the definition will remain as is reflected here.

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Protected areas (forest nature reserves, nature parks) and specially protected forest	Primarily intended for the conservation of biodiversity. Additional information from FAO (2014): Special protected forests are areas with the status of permanent maintained forests due to their location, composition of flora and fauna and the aesthetic value, particular scientific, educational cultural or recreational function	11 Nature Reserves, 4 Multiple Use Management Areas (MUMAs ²), 1 Nature Park, jointly covering ca. 2.1 million ha (i.e. 13.5% of the land surface). Within the production forest 2 areas, the Kabo forest area and the Mapane forest area, with a total of 3,323 ha are established as special protected forest.
Production forest	Primarily intended for the production of timber and non-timber forest products, but actually multi-functional forest, according to modern concepts of sustainable forest management	Most important area is the east to west running “forest belt”, an area of 2.5 million ha accessible by second East-West connection.
Conversion forest	Intended for other land use	N/A

About 10% of the country’s population, mainly indigenous and tribal peoples (ITPs), live in the country’s forests and depend directly on the forest and its resources for their living (NH and SBB 2006). These about 62,000 ITPs are distributed across ten (10) communities, four (4) of which are of indigenous and six (6) of tribal origin (Smith 2016, see below table) with similar, yet each their own culture and customs. Because of the geographical spread of the communities and characteristics of a certain area, each community can experience particular challenges and opportunities with regard to social-economic development and maintaining ecological integrity.

Ease of access varies greatly between the communities or even within the communities. While some of them are accessible by road, others can only be reached by boat or airplane. For example, the village of Deboö, whose inhabitants belong to the Saramaka tribe, is located 5-6 boat hours away from the port that connects the river to the road. Accessibility is an important driver of social and environmental issues, as reflected in the respective section under Main findings.

Table 2: Indigenous and tribal communities of the Republic of Suriname (adapted from Smith 2016, Ministerie voor Regionale Ontwikkeling 2014), their geographic distribution and villages consulted as part of the development of the National REDD+ Vision and Strategy

Community	Villages	Estimated Population	Origin	Location & accessibility	Villages consulted (with place where consultation took place in bold)
Kaliña	39	2,500	Indigenous	Spread over various villages, including mixed villages, in the savanna areas in the old coastal plain. Mostly accessible by road.	Langamankondre, Christiaankondre, Erowarte , Pierrekondre, Bigiston
Lokono		3,500	Indigenous		Matta , Cabendadorp, Hollandse Kamp, Witsanti. Apoera , Section, Washabo. Marijkedorp, Alfonsdorp
Trio	9	1,500	Indigenous	Southern to South-Western Suriname, spread over the southern part of the Sipaliwini district. Accessible by airplane.	Kwamalasamutu

² The MUMAS are located in the estuarine zone, and are established because they are important areas for fish and shrimp species to lay their eggs and thus vital in keeping up the different fish populations. (FAO 2014)

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Wayana	6	650	Indigenous	Spread over the (east) Southern part of the Sipaliwini district, along the Tapanhony and Lawa Rivers. Accessible by airplane.	Apetina
Saramaka	60 ³ 24	25,000	Tribal	Area of the Upper-Suriname River, accessible by road and boat. Brownsweag area and along the Afobaka road in the Brokopondo district. Accessible by road.	1) Bataaliba area: Bekiokondre , Banavookondre, Pikipinpada, Baikutu, Duwatra. 2) Langu area: Kajana, Ligorio, Begoon, Deboo , Stonuku, Godowatra. 3) Pikinslee
Paramaka	13	4,000	Tribal	Along the upper-Marowijne River, bordering French Guiana. Accessible by road and boat.	Pikintabiki, Langatabiki , Nason, Sebedoe.
Aukaners/ Ndyuka ⁴	29 35	20,000	Tribal	Tapanahony River area, bordering French Guiana. Coastal plain of Northern Marowijne. Accessible by road and boat.	Diitabiki , Poeketi, Jawsa, Pikinkondre, Benanoe, Mainsi, Tabiki, Loabi, Adaisekondre, Malobie, Fandaakie, Mooitakie, Godoholo, Kisai, Granbori, Pipakondee, Sanbendoemie, Polokaba, Klementi.
Matawai	20	3,000	Tribal	Along the Upper Saramacca River. Accessible by road and boat.	Pusugrunu , Pieti, Padua, Wanhati, Betel, Sukibaka
Kwinti	2	500	Tribal	Upper Coppename River. Accessible by road and boat.	Witagron , Kaaimanston
Aluku	3	1,500	Tribal	Along the Lawa River, bordering French Guiana. Accessible by airplane and boat.	Cottica aan de Lawa , Boniville.

³ According to Ministerie voor Regionale Ontwikkeling (2014) there are 60 Saramaka villages in the Sipaliwini district (Upper Suriname River area) and 24 in the Brokopondo district. The consultations conducted as part of the present study focused on the Upper-Suriname River area (the lower of the two pink polygons in figure 1).

⁴ Aukaners and Ndyuka are two equally valid names referring to the same tribe. The document will from here on use the name "Ndyuka".

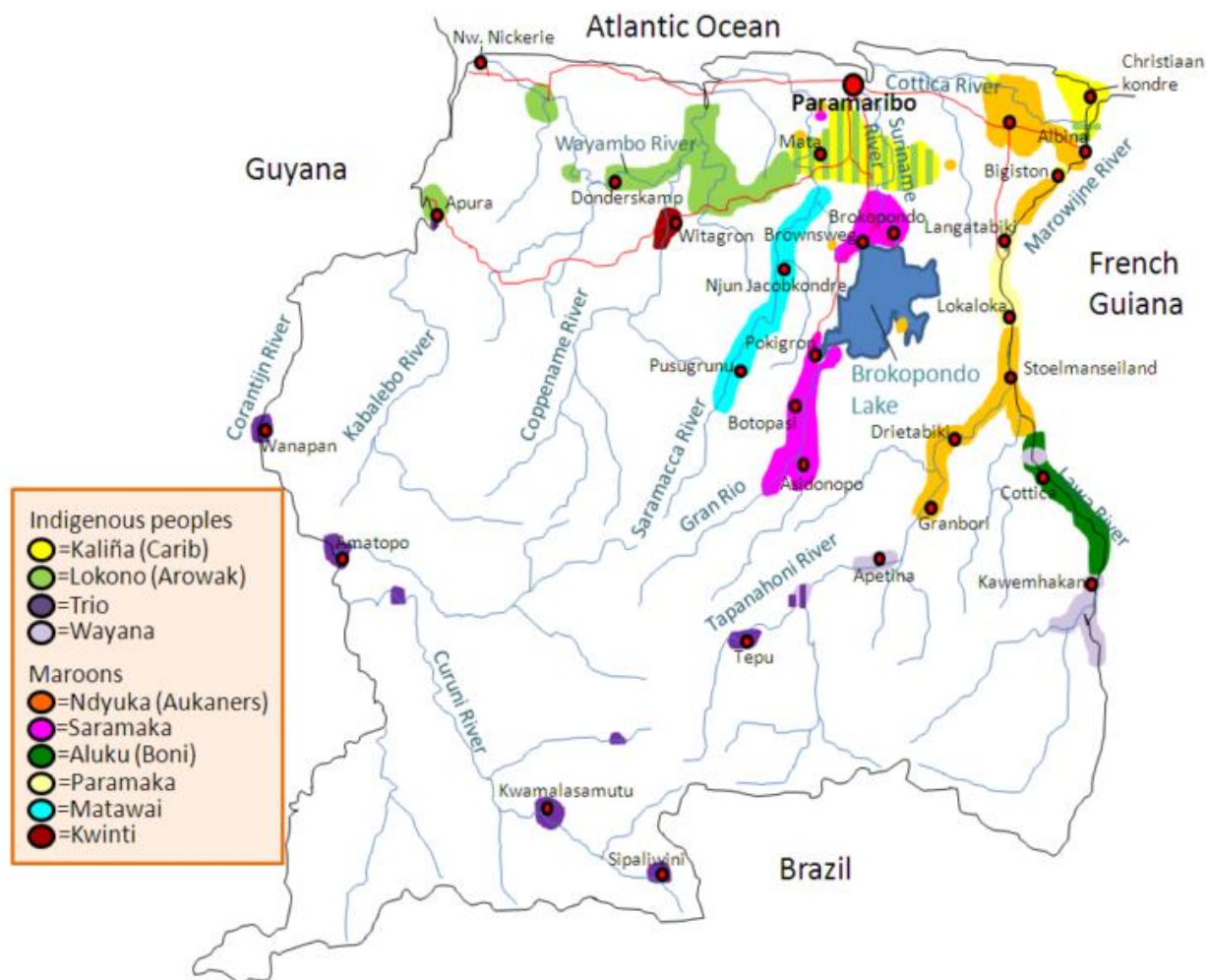


Figure 1: Distribution of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Suriname (Source: The Amazon Conservation Team 2010)

The following descriptions of Suriname's forest-dependent communities are derived from the community consultation reports prepared by Tropenbos International Suriname as part of the present study, see Annex B. They mainly apply to the villages that were included in the consultations and will refer to the villages where consultations took place instead of the communities where generalization may otherwise be misleading.

A number of **Kaliña** villages, namely Bigiston, Pierrekondre, Tapuhuku, Erowarte, Langamankondre and Christiaankondre are located close to or along the lower Marowijne River on the border with French Guiana, together with two **Lokono** villages, i.e. Marijkedorp and Alfonsdorp. The area can be characterized as coastal, with large swamp areas and some savanna forests. Only Marijkedorp and Alfonsdorp have community forest concessions. Community members depend very much on the forest for cultivation of agricultural crops and collecting firewood. The swamp areas and river play an important role for fishing, except for Alfonsdorp, which is situated in the savanna. Logging of timber for self-sufficiency and hunting are done occasionally. The villages of Christiaankondre and Langamankondre depend on the nesting sea turtles for tourism purposes and generating an income. Bigiston, Langamankondre and Christiaankondre do not have access to day and night electricity and running water.

The **Lokono** indigenous communities in the Western part of the Para district (Witsanti, Cabendadorp, Hollandse Kamp, Matta, where the consultation was conducted) are located about 1-1.5 hours from the capital Paramaribo, living mainly in villages along or just off the district roads. This area is characterized mainly by savanna forest, swamp/creek forest and white sands. Because several of the villages are located along or near main roads, in particular the road to the airport, they enjoy day and night electricity and

running water and are relatively modernized compared to other indigenous villages that are less accessible. Despite modernization and accessibility, cultural and traditional values play a major role in the villages. Local people depend largely on agricultural plots, timber and firewood, fish and game. Agricultural products are an important source of income.

The mainly **Lokono** indigenous community of West Suriname (living in the villages of Apoera, Section and Washabo) lives in a rich forest area about 9-10 hours driving from Paramaribo and about 2-4 hours by boat from the Nickerie district to the south. The situation in the villages, especially in Apoera, reflects what remains from the 'West Suriname Plan'. Because part of this plan was implemented over the years, the villages have day and night electricity and the area is subject to a certain level of modernization. Although certain foodstuffs are brought in from Nickerie, community members depend on the forest area for their agricultural crops and firewood, and use their surroundings for fishing and hunting. Timber is mostly used for construction purposes. The community, in particular the women, heavily depend on fruits and nuts for income generation, especially the carapa nuts from which they produce carapa oil. Some community members may also find employment with timber or quarry companies in the area.

The indigenous people of the **Trio** live widely dispersed in the southern half of the country. Their living area comprises eight villages: Sipaliwini, Alalapadu, Kwamalasamutu, Kuruni, Kasuelen, Amotopo, Lucie and Wanapan. Historically, the Trio community lived in only a couple of villages, but later moved to build new settlements by order of the previous Chief due to population growth and associated pressures. For example, the villages of Kwamalasamutu and Sipaliwini were built by community members who left from Alalapadu. The villages are mostly very remote and difficult to reach. This remoteness often translates into less or no concessions or extractive activities in the area, together with high dependency on ecosystem services and food insecurity, as in Kwamalasamutu for example. Here, cassava is the most important agricultural crop and many people fish on a daily basis. In times when there is not enough food because of small harvests and insect plagues, the government has been known to fly in food packages. Kwamalasamutu is also home to some of the well-known traditional medicine men in Suriname and known for its ancient stone drawings.

The **Wayana** indigenous people live in several villages and settlements along the rivers Lawa and Tapanahony, including the villages of Apetina, Palumeu, Kawemhakan and the settlements of Tutu kampu, Halala kampu, Akani kampu and Maripahpan. They have their own language and are comparably remote and difficult to reach. Apetina, for instance, which is located along the Upper Tapanahony River, can only be reached by an airplane charter or by boat from Albina (about two days on the river). In the Wayana living area there are no commercial extractive activities, with the exception of the village Kawemhakan, which is located relatively far away in a different watershed along the Lawa River. Consequently, forests are largely undisturbed and only used by the Wayana for subsistence. The Wayana community in Apetina and nearby settlements are directly dependent on everything that the forest provides them. The community gets their food from the agricultural plots, river and forest. They also use fiber (plant material) to make everyday items such as baskets, household items to make cassava products and to make roofing material. Wood is used mainly for boats and construction of houses or other smaller projects. The community also makes crafts and cultural items from non-timber forest products. Furthermore, there are traditional medicine men in the community.

The territory of the **Ndyuka** tribal community comprises more than 60 villages. They are located along the Marowijne River, which forms part of the border with French Guiana, along the Tapanahony River before it meets the Marowijne River and further inland in the Cottica river area nearing the coast. Only few villages of the Ndyuka are accessible by road, most require a boat trip or can be reached by airplane. Local communities depend on the forest area mainly for food security in terms of crops, fruit and game, and practice fishing in the rivers. Small-scale gold mining is taking place in parts of the Ndyuka territory, for example in the Sela kreek, a branch of the Tapanahony River. While these extractive activities provide work to some of the local community members in the surroundings of Diitabiki, where otherwise employment opportunities are very scarce, they also negatively affect water quality and ecosystem-based sources of income. Local community members not involved in gold mining depend on produce from their plots or non-

timber forest products (NTFPs), or hold a government-paid job, e.g. for the ministry of education (e.g. teacher, concierge) or the ministry of regional development (e.g. cleaning of terrain). Lack of formal recognition of land tenure rights is considered one of the main issues in the area, leading to insecurity over the availability of forest resources for future generations.

The **Saramaka** tribal community is distributed across the Brownsweag area, along the Afobaka road in the Brokopondo district and in the Upper-Suriname River area. The tribal community in the Upper-Suriname River area, where the consultation took place, can be characterized by their relatively well-conserved traditional lifestyles and culture compared to other tribal communities. Saramaka communities depend heavily on ecosystem services for the provision of food, energy, housing and means of transport: agricultural crops, fish, fruits, wild meat, fibers (plant materials for thatching and making household items), timber and firewood. Additionally, cultural ecosystem services are also important for cultural traditions or sacred places. Depending on the ease of accessibility, i.e. the distance to the local harbor that connects to the Paramaribo-Atjoni road, some villages might depend less on ecosystem services and buy certain products from the local store. Timber is an important ecosystem service for income as it is used to build boats and to make crafts. Selling of fish and game also provides an income for those who 'hustle', i.e. try to earn a modest income through a variety of small jobs. Agricultural crops also provide a source of income, but a sales market is often lacking. While the area is popular for tourism, the product supply chain has much room for improvement in order to generate an income for a broader group of community members (e.g. selling of agricultural crops, crafts, NTFPs, local guides). Currently, only selected individuals who e.g. own a lodge or have arrangements for transport of tourists earn an income in the sector.

The **Aluku** tribal community lives in a remote area on both the French and Surinamese sides of the Lawa River, one of the border-rivers with French Guiana. The Aluku are descendants of Boni and his people known for their fight for freedom from slavery. Historically all of the Aluku originate from Suriname. The area is not accessible by roads from the capital cities. The only way to access the area from the Surinamese side is by boat from Albina (1-2 days) or by airplane. Of all villages only Cottica aan de Lawa is located on the Surinamese side. There is a line flight to Cottica aan de Lawa, with which people can receive packages from the city, but mostly the local community depends on agriculture plots, fruits, fish and wild meat for food. Cottica aan de Lawa has about 850 inhabitants. However, not all are permanently in the village, because of limited facilities and destruction during the civil war. Many people have either moved to the French side or to Paramaribo.

The living area of the **Paramaka** lies within the Greenstone Belt, along the Upper-Marowijne River, bordering French Guiana. The community lives in 11 villages, namely Akati, Pikin tabiki, Bonidoro, Badaatabiki, Nason, Tabiki ede, Pakira Tabiki, Skin Tabiki, Atemsa, Langatabiki and Loka Loka. The villages of the Paramaka are accessible by road from Moengo southwards and then by boat. There is no public transport, and the nearest town is Moengo. The area mainly consists of dry highland forest and lies downstream of the Aucaners, Aluku and Wayana communities. Local communities depend on the forest area mainly for food security in terms of crops, fish, fruit and game. Because of its location, there are extensive gold mining activities in the area, both on small scale by local community members and Brazilians and on a larger scale by the Newmont mining company. Furthermore, the area is also known for its timber exploitation. Community members in this area are involved in gold mining activities, partially because there are no alternatives. Some respondents are also working in construction, boat transport (which is quite busy in the area because of the gold mining activities) and government-paid jobs. Many that are not involved in gold mining depend on produce from their plots or fruits from the forest to sell in French Guiana or in Paramaribo. The men also sell fish and game to earn an income. Furthermore, people strongly depend on pension and government social support.

The **Matawai** tribal community is spread across 18 villages along the Saramacca river, according to the village list from the Ministry of Regional Development (Ministerie voor Regionale Ontwikkeling 2014). Downstream there are eight Matawai villages and upstream, where the consultation took place, ten villages, namely Pusugrunu, Betel, Pijeti, Piniël, Boslanti, Tevreden, Soekibaka, Vertrouw, Padua and Wanhati. The upstream area has only recently become accessible by road and thanks to low population pressure and the absence of large logging or mining concessions in the direct vicinity is thus still relatively

pristine. Downstream small-scale gold mining activities are taking place (near the village of Nw. Jacobkondre). Many community members have left the area to live elsewhere. Those that have remained still engage in traditional activities such as shifting cultivation, fishing, hunting and collecting firewood. Government-paid jobs play a major role in the area, followed by government social support as a source of income.

The tribal community of the **Kwinti** live in an area that is known for its rich biodiversity and is located within the Central Suriname Nature Reserve, about 5 hours driving from Paramaribo. Large part of the Kwinti population has left the two tribal villages of Witagron and Kaaimanston, presumably to live in or closer to Paramaribo, but the small population that does live there depends on ecosystem services for their food and energy provision and construction materials: agricultural crops, fish, fruits, wild meat, firewood and timber, some of which they derive from their community forests. Tourists often stop at Witagron before heading to the Raleigh Falls lodge within the Reserve or heading further westward. Local boatmen earn an income from the Foundation for Nature Conservation Suriname (within the Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forest Management) by transporting tourists to Raleigh Falls. There are some private logging concessions in the area encroaching the villages. Despite logging activities and the areas' popularity for recreational hunters, the availability of wild meat, timber, fish and other NTFP's is not considered to severely decrease. An important issue is however the lack of employment opportunities for young people leading to migration out of the area.

1.2. Social and environmental issues in and beyond the forest sector

The forestry sector in Suriname faces some internal problems and impacts caused by extra-sectoral factors. The lack of regulatory status of operational guidelines and procedures of significant silvicultural, environmental and social implications affects governance and the capability to effect a proper control of the resource. This adds to a lack of personnel and financial resources, which undermines capacity for implementation of the Forest Management Act at all levels and in the private and public sector (NH and SBB 2006). Legislation on land use planning is lacking, which causes overlaps between land use concessions, such as forestry and mining (Ministry of Labour Technological Development and Environment 2015; UNIQUE forestry and land use 2016; NH and SBB 2006). The combination of these factors results in a dichotomy between formal policies and the ability to implement them with existing resources and regulations. It is also recognized that these difficulties have affected training programs, as well as the capacity to monitor, supervise and provide guidance to forest operators.

Until some decades ago the coastal area and the interior of Suriname developed virtually independent from one another. This situation changed in the 1960's when access to the interior increased for economic development purposes, such as the construction of the hydropower dam. A growing number of land related conflicts between the indigenous and tribal peoples and the Surinamese Government and individuals resulted from this change.

ITPs do not have any formal rights to the lands they inhabit and related resources (Republic of Suriname 1987). This lack of secure tenure lands seems to be a hindrance to forest protection for several reasons. First, ITPs cannot exert rights to evict from their land third parties carrying out activities incompatible with forest protection nor claim against the granting of permits to carry out such activities provided by the State. Second, ITPs also resist the establishment of protected areas, due to the implication of titling the lands that they use to the state, rather than to them. (VIDS 2009, p. 14).

The lack of a formal land tenure system for ITPs results in conflicts over land and resources. Such conflicts are of diverse nature and include (Ibid):

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

- Conflicts between ITPs and the government due to intrusion into ITP lands by government and private interests or the prohibition to ITPs to perform what they consider to be their traditional livelihood activities (e.g. International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs 2016);
- Conflicts about land rights and tenure within and between tribal and indigenous groups (e.g. Republic of Suriname 2015);
- Conflicts between the members of different tribal groups on, e.g. the violation of land tenure boundaries, particularly between the tribal groups;
- Conflicts between the members of different segments of one tribal group;
- Conflicts between the leader(s) of a group and his/hers/their people, which may arise when group members feel that their customary leaders are working for themselves rather than for the group benefit. For example, this has been often the case in the context of community forests/HKVs⁵, a concept which was introduced in the Forest Management Act 1992 (Wet Bosbeheer, Government of Suriname 1992). The law prescribes that these community forests/HKVs are allocated in name of the village *kapitein*, for the well-being of the entire village. Problems regularly arise when the captain 'leases' part of the community forest/HKV to larger-scale loggers or uses these forests in another way commercially, without sharing information or gains with the villagers.

Remoteness and difficulty of access of many of the forest-dependent communities of Suriname result in reduced access to schooling, electricity, sanitation, and health services (UNIQUE forestry and land use 2016), conditions which undermine a solid basis for economic productivity. Where basic education facilities exist in the hinterlands, there is often a lack of adequately trained teachers and facilities in place for teachers are often in poor state. Even where higher schooling is within reach, students are often required to move to the capital to study technical streams, which for many exceeds their financial opportunities. Such lack of a future vision that is worth striving for can lead to a high number of pupils not finishing school and ending up with drug and drinking problems, such as reported by members of the Kaliña and Lokono in the consultation that took place in Erowarte. Those students who do manage to graduate often have difficulties to find employment in the villages.⁶

Unemployment levels are high among the forest-dependent communities and employment opportunities are scarce, leading to a lack of incentive for young people to remain or return after graduation. Villages that are located near logging or mining activities may in some cases benefit from employment opportunities in these sectors. This is by far not the case for all of the local communities though. For example, no companies where local community members might find work are located anywhere near the Upper-Suriname River area or in the area inhabited by the Wayana. In such places, consequently, the main sources of income include pension, government social support and support from friends and family. A few people find work with a non-governmental organization (NGO). For example, the Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) Suriname employs Indigenous Park Rangers in some places, such as Apetina. The village also has a local foundation (Kuluwayak) to implement development projects. Women especially make crafts such as jewelry from seeds to sell to visitors, but lack of access to a market limits the possibilities to make a living from such activities. Lack of market access is an issue in most places, often combined with a lack of skills and capacities to establish and run a small business that could help to make a living.

The need to earn an income is particularly urgent in families with schoolchildren. Materials and uniforms need to be bought and where children need to travel for their education, including to the capital of Paramaribo, there are at least extra costs for transport, and possibly also boarding school fees and living costs. In some places, school fees have increased in recent years. For instance, the Seswa Wotono boarding school has increased the monthly fee per child from SRD 250 to SRD 500, which makes an important

⁵ HKVs are the old version of today's community forests and are not issued anymore. For maximum inclusiveness, the report will always use the term "community forests/HKV"s.

⁶ This information as well as the more detailed examples from different communities and villages provided in the following are derived from the community consultation reports and survey results prepared by Tropenbos International Suriname as part of the development of Suriname's National REDD+ Vision and Strategy and the accompanying SESA and are attached in Annex B.

difference to families without a secure income. In some places (e.g. Apetina and surroundings), local community members believe that the biggest factor for the degradation of natural resources (water quality, wild meat and fish) are the people themselves and that it is especially the need for commercialization in order to pay the stay of the schoolchildren and students in Paramaribo that is contributing to this.

Environmental issues include pollution, deforestation and forest degradation. Pollution occurs mainly because of mining (mostly gold, but also bauxite, sand and gravel), tourism and an inappropriate waste management system. Mining operations often lead to air, water and soil contamination, especially with mercury and mercury vapor, affecting the health of people and the environment (Republic of Suriname 2015). Small-scale mining, happening regulated and unregulated, leads to the same adverse impacts on the environment. Dependency on paid work and lack of alternatives are among the main reasons for ITPs to engage in small-scale mining, as reported from Diitabiki (Ndyuka). In some places, such as Cottica aan de Lawa (Aluku living area) and Langatabiki (Paramaka living area), lack of access to clean drinking water is a vital issue, mainly caused by contamination from mining. Problems of weak monitoring and enforcement of mining regulations in general are also common, together with a lack of capacity, empowerment and supporting initiatives to enable communities to engage in more sustainable practices both for mining and logging. Off-site effects of mining are of concern as well, especially where communities live downstream from mining activities and might be affected by mercury pollution of the river water. In addition, mining activities can be accompanied by logging, as again reported from Diitabiki (Ndyuka), not only to clear the actual mining sites, but also in order to construct camps or houses for workers and for the constructions used in mining operations.

Deforestation and degradation of forest and forest resources are not only driven by regular resource extraction and infrastructure projects, but also by uncontrolled and partly illegal activities. Uncontrolled extraction of timber, for example, has been reported in mangrove areas (Republic of Suriname 2015). Illegal activities include illegal gold mining and timber harvesting (Playfair 2007). The aforementioned lack of capacity for monitoring and enforcement makes it difficult to curb the situation.

Where unsustainable and/or illegal activities occur, declines in forest ecosystem services that are of importance for local people's livelihoods are reported. In some areas inhabited by the Saramaka, for instance, overfishing and the use of nets has led to declining fish stocks. Changes in fishing practices (use of nets in general or of nets with smaller holes) have also been reported from members of the Wayana in Apetina and members of the Trio in Kwamalasamutu as a cause for declining fish stocks. Members of the Lokono and Kaliña have observed increased fishing by commercial fishermen, with the same effect. Similar observations have been made for the availability of wild meat (see Box 1). Members of the Trio in Kwamalasamutu consider increasing population pressure to cause the decline of several important ecosystem services, however, several other places are more concerned about decreasing population numbers due to missing incentives for young people to stay in the villages.

Box 1: Declining availability of wild meat and its multiple drivers

Local communities often depend on wild meat for their subsistence, however, in several places a decline in its availability has been reported. This decline is linked to a combination of circumstances, including past and present logging and mining activities in the surroundings. Such activities come along with noise pollution, e.g. from chain saws and transport, driving away those species that are used as wild meat. Logging and mining also lead to reduced or degraded and polluted habitat, which is less suitable for those species. Recovery of affected areas is slow as companies are currently not obliged to rehabilitate degraded sites or compensate for any damage they may have caused.

In Erowarte (Kaliña/Lokono), for example, local community members report that the mining (bauxite) industry has chased away wild animals. The community is currently in dialogue with the government with regard to the Wanacreek area, to negotiate the bauxite company's responsibility to reforest, rehabilitate

and possibly stimulate cultivating wild animals. In Cottica aan de Lawa (Aluku), Diitabiki (Ndyuka) and Langatabiki (Paramaka), noise pollution from nearby mining and in Langatabiki also logging activities cause a decrease in availability of wild meat, and members of the Aluku believe that the wild meat that is consumed is likely contaminated with mercury, as animals drink from the polluted creeks.

Unsustainable recreational hunting has also been reported to contribute to declining availability of wild meat. A change in hunting methods further exacerbates the described drivers: whereas in the past people were using bow and arrow for hunting, these are now increasingly replaced by guns, which further add to noise pollution and lead to game retreating deeper into the forest.

Effects of climate change are observed in different ways. In some places, erosion is a major problem, for instance between Erowarte and Bigiston, where an estimated minimum of 20 m of the coast has been lost inwards over the last 35 years. Rising sea levels combined with rising water levels in the swamp are causing flooding in some places, such as Galibi. Increased humidity and flooding of soils together with plagues of army ants reportedly impact the harvest of cassava in Kwamalasamutu. Army ants are also causing a decline in agricultural yield for members of the Wayana, e.g. in Apetina.

Despite the obvious need for improved infrastructure in many places, including better or more roads, there is some degree of awareness of the longer term impacts of such development: The people of Galibi, for example, are not in favor of a road since they believe this will lead to the depletion of the forest resources and less security in the villages of Christiaankondre and Langamankondre.

Further detail on social and environmental issues by location as identified as part of the participatory elements of the SESA is included under Main findings.

1.3. REDD+ and transition towards a Green Economy

REDD+ can be considered as an investment towards a Green Economy, i.e. a development pathway that aims to improve income equity and gross domestic product (GDP) by focusing on Natural Capital rather than Physical Capital (Sukhdev et al. 2011). UN Environment (previously UNEP) defines a Green Economy as “an economy that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities” (UNEP 2014). The below figure contrasts focus, outcomes and impact of Business-As-Usual and REDD+ Investment Scenarios (amended from Sukhdev et al. 2011).

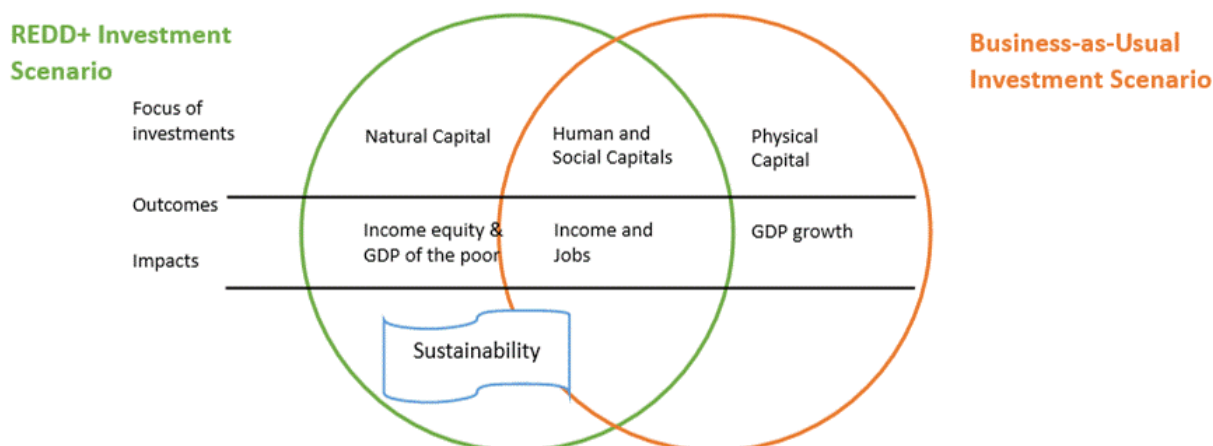


Figure 2: Focus of investment, outcomes of REDD+ Investment Scenario vs. Business-as-Usual Investment Scenario (amended from Sukhdev et al. 2011)

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

This approach to development allows for REDD+ to tackle certain social and environmental issues, either in its readiness phase (e.g. enhanced capacities) or in its implementation phase (e.g. improved livelihoods). As a consequence, the potential for REDD+ to benefit people and nature is large. Yet implementation of the mechanism should not be expected to provide solutions to all existing social and environmental issues, or to replace existing development plans. Instead, REDD+ needs to align with and complement existing development plans with the overall aim to support a transition towards a Green Economy that benefits people and nature.

1.4. Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)

REDD+, in an ideal case, leads to emissions reductions and removals while benefiting people and the environment. Benefits can be of different nature and range from improved access to information to women's empowerment on the social side, and from maintenance of biodiverse ecosystems to maintained water quality on the environmental side.

However, if implemented without due preparation or without consideration of social and environmental aspects, REDD+ can also fall short of its expectations and cause harm to people and the environment. In response to recognition of the potential for REDD+ benefits and risks, different approaches have been developed to incorporate social and environmental considerations into preparations for REDD+ implementation with the overall aim to maximize REDD+ benefits and avoid or minimize its risks. One of these is to conduct a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), which is a requirement for countries receiving funding from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) for REDD+ readiness (see below section on Relevant REDD+ safeguards and guidance).

A Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) can be defined as a combination of analytical and participatory approaches to assessing the risks and benefits of existing or envisaged policies and programs that are originating from a wide variety of sectors, affecting large areas of land and large numbers of people. The results of a SESA can be used to inform and complement these Policies and Measures (PAMs) at the time of their development, to inspire necessary revisions, or suggest additional action to make sure that environmental and social considerations are integrated. This broad-scale applicability makes it particularly suitable to conduct a SESA in parallel with the development of a national strategy for REDD+.

The SESA is not a stand-alone process, but closely linked and integrated with all other elements of the development of the National REDD+ Vision and Strategy. While some of the analytical elements of the strategy development fed into the SESA (e.g. the identification and description of REDD+ -relevant policies, laws and regulations), several SESA elements informed the strategy development (e.g. the identification of risks and benefits). The iterative nature of the SESA, especially through its stakeholder engagement activities, may reveal issues of importance to the REDD+ strategy at any stage of the process. Findings from the SESA can contribute to shaping and directing the strategy in its contents and priorities. For further detail on how this was achieved in the case of Suriname's SESA, please see section 6.2 on how SESA findings informed Suriname's National REDD+ Vision and Strategy.

Overall, the SESA can be considered as the key tool within preparation of a REDD+ mechanism that ensures that potential REDD+ risks are considered from an early stage and dealt with during implementation and that REDD+ benefits are promoted and supported. Its main output is an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), which presents key findings of and recommendations from the SESA process and provides guiding principles for incorporation of social and environmental considerations into REDD+ implementation.

1.5. Relevant REDD+ safeguards and guidance

Awareness of the potential for REDD+ to cause harm to people and nature has given rise to a number of safeguards initiatives and guidance documents. As a recipient country of funding from the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, Suriname intends to prepare for REDD+ in line with standards and safeguards of the World Bank and UNFCCC Cancun Safeguards. For instance, the plan to conduct a SESA and develop an ESMF is included in Suriname's Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP), since this is a requirement from the FCPF as international donor.

The social and environmental safeguards that need to be considered in line with FCPF and UNFCCC are:

- The World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies⁷ (World Bank 2017a); and
- The UNFCCC Cancun Safeguards (Decision 1/CP.16 in UNFCCC 2011).

In addition, Suriname will apply for funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in the future. The GCF currently follows safeguards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC, see World Resources Institute, German Cooperation and GIZ 2015), therefore these will be considered as well.

Guidance of relevance for the SESA and ESMF includes:

- The FCPF Readiness Fund Common Approach to Environmental and Social Safeguards for Multiple Delivery Partners (FCPF 2012);
- The FCPF guidance on disclosure of information (in the context of the present study this is only relevant for the disclosure of the ESMF);
- The UN-REDD and FCPF guidelines on stakeholder engagement (FCPF and UN-REDD 2012);
- The UN-REDD Programme guidelines on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC, UN-REDD Programme 2013);

The FCPF Readiness Fund Common Approach to Environmental and Social Safeguards for Multiple Delivery Partners provides guidance for conducting the SESA and producing the ESMF. SESAs and ESMFs shall also be compliant with the World Bank's Safeguard Policies and Procedures. For REDD+, the most relevant ones are likely the policies on Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01), Natural Habitats (OP/ BP 4.04), Forests (OP/BP 4.36), Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12), and Indigenous Peoples (OP/ BP 4.10) (Moss et al. 2011, see Box 2).

Box 2: Most relevant World Bank Operational Principles in the context of the FCPF REDD+ Readiness Fund and their objectives (FCPF 2012)

OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment: To help ensure the environmental and social soundness and sustainability of investment projects/strategies and to support integration of environmental and social aspects of projects/strategies into the decision-making process.

OP 4.04 Natural Habitats: To promote environmentally sustainable development by supporting the protection, conservation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of natural habitats and their functions.

OP 4.36 Forests: To realize the potential of forests to reduce poverty in a sustainable manner, integrate forests effectively into sustainable economic development, and protect the vital local and global environmental services and values of forests.

OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement: To avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and, where this is not feasible, to assist displaced persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and

⁷ In August 2016, the World Bank approved a new Environmental and Social Framework (World Bank 2016), which will become operational in 2018, i.e. after the termination date of the present assignment.

standards of living in real terms relative to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project/strategy implementation, whichever is higher.

OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples: To design and implement projects/strategies with the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples in a way that fosters full respect for Indigenous Peoples' dignity, human rights, traditional knowledge, and cultural uniqueness and diversity and so that they: (i) receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits and (ii) do not suffer adverse effects during the development process.

OP 4.11 Physical and Cultural Resources: To assist in preserving physical and cultural resources and avoiding their destruction or damage. Physical and cultural resources includes resources of archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious (including graveyards and burial sites), aesthetic, or other cultural significance.

Though gender aspects are included in some of the above mentioned safeguards, further guidance on this topic was considered important for Suriname's SESA and ESMF, including the following:

- The UN-REDD Programme's Methodological Brief on Gender (UN-REDD Programme 2017b), and
- From research to action, leaf by leaf: Getting gender right in the REDD+ social and environmental standards. Lessons from Action Research, booklet 1 (Quesada-Aguilar, Blomstrom, and Jarrah 2013).

A gender-sensitive approach has been applied throughout the SESA and the development of the National REDD+ Vision and Strategy. Further detail is included in the SESA Work Plan and the topic is also dealt with separately under enabling conditions in the methodology and findings of the present document.

2. Aims, scope and limitations of the SESA

2.1. Aims of the SESA

The specific aims of Suriname's SESA as part of REDD+ readiness preparation are as follows:

- To capture and assess current issues in and beyond the forest sector and their impacts on forests and forest-dependent communities as perceived by different stakeholder groups and at different levels;
- To provide an overview of and assess the status of REDD+ enabling conditions, i.e. conditions that can support implementation of a REDD+ mechanism that benefits people and nature;
- To raise awareness of and jointly identify social and environmental benefits and risks of REDD+ Policies and Measures (PAMs);
- To assess how identified benefits can support the objectives of existing national Policies, Laws and Regulations (PLRs) and relevant international conventions and suggest ways for how benefits can be more actively promoted;
- To assess to what extent existing PLRs address identified risks and suggest ways for how risks that are not sufficiently covered by existing PLRs can be avoided or minimized;
- To ensure social and environmental REDD+ benefits and risks are considered throughout the development of the National REDD+ Strategy and thus also in REDD+ implementation;
- To inform the development of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that promotes the avoidance or, where this is impossible, mitigation of possible negative impacts from REDD+ implementation and the enhancement of REDD+ benefits for people and nature in Suriname.

2.2. Scope of the SESA

Suriname's SESA process as part of the development of its National REDD+ Strategy has altogether reached more than 800 stakeholders from a range of different backgrounds, including government, NGO, private

sector, academia, civil society organizations, indigenous peoples groups and local community members (for more information see section on methodology). It included facilitator's training, two national workshops and eleven (11) consultations with local stakeholders covering all ten (10) different communities present in Suriname. Throughout these participatory elements, a culturally sensitive approach was applied, for instance by providing translation into local language at the national workshop and following traditional procedures for planning and conducting local level consultations. Gender aspects were assessed both at national and at local level, for example by conducting a gender baseline survey for REDD+ at the national workshop and by having working groups specifically consisting of women on different subjects in the local community consultations. The participatory elements were complemented by a range of analytical elements aiming at preparing the participatory elements (e.g. through preparation of the methodology and material for the national workshop), and assessing their findings. Additional analytical work was required for specific steps, such as the assessment of existing Policies, Laws and Regulations (PLRs) and international conventions, interaction with the team developing the National REDD+ Strategy, etc. For more information please refer to the methodology section.

The SESA process covered three main topics:

4. **Social and environmental issues** in and beyond the forest sector in Suriname: The aim of assessing these issues was to generate an in-depth understanding of the issues of concern, their geographic variation and the extent to which REDD+ implementation might be able to address these issues.
5. **Enabling conditions** for REDD+ implementation: The aim of identifying and assessing the status of enabling conditions was to understand necessary requirements for successful and sustainable implementation of REDD+, analyze to what extent the developed REDD+ strategy might be able to establish such enabling conditions and identify additionally required actions to ensure enabling conditions will be established over time.
6. **Potential REDD+ benefits and risk:** The aim of identifying and assessing potential REDD+ benefits and risks was to generate understanding of the REDD+ benefits and risks that stakeholders are concerned about and to use this understanding as a basis for suggesting ways for how benefits can be promoted and risks avoided or minimized and managed.

The present report provides detail on the applied methodology and presents the main findings. The accompanying ESMF should be considered as the main output of the SESA process as it contains the guiding principles for how social and environmental benefits and risks can be managed during implementation of REDD+ in Suriname.

The above introduced standards and safeguards as well as the cited guidance material were used as a basis for the entire SESA process and as orientation in the production of the outputs.

2.3. Limitations of the SESA

Suriname's SESA took place in parallel to the development of its National REDD+ Vision and Strategy. This is of great advantage in that these two parallel procedures can nourish each other with valuable information. However, in the case of Suriname, the available time for production of both the National REDD+ Vision and Strategy and the SESA with its ESMF was with roughly 11 months very short. This and other factors led to a number of limitations for the SESA:

- As no one-size-fits-all approach exists for conducting a SESA it is down to the SESA team to work out how to make maximum use of the available time and resources. In doing so, the envisaged work plan for Suriname's SESA as detailed in the country's R-PP was considered, together with general SESA and ESMF best practice guidance. The R-PP had originally foreseen that SESA-related activities should be realized over a considerably longer time period (2015-2018) and with equally larger budget (see R-PP, table 19). The given possibilities required prioritizing certain topics and did not allow to cover all aspects originally included in the R-PP (e.g. cost/benefit analyses on the SESA outputs or assessing REDD+ alternatives).
- Related to the previous point, it was not possible to realize more than one round of local

community consultations. Time is an important limiting factor for these stakeholder engagement activities, especially taken the wide dispersal and remoteness of local stakeholders. Time also plays a role to ensure a culturally sensitive approach, such as following established communication procedures to agree on time and place, traditional procedures for introduction and conduction of activities, etc. The remoteness and wide dispersal of local stakeholders also requires extensive logistics for community consultations. Bad weather several times hindered the local community consultation team from Tropenbos International Suriname from travelling to remote places so that consultations had to be re-scheduled. In fact, the consultation with the Ndyuka took place only a few weeks before the project deadline. Results are included in the present outputs, however, this example showcases how much more time (and resources) would have been required for a second round of consultations at local level. To ensure at least continued information flows, means to communicate on REDD+ progress and SESA outcomes were agreed with participants of the community consultations at the end of each consultation.

- Since there was only one opportunity to assess benefits and risks of PAMs together with stakeholders at national and local level, a selection of PAMs from the first draft had to be used in the national workshop and local community consultations. However, the development of the National REDD+ Strategy being a parallel process to the SESA, the PAMs continued to evolve over time and their structure and wording changed. In the results section it was therefore tried to re-align the draft PAMs used to the final structure of PAMs. Time and budget allowing, it would have been preferable to do a re-assessment of benefits and risks of the final PAMs together with stakeholders at different levels.
- In an ideal case, overall recommendations from the SESA are produced in dialogue with stakeholders (OECD 2006). While recommendations were reviewed and commented on by national stakeholders, it was not possible to discuss them with stakeholders at sub-national level prior to finalizing the SESA report and ESMF.

3. Methodology

There is no one-size-fits-all methodology for conducting a SESA. Instead, the methodology needs to be developed in line with national needs and context and depends heavily on available time and opportunities for consultation of stakeholders. In the case of Suriname, the SESA included the following generic work steps:

1. Preparation of the SESA Work Plan;
2. Planning of stakeholder engagement procedures and methodologies;
3. Coarse preliminary assessment of issues in and beyond the forest sector and their impacts on the forest and forest-dependent communities;
4. Conducting the first national workshop (including training of facilitators) to gather stakeholder's input on:
 - a. Results from preliminary assessment of issues in and beyond the forest sector impacting on forest and forest-dependent communities;
 - b. An ideal future for the forest and forest-dependent communities under REDD+;
 - c. Status of REDD+ enabling conditions;
 - d. Potential risks and benefits of REDD+ PAMs.
5. Conducting local community consultations to gather their input on the above topics;
6. Assessing workshop results for the SESA and feeding them into the National REDD+ Vision and Strategy development;

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

7. Assessing community consultation results and feeding them into the National REDD+ Vision and Strategy development;
8. Assessing the extent to which identified REDD+ benefits support achievement of objectives of national PLRs and international conventions and suggesting ways to further promote such benefits;
9. Assessing identified REDD+ risks against safeguards and existing PLRs;
10. Identifying gaps in existing PLRs to address the safeguards triggered by the identified risks and benefits;
11. Developing ways to fill the identified gaps in existing PLRs;
12. Drafting SESA report, including findings from all of the above;
13. Drafting ESMF report, including findings from all of the above;
14. Second national workshop, inviting feedback on the SESA and ESMF reports;
15. Finalizing outputs.

The following sub-sections provide more detail on the analytical and participatory elements of the SESA process in Suriname. Further information is also included in the SESA Work Plan.

3.1. Analytical elements

The SESA made use of and benefitted from a number of analytical studies that were conducted before or in parallel, including:

- A complete stakeholder analysis and development of a stakeholder engagement strategy for REDD+ in Suriname, completed at the end of 2016 (Smith 2016);
- An in-depth analysis of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, completed at the end of 2016 (UNIQUE forestry and land use 2016);
- A corruption risk assessment for the Republic of Suriname, including corruption risk in the context of REDD+ and mitigation measures, completed in 2017 (Vaidya 2017);
- An assessment of the institutional arrangements for REDD+ preparation and implementation as part of the development of the National REDD+ Vision and Strategy; and
- An assessment of the existing legal framework for REDD+ implementation as part of the development of the National REDD+ Vision and Strategy;

Further analytical elements of the SESA are:

- A coarse preliminary assessment of social and environmental issues in and beyond Suriname's forest sector using available literature. Results were used in the first national workshop as a starting point for discussion and further identification of social and environmental issues of importance in the context of REDD+;
- A review of the REDD+ standards and safeguards of relevance for the Republic of Suriname;
- Preparation of consultation methodologies, some of which require the review of latest guidance and information (reports, scientific papers, etc.), e.g. to prepare the workshop questionnaire on enabling conditions;
- A review of existing PLRs addressing the identified risks, complementary to the analysis of the legal framework for REDD+ conducted as part of the development of the National REDD+ Vision and Strategy.
- The processing of consultation results from each of the participatory elements described below;
- The development of final conclusions from jointly assessing the participatory elements of the SESA;
- The identification of ways to avoid, minimize and manage risks not addressed by the existing PLRs;
- The formulation of the ESMF, including a parallel review of the NIMOS guidelines on environmental assessment Volumes I: generic, III: forestry and IV: social assessment (NIMOS 2005b; NIMOS 2009; NIMOS 2005a) and the World Bank requirements for social and environmental assessments (World

Bank 2016).

Several analytical elements are necessary to prepare respective participatory elements (e.g. the preliminary analysis of social and environmental issues) whereas others are necessary to process information gained through the participatory elements.

3.2. Participatory elements

The participatory elements of the SESA consist of a combination of workshops, community consultations, targeted consultation of specific expert groups and bilateral consultations with experts of a specific background. The following tables summarize these different participatory approaches and provide details on the content of consultations, reflecting the issues of interest for a SESA mentioned earlier. Further detail on the methodologies for the national workshop and community consultations were summarized in separate methodology documents⁸. The participants list of the first national workshop is attached in Annex A.1, the complete community consultation schedule in Annex A.2.

Participatory element 1: First National Workshop		
Time: May 2017		
Participants: Up to 120 (some variation on day 1 and 2) from all relevant REDD+ stakeholder groups		
Topics	Rationale for inclusion of topics	Methodology for information collection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues in and beyond the forest sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To foster understanding of entry point for REDD+; To identify issues of importance for benefit and risk assessment; To identify issues to get potentially addressed by REDD+ PAMs (direct link with NS development). 	Plenary presentation followed by plenary discussion. Further use of identified issues in group work on an ideal future under REDD+ (see next line).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ideal future for forests and forest-dependent communities under REDD+ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand REDD+ priorities (i.e. desired benefits) of various stakeholders (direct link with REDD+ vision development). 	Group work, each group developed their own ideal future, a combined result was presented back in plenary.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REDD+ enabling conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand the status of conditions that can help or hinder successful REDD+ implementation (link with NS development) 	Semi-structured questionnaire (closed questions with space for comments)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefits and risks of REDD+ PAMs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To gain an initial understanding of benefits stakeholders are most interested in and risks they are most concerned about (link with NS development, e.g. for refinement of PAMs) 	Of all preliminary PAMs, a subset of more tangible ones was selected and introduced to workshop participants. Then group work using guiding questions to identify benefits and risks for each of the PAMs. Reporting back in plenary and plenary discussion.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish a baseline for 	Semi-structured questionnaire

⁸ First National Workshop as part of the Development of Suriname's National REDD+ Vision and Strategy, detailed description, and Methodology for National REDD+ Strategy Consultations with Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

	specific consideration of gender-related issues of importance for the development of the REDD+ vision, NS and SESA	(closed questions with space for comments)
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Participatory element 2: Indigenous and Tribal Community Consultations		
Time: May – August 2017		
Participants: On average 30 participants per consultation, 11 locations (all 10 tribes)		
Topics	Rationale for inclusion of topics	Methodology for information collection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preferred and plausible future for the community area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand community (local) development aspirations and the links with forest use, and identify existing problems within the community. To integrate the findings, where possible, with the National REDD+ Vision and Strategy 	<p>Focus groups: Men, Women, Youth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drawing a vision - Plenary presentation and discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecosystem service importance, availability trends and causes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand the interdependence between communities and their living area, and identify social and environmental issues. 	<p>Plenary discussion based on participatory research tools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In-Out diagram for identification of important ecosystem services - Trend analysis and discussion on availability - 30y, -10, 0,+10 years and causes <p>Administered surveys</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perception of drivers of deforestation, forest degradation and barriers to sustainable forest use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To gain better understanding of direct and underlying drivers of deforestation, forest degradation and barriers to sustainable forest use, including geographical, socially or culturally-linked differences. To gain additional information regarding social and environmental issues. 	<p>Focus groups: Men, Women and plenary presentations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion and listing/drawing - Pebble Distribution Method for prioritization <p>Administered surveys</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perception of how PAM's will affect community livelihoods and living area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To have a general understanding of the suitability of the PAMs for a specific area and how they may or may not address priority Drivers of Deforestation and Forest 	<p>Focus group: Men, Women and plenary presentations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mix & match PAMs to identified DDFDB+, social and environmental issues - Discussion and listing of effect on livelihood

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

	Degradation and Barriers to REDD+ Activities (DDFDB+).	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential risks and benefits associated with PAMs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To gain insight into potential benefits of the National REDD+ Strategy and potential risks to address. To gain an initial understanding of perceived enabling conditions for successful implementation of PAMs 	Focus group: Men, women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion with prompting questions Plenary presentations

Participatory element 3: Second National Workshop		
Time: Currently scheduled to take place in Jan/Feb 2018		
Participants: The same participants that attended the first national workshop will be invited to the second		
Topics	Rationale for inclusion of topics	Methodology for information collection
Presentation of National REDD+ Strategy	To present both the National REDD+ Strategy and the SESA findings/ESMF and discuss their content, relevance and feasibility	Presentation and plenary discussion
Presentation of main findings from SESA process and ESMF		Potentially discussion of specific aspects in smaller groups

4. Main findings

4.1. Social and environmental issues and priorities

Introduction

Understanding social and environmental issues is of importance because (a) they can get addressed through Policies and Measures, e.g. under REDD+, and (b) some of them can potentially undermine newly formulated REDD+ Policies and Measures, if they remain unaddressed. Box 3 describes an example identified in local community consultations for how unaddressed social and environmental issues could undermine REDD+ Policies and Measures.

Box 3: Example for how social and environmental issues can undermine REDD+ Policies and Measures

The Lokono Indigenous Peoples' of West Para identified uncontrolled recreational hunting and fishing as an important issue in their area, leading to reduced availability of meat and fish for the local community and thus impeding on their livelihoods.

Reduced availability of wild meat can make community forests less useful for local people, even if legislation on community forests improves. Lack of capacity to control recreational activities would get enhanced by promoting eco-tourism in the area, likely followed by a further decline of wildlife. Both improved legislation on community forests and promotion of eco-tourism are measures included in the National REDD+ Strategy.

Where community forests or eco-tourism promotion fail to support local livelihoods, the respective REDD+ Policies and Measures will not achieve their original aims but are undermined by the persisting local issue of uncontrolled recreational hunting and fishing.

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Identification of such social and environmental issues is thus the first step towards defining problems that may need to be addressed in order to increase overall success of REDD+. (Example derived from the community consultation in Matta, West Para, with members of the Lokono Indigenous Peoples)

Social and environmental issues and priorities were assessed both at national and local level. At the first national workshop, the discussion was inspired by presenting a number of issues in and beyond the forest sector identified through desk-based revision of key documents (see also introductory section on Social and environmental issues in and beyond the forest sector). Table 3 presents these issues classified into thematic fields.

Table 3: Pre-identified issues in and beyond the forest sector as introduced at the first national workshop

Thematic field	Issues from presentation
1. Laws and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Management Act leaves room for misuse • Lack of conformity in the issuance of land tenure • Lack of legislation on land use planning and zoning
2. Personnel and capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of personnel and capacities • Poor law enforcement
3. Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of demand for sustainably sourced timber • Lack of standards for mining activities
4. Living conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of access to schooling, employment, electricity, health and sanitation services
5. Development needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for development

Results

National level assessment:

The issues introduced in the presentation were confirmed as still valid. They contribute to or directly translate into a number of more tangible social and environmental issues, which were ranked by the participants of the first national workshop according to their importance. By nature, several of these issues are linked with each other, e.g. deforestation, degradation and unsustainable resource use. It was still decided to present them separately to ensure all of them are noted and discussed. Table 4 presents the results of the ranking exercise, combining all groups that worked on this topic (working groups 1-5).

Table 4: Results from ranking of social and environmental issues at the first national workshop (highest per column and highest total marked in red)

Issue		Ranking priority			Total no of votes
		Highest	Second	Third	
1	Insecure land tenure	11		2	13
2	Insecure access to timber and non-timber forest products	1	1	1	3
3	Loss of cultural heritage	1	7		8
4	Conflict	1	3	2	6
5	Deforestation	3	4	3	10
6	Degradation	3	1		4
7	Pollution (air, water, soil)	6	6	3	15
8	Unemployment	1	1	11	13
9	Limited access to education	1		4	5
10	Poor living conditions (e.g. housing,	6	3	1	10

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

	electricity)				
11	Limited say in decision-making	1	1	3	5
12	Unsustainable resource use	2	5		7
13	Illegal activities	6	2		8
14	Development pressure		2	6	8

Results vary slightly depending on whether the overall number of votes is taken into consideration or not. For example, **pollution** did not get the highest number of votes as the issue of highest or second highest priority, however, when looking at the total number of votes, pollution leads the field, followed closely by **insecure land tenure** and **unemployment**. **Loss of cultural heritage** got the highest number of votes on the second rank but the total number of votes was much lower than for the other issues.

Contrary to the overall ranking, one focus group chose **illegal activities** as the most important issue, another **development pressure**. A few additional issues were identified in the discussions in focus groups, such as limited information on green production, insufficient cooperation between Paramaribo and traditional authorities or bad spatial planning policies, however, none of these was prioritized.

Pollution is caused by gold, bauxite and sand mining operations, recreational and tourism activities, as well as day to day creation of garbage. Bulky waste (e.g. plastic) is especially problematic along main roads and creeks. Waste management is considered inappropriate at present.

Great concerns exist on the use of mercury in gold mining, contaminating water, air and soil and thus entering food chains and water bodies. It was pointed out that cyanide could be used instead and would be less harmful to people and the environment. It was also remarked that the import of mercury is illegal, pointing at a need for improved law enforcement in this respect.

Lack of environmental legislation as well as coordination between responsible ministries, illegal activities (especially illegal mining) and corruption were mentioned as closely linked to the topic of pollution. Lack of awareness regarding waste and environmental pollution was mentioned as an underlying cause for the problem.

The issue of **insecure land tenure** is closely related with the current regulations regarding community forest concessions. There is concern that the latter are considered by the government as a substitute to land rights. This same concern was repeatedly raised at local level, for example by pointing out that community forests are only of use to the communities while their land rights are not recognized. At both levels remarks were made about the concept of community forests being inconsiderate of the traditional way of managing and using the forest.

The issue of **unemployment** is closely linked to the one on poor living conditions, as is reflected in the number of votes in Table 4. A need to explore what the interior has to offer to its residents and how they can make use of it was identified, with the aim to generate knowledge exchange and create sustainable work activities.

Development pressure was discussed in the context of the need to generate education and employment opportunities in the interior in order to enable the youths to stay in the villages rather than moving to the capital. To date, development projects are perceived to often be based on foreign investments (e.g. from China), creating employment opportunities for foreigners (investors employ their own nationals) rather than local people. It was also mentioned that quick issuing of licenses often happens under the umbrella of development, while originating from self-interest rather than interest in the greater good. The results are conflicts and divisions, which apparently can already be observed in some places. Conflicts and divisions in turn counteract development, causing its stagnation at national and local level, waste of human and financial resources as well as opportunities. The resulting frustration at local level can negatively affect the implementation of REDD+. In conclusion, a need to better match development needs of the country or

specific areas with development needs of local people was identified.

Overall, the topic of development was much less considered an issue in terms of the potential environmental impact of large scale development projects. Instead, the lack of (sustainable) development was considered an issue that has the potential to hinder REDD+ implementation if it remains unaddressed.

Illegal activities were considered closely related with some of the other issues as well, e.g. unsustainable resource use. Certification, more supervision, strict rules and penalties were suggested as ways to address the issue.

The topic **loss of cultural heritage** was not further elaborated in the discussions.

Local level assessment:

The assessment of social and environmental issues at the local level partly reflects the issues discussed at national level. However, issues at local level are often described in more detail, reflecting the local level context in which issues occur. Table 5 in Annex 3 presents the detailed results of these local level assessments by location, including the effects of the identified issues on livelihoods and specific development priorities as complementary information.

The social issue that was most often mentioned was **unemployment or lack of opportunities for income generation** (in 9 out of 11 locations). This was followed by **lack of education or schooling opportunities** together with **lack of recognition of land and ITP rights** (both mentioned in 6 locations). Lack of health, child and elderly care was raised in three locations, as was poor access to water. Other topics mentioned include expensive travel cost to/from the village, lack of appreciation of culture and tradition and safety.

Among environmental issues, **pollution** was mentioned most often (in 6 locations), mostly in the context of water pollution. This was followed by **uncontrolled/unsustainable hunting and fishing** (4 locations) and **commercial logging** (3 locations). **Sand and gold mining and encroachment** of gold mining into ITP inhabited land was mentioned in 3 locations as well. Where mining is mentioned as an environmental issue a close link with pollution can be assumed, though encroachment of gold mining may also lead to loss of forest land and resources. Further issues raised include erosion, loss of cassava harvest due to pests (army ants and climate change), village expansion and degradation.

Lack of access to clean water was mentioned in 9 out of 11 locations as one of the top 3 problems in surveys, six times as the biggest problem. **Lack of electricity** was mentioned in 10 locations as well, four times as biggest problem. **Unemployment** was mentioned in seven locations, twice as the main problem. Further problems raised more than once include lack of education/schooling, infrastructure and health, child and elderly care.

A difference can be found between locations that are more easily accessible and those that are very remote. The latter group often mentioned less environmental issues and while they may lack easy access to drinking water, this is not due to pollution, as in places close to or downstream from mining activities. In the remote places, however, creating alternative livelihoods can be a lot more challenging, as sustainable access to markets as one of the pre-conditions for a stable income is more complex to establish. The table in Annex A.3 shows the more detailed results from identification of social and environmental issues and effects on livelihoods from local community consultations contrasted with the three main problems identified in surveys.

4.2. REDD+ readiness and enabling conditions

Introduction

The UNFCCC Cancun Agreements request countries to develop four essential REDD+ elements in their

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

REDD+ readiness phase, i.e. before REDD+ implementation and in order to access Results-Based Payments (RBPs)/ Results-Based Funding (RBF) (see figure 6 in UN-REDD Programme 2016 with reference to respective UNFCCC decisions). Their status in Suriname and further information is provided in the following table. The table is based on Government of Suriname (2017) and communication with PMU.

Table 5: Status of REDD+ readiness elements and further information on planned progress

REDD+ readiness elements	Status	Further information (and sources)
National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan	Completed	Suriname National REDD+ Strategy
National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)	Advanced	NFMS Roadmap: Status and Plans for Suriname's National Forest Monitoring System (2017)
Forest Reference (Emission) Level (FRL/FREL)	In preparation	Scheduled to be submitted to UNFCCC in January 2018 (Government of Suriname 2017)
Safeguard Information System (SIS)	In preparation	Scheduled to be finalized in 2018

With these four elements in place, there is a plan for REDD+ implementation, emissions reductions and removals can be calculated based on the FRL/FREL and with outcomes from the NFMS and safeguards are addressed and respected. The implementation of these elements will be easier, however, if certain enabling conditions in country are established. Enabling conditions are related to and can sometimes be derived from social and environmental issues, but they can also go beyond those and are therefore considered a complementary element or assessment under the SESA.

Brockhaus et al. (2015) examined the national political context in 13 REDD+ countries in order to identify the enabling conditions for achieving progress with the implementation of countries' REDD+ policies and measures. They identified a set of enabling conditions and characteristics of the policy process under which REDD+ can be established. They also suggest indicators of presence of the identified enabling conditions. For Suriname's SESA, these indicators of presence were turned into statements for a questionnaire handed out to the participants at the national workshop. The overall number of statements had to be reduced and the language simplified in places, which was done by national and international experts to ensure the final selection of statements is appropriate in Suriname's national context and for the purpose of the workshop. Three more statements were added from UN-REDD Programme and FCPF (2012) draft methodology for country needs assessment to complement the ones derived from Brockhaus et al. (2015). Due to the large variety of participants' backgrounds and technical knowledge of REDD+, some statements were included in more technical as well as more simplified language.

In total, 82 workshop participants filled and returned the questionnaire on enabling conditions, thereof 40 female, 30 male and 12 without gender information. Main findings are presented by topic in the following. The topics are organized in line with the distinction suggested by Brockhaus et al. (2015) between (a) Key features of effective forest legislation, policy and governance and (b) Inclusiveness of the policy process (see Figure 3). For further detail regarding the questionnaire results, including graphs, see Annex A.4 and A.5.

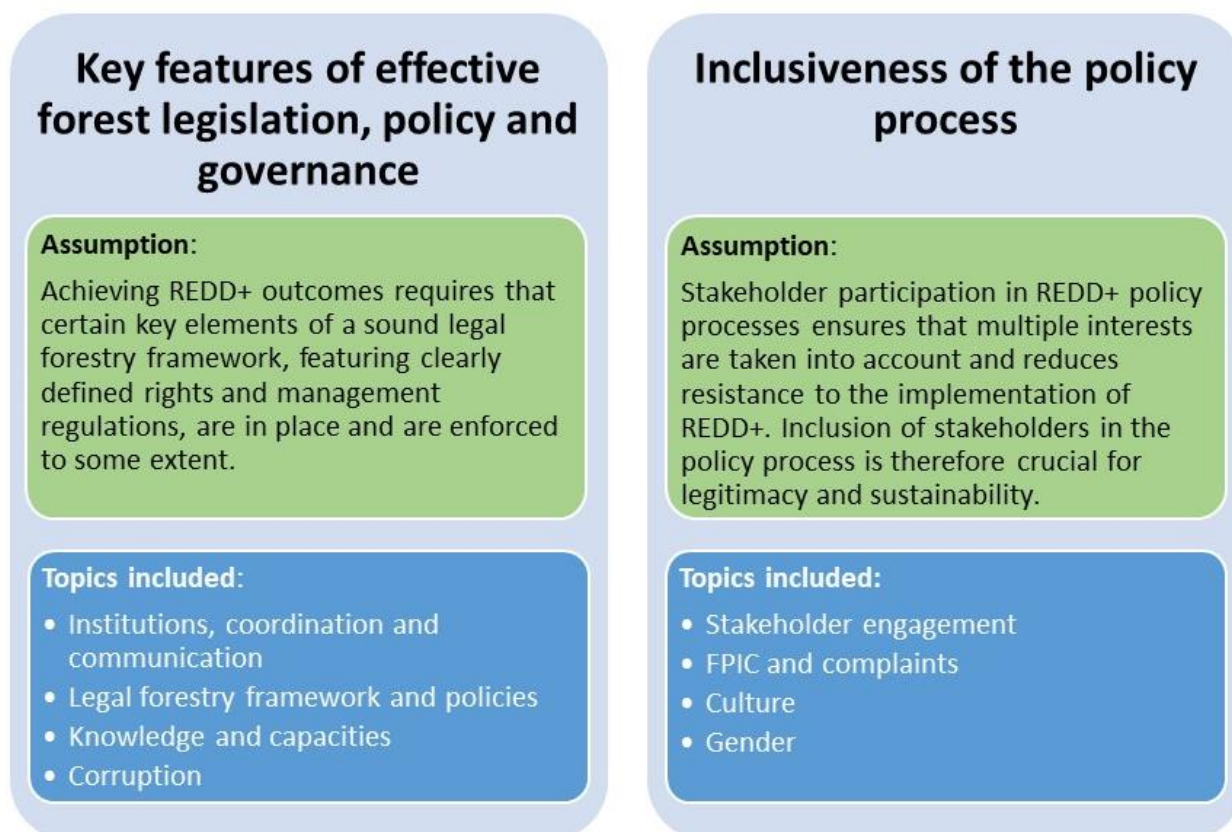


Figure 3: Enabling conditions of REDD+, underlying assumptions and topics included in the SESA (figure derived from information included in Brockhaus et al. 2015)

Additional insights into enabling conditions were gained from local community consultations and have been added to the respective topics.

Results

Institutions, coordination and communication

National level: About one quarter of respondents believed that effective institutions are in place with technical know-how, administrative authority and financial capabilities for the management of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. Another 45% disagreed with this statement, almost 30% did not reply or said they do not know.

There were several comments regarding the need to enhance know-how, authority and financial capabilities (see also knowledge and capacities). One respondent pointed at an existing discrepancy between effectiveness of institutions in the interior versus at government level (i.e. in the capital of Suriname). This was emphasized by comments from two more respondents stating that ITPs so far were not but should be involved in building necessary capabilities.

Only 11% of respondents believed that there are effective coordination mechanisms across ministries at political, technical and administrative levels, while over 50% of respondents disagreed with this statement. One example for insufficient coordination between ministerial departments referred to the use of forest products, where the Ministry for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery (Min-LVV) is responsible for the use of plants and leaves, while the Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB) deals with trees and stem products.

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Respondents replied more positively on effectiveness of coordination mechanisms with civil society, indigenous peoples and productive sectors for REDD+ design and implementation. Here, 35% agreed that such coordination mechanisms were effective, while just under 20% disagreed. A large percentage of respondents felt they did not know or did not provide an answer. Several comments indicated that there was improvement in effectiveness of these coordination mechanisms, while others considered it to still be limited or not enough.

An important coordination gap was identified in the workshop discussions regarding data sharing between different ministries but also NGOs and other actors. For example, for better land use planning, the combination of geographic data on logging and mining concessions together with community mapping information would be very helpful.

A comment was made on the lack of direct communication between the government and the local communities together with a call to follow official communication lines before decisions are taken that can affect the local communities. Language was mentioned as a barrier for better communication between national and local stakeholders.

Finally, the need for unity and good coordination between the central government and traditional authorities was also recognized in the visioning exercise.

Local level assessment: The topic of effective institutions as such was not discussed explicitly at local level. However, the topic was touched upon in different contexts:

- Members of the Aluku in the community consultation in Cottica aan de Lawa emphasized that effective and transparent institutions that are not sensitive to corruption are an important pre-condition together with control and enforcement to ensure that less harmful methods in the logging and mining sectors are indeed applied.
- Matters of coordination between responsible agencies was touched upon where (a) concessions were perceived to be issued against the law; (b) logging and mining activities were said to expand uncontrolled beyond their designated areas; (c) local people could benefit from forest resources before extractive activities commence (Langatabiki, Paramaka).
- A need for better direct coordination between concession holders and local community authorities was identified by the Indigenous Peoples of Matta, Lokono. This might be related to item (c) in the previous point.

The topic of communication as an element of effective institutions and coordination at different levels was touched upon in local community consultations in various contexts:

- In Pikinslee (Saramaka) and Apoera (Lokono/Kaliña), stakeholders recognized the need for community members to come together to ensure smooth procedures and stimulate unity, better communication and exchange of thoughts.
- The need for information sharing was also highlighted in Deboö (Saramaka), where participants stated that receiving land rights can have negative effects where necessary information is not provided.
- Members of the Wayana and the Kwinti raised the topic in the context of potential risks of the PAM dealing with protected areas and monitoring: they identified transparent communication and fair arrangements as important to avoid that revised legislation would include subtle restrictions of their lifestyle. The Kwinti, with Witagron being located in the Central Suriname Nature Reserve, are particularly concerned about reduced possibilities for livelihood development based on their current experience with conflict in that regard.
- In Pusugrunu, members of the Matawai emphasised the need to respect established communication channels, e.g. to communicate with the village through the local government authority.

Legal forestry framework and policies

National level assessment: 38% of respondents disagree with the statement that the legal forestry framework and policies are sound and consistent, while only 15% agree. Almost the same applies to the statement that effective implementation and enforcement mechanisms for the legal forestry framework and policies exist, where 35% disagree and 15% agree.

Almost 30% of respondents stated that they know the laws regarding the use of the forest and forest resources, however, this is opposed by 44% of respondents disagreeing with the respective statement. Almost two thirds (60%) of respondents disagree with the statement that the laws of the forest and forest resources are well implemented and enforced. An even larger percentage of respondents (78%) disagree with the statement that the laws regarding the use of the forest and forest resources are respected.

The need to amend the law regarding the forest and its use but also regarding nature conservation and extractive industries was also recognized in the visioning exercise at the workshop. Discussions on the matter often included a call for involvement of and coordination with all affected stakeholders and especially local communities, for instance because, as framed by one focus group, “legislation works in contradiction with the traditions of the local people”. This notion was enforced by the mentioning of potential conflicts of interest in the revision of laws and regulations. Some participants held the view that laws and regulations are good as they are and that the main problem is that they are not adhered to. The only exception to this was said to be legislation regarding land rights, which needs to be added to existing laws. Overall agreement existed regarding the need to streamline the legislation with traditional habits of the local people.

An important distinction was made between legislation at national, district and local level. It was emphasized that traditional authorities to date have no say in national or district law and decision making. The unwritten rules that apply in the villages are not taken into account at higher levels.

It was also remarked that international conventions are not sufficiently respected. This is of importance in the context of safeguards, as several of the international conventions deal with topics covered by the safeguards (e.g. the ones related to human rights).

Local level assessment: Lack of legislation, lack of control and enforcement and ineffective laws and policies were repeatedly mentioned by local community members, often in the context of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and barriers to REDD+ activities, such as:

- Insufficient law enforcement and control of logging activities (Matta, Apoera, both Lokono/mixed);
- Lack of control regarding hunting of wild animals as food or for recreational purposes, often by outsiders (Matta, Apoera, both Lokono/mixed);
- Lack of control regarding fishing for recreational or commercial purposes (Matta, Lokono/mixed, and Bekiokondre, Saramaka).

Members of the Trio in Kwamalasamutu and of the Ndyuka in Diitabiki also raised legal recognition, documentation and/or implementation of traditional laws and rules as an enabling condition for REDD+. Documentation and legal recognition would enable consideration of such local laws and rules at higher levels and streamlining them with national legislation. Both consideration and streamlining of traditional laws and rules were identified as of importance at the national workshop.

The findings from the consultations are supported by those from the surveys. For example, members of the Lokono indigenous communities in Matta, of the Lokono and Kaliña in Erowarte, of the Aluku in Cottica and of the Trio in Kwamalasamutu identified lack of control and enforcement as the main barrier to sustainable/wise use of the forest and improved control and enforcement, mostly together with information on sustainable forest use, as the most important enabling conditions. Lack of control and enforcement of rules for mining companies to avoid or reduce pollution, especially downstream mercury pollution, was also mentioned by members of the Wayana in Apetina. Members of the Paramaka in Langatabiki considered improved legislation together with improved control (monitoring) as the most

important enabling conditions for REDD+.

The need to involve local communities in the revision of laws and regulations and to engage them in monitoring was identified in several locations. Further detail is included under the topic of stakeholder engagement.

Knowledge and capacities

National level assessment: 79% of respondents stated that they had received information about REDD+ before, versus 20% who disagreed with this statement. The latter was confirmed by a statement during the workshop that for some participants this was the first time they heard of REDD+. 85% of respondents declared that they have heard of REDD+ in the media (e.g. radio) before.

A total of 60% stated that they had been invited to participate in REDD+ preparation activities (e.g. workshops, consultations) before.

Two statements referred to the level of knowledge regarding REDD+ at the level of communities. 29 and 40% of participants respectively agreed that there is knowledge about REDD+ at the community level and that ITPs in the villages know about REDD+. Numerous comments, however, pointed at the fact that this knowledge was limited and that not all communities had been informed about REDD+ or engaged in consultations to date.

The topic was less often touch upon in open discussions during the workshop. However, a point was made regarding the fact that existing capacity is often not used to the maximum (i.e. right person on the right job). The need for a mind shift for people to start thinking more sustainably was also identified, which would require respective knowledge and capacities, e.g. socially responsible entrepreneurship. It was mentioned that awareness raising, for instance at schools, could help raise knowledge and understanding regarding certain issues, including REDD+, but also pollution and sustainability in general.

Local level assessment: REDD+ specific capacities were not often touched upon in local community consultations. In fact, the consultation series conducted for the development of the National REDD+ Vision and Strategy and its SESA presented the first opportunity for engagement for several of the communities consulted (such as indigenous communities in West Para district (Matta, Witsanti, Hollandse Kamp and Cabendadorb), in West Suriname (Apoera, Section, Washabo), and the Saramaka community in Pikinslee, Futunakaba and Botopasi). In other communities the knowledge about REDD+ was very limited, despite previous contact with the topic, requiring a more general introduction of the topic before the actual consultation could start.

During the surveys participants were asked whether they had heard of REDD+ before. Table 6 provides the results to this question.

Table 6: Number of people who have or have not heard of REDD+ before in each location where community consultations took place

Village (ITP group)	Number of survey participants who	
	...had heard of REDD+ before	...had not heard of REDD+ before
Erowarte (Kaliña/mixed)	11	9
Matta (Lokono /mixed)	6	11
Apoera (Lokono/mixed)	12	8
Kwamalasamutu (Trio)	24	6
Apetina (Wayana)	12	8
Bekiokondre (Saramaka)	8	2
Deboo (Saramaka)	4	6
Pikinslee (Saramaka)	no survey	no survey
Langatabiki (Paramaka)	10	10

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Diitabiki (Ndyuka)	6	14
Pusugrunu (Matawai)	15	5
Witagron (Kwinti)	11	11
Cottica aan de Lawa (Aluku)	5	5
Total	124	95

The topic of capacity building as such, however, was mentioned repeatedly in community consultations, including in the context of

- creating new job opportunities and improving livelihoods, e.g. by identifying vocational training as a development priority in the visioning exercise (Apoera (Lokono/mixed), Bekiokondre and Pikinslee (Saramaka) and Witagron (Kwinti)), by identifying the need for support and training to learn about communication channels, institutions and market options and access, development of product value chains, attractive and fair pricing and stimulating entrepreneurship (Erowarte, Kwamalasamutu);
- enabling sustainable exploitation of community forests. Especially in the local surveys community members indicated a lack of material, technology and/or knowledge (Kwinti, Ndyuka), need for capacity strengthening (Pusugrunu), empowerment and technical support (Kwinti), and need for training in agroforestry (Apoera);
- enhancing food security, where a need for support to improve agricultural practices and efficiency was identified by members of the Trio in Kwamalasamutu and the need for training on animal husbandry by members of the Matawai in Pusugrunu;
- risks of certain PAMs, where community members expressed concern about new/adapted legislation potentially containing additional requirements, such as forest inventories, which they would not be able to fulfill due to a lack of the necessary capacities (Kwinti, Witagron);
- legal recognition of land rights, where community members acknowledged that people are not yet fully prepared to take on the responsibility (Lokono) and identified the need for training on how to best manage legal recognition of rights (Apoera);
- lack of capital and support for artisanal gold miners to switch to less harmful methods (Langatabiki, Paramaka).

Corruption

National level assessment: Almost 50% of respondents disagreed with the statement that there is a low level of corruption undermining policy implementation, versus 14% indicating agreement. The more specific statement that there is a low level of corruption around the use of forest and forest resources received 17% agreement versus 73% disagreement.

The topic came up several times during the visioning exercise and exercise on REDD+ barriers at the workshop, where it was signaled that corruption needs to be eliminated under REDD+. Discussions even included the suggestion of a possible way to avoid corruption: By establishing a system of rotating responsibilities it could be avoided that relationships develop between a person in charge and a person willing to bribe in order to achieve their individual aspirations.

Local level assessment: Discussing corruption at local level is delicate and people may not be prepared to talk about this topic. Consequently, there was no explicit question on corruption put towards the participants of the local community consultations. Still, in some places local people touched on the topic, for example in the context of

- revenue spending from community forest concessions;
- land rights recognition requiring a protocol to be able to hold village authorities accountable in case they misuse ITP rights or do not act for the greater good;
- control of logging operations, where corruption can lead to production of false labels for the felled trees (i.e. labelling trees as suitable for felling although their diameter is below the agreed minimum).

Survey participants in Langatabiki (Paramaka) voted high corruption risk, together with lack of control and

enforcement, as second most important barrier towards wise use of the forest after lack of legal recognition of land rights.

Stakeholder engagement

National level assessment: 57% of respondents agreed that key stakeholders (civil society, the private sector, indigenous people) participate or are at least consulted during the REDD+ process, 15% disagreed. A few comments raised that stakeholders of the interior have been less involved than stakeholders from the capital/more accessible parts of the country.

There was agreement among 61% of participants that formal and effective participation mechanisms are developed, while only 11% disagreed.

Engagement was also identified as an important element of Suriname's future REDD+ mechanism in the visioning exercise at the national workshop, including to inform, educate and involve communities as much as possible.

Local level assessment: During local community consultations, the topic of stakeholder engagement was repeatedly touched on in different contexts, including:

- The need for meaningful participation of communities in the process of adapting or formulating new legislation to ensure their cultural appropriateness, including the Nature Conservation Act (Witagron, Kwinti; Deboö, Saramaka; Apoera, Lokono/mixed) especially where referring to protected areas (Cottica aan de Lawa, Aluku; Pusugrunu, Matawai), the law regarding community forests (Bekiokondre, Saramaka; Apoera, Lokono/mixed; Pusugrunu, Matawai), legislation to organize and formalize the timber and gold sector (Bekiokondre, Saramaka) and also any legislation referring to land rights (Langatabiki, Paramaka);
- Capacity strengthening (see also under knowledge and capacities), empowerment and technical support of communities to optimize sustainable exploitation of community forests (Witagron, Kwinti), to acquire skills needed for agroforestry (Apoera, Lokono/mixed) and to engage in alternative livelihood options and improve and expand activities already underway (Pikinslee, Saramaka), to form an understanding of entrepreneurship and market demands (e.g. for tourism; Deboö, Saramaka);
- A request for SBB to share satellite images and explain their interpretation so local community members can engage in ground truthing and forest monitoring (Saramaka, Bekiokondre)

FPIC and complaints

National level assessment: More than half of the respondents had heard the term Free, Prior and Informed Consent before, 33% declined.

The need to follow the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent was recognized in different contexts, including the revision of laws and regulations or expansion of existing or establishment of new protected areas.

More than three quarters of respondents stated that they know who is working on REDD+ preparation in Suriname, while 16% state that to be not true. Over two thirds of respondents indicated that they know who to turn to in order to voice complaints, concerns or ideas regarding REDD+ related activities (e.g. consultations, workshops), with 10% disagreeing with this statement and 21% indicating that they do not know.

Local level assessment: The topic of FPIC was raised during the local community consultations in the discussion on risks and benefits of REDD+ PAMs. It was picked up only in few cases. For example, one of the focus groups in Apoera highlighted that FPIC was an important enabling condition to ensure that local communities agree with the establishment of concessions in their surroundings. Involvement of ITPs in the context of permits, monitoring and ITP rights has several times been perceived as beneficial (e.g. in Matta,

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Apoera and Bekiokondre), leading to empowerment, e.g. through a voice in decision-making.

Culture

The topic was not explicitly discussed at the national or local level; however, a few references were made that are of interest in the context of Suriname's SESA. For example, in one of the focus groups at the national workshop in the discussion on barriers to REDD+ implementation, concern was voiced that REDD+ may not be successful in every area in Suriname due to important differences in thinking, culture and ancestry. The risk of loss of culture or cultural heritage and the benefits of conservation of the same were also raised for some of the PAMs (see next section). Overall, it was mentioned that consideration of lifestyle and culture of ITPs in general could only be beneficial. For the PAM dealing with protected areas it was raised that protected areas in or near ITP areas should be approached holistically, i.e. the approach to protect, manage and maintain, as is used for protected areas, reflects the lifestyle of the ITPs and any different approach would mean the disappearance of ITP cultures and traditions.

In the local community consultations, it was highlighted in Apetina (Wayana) that understanding different worldviews and implementing culturally appropriate approaches are important enabling conditions. Members of the Saramaka in Pikinslee highlighted that the current community forest system was in some ways culturally inappropriate, as it does not take into account the traditional way for the distribution of land, which was by clan instead of by village community. As at the national level, the importance to apply a culturally respectful approach when implementing the PAM dealing with protected areas was raised at local level (Kwamalasamutu). The importance to recognize and respect traditional lifestyles was often mentioned in the context of potential risks and benefits, at the national as well as the local level (see next section).

Gender

National level assessment: The first National REDD+ Strategy Workshop in Suriname provided a practical opportunity to conduct a gender baseline survey with the multiple stakeholders that attended the workshop. The fact that about 100 participants from diverse backgrounds and institutions gave their responses to the survey questions provided some useful insights for the further development of REDD+ gender approaches in the ESMF and National REDD+ Strategy for Suriname. Detailed results from the analysis of the gender baseline survey conducted at the first national workshop are included in Annex A.6.

The survey addressed some of the main gender issues with regard to gender knowledge and capacity, gender and REDD+, equality and participation, and equal access. A summary of the most relevant survey results can be found in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Summary results from the gender baseline survey conducted at the first national workshop

Topic	Result
General	Cohort: 103 Women = 55.8% Men = 42.3%
Gender Knowledge/ Capacity	58% of participants has never participated in a entraining/workshop on gender equality, gender mainstreaming and/or women's empowerment. Of the 39% that have received training, there were twice as many women as men.
	Half of the women trained were from government institutions. Traditional Authorities (all men), REDD+ Assistants and ITP related expert groups were the most likely, besides government participants, to have received some kind of gender training
	More than 50 percent of participants felt that they have a fair to good level of understanding on gender equality and women's empowerment
	A majority understands that gender roles change over time and vary according to regions and cultures (W:M ratio=2:1)
REDD+ Gender	About 40 percent of participants was of the opinion that they have a fair to good understanding on how to concretely integrate gender considerations and

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

	women's empowerment principles into REDD+ activities. Of these, women comprise 62% compared to men (38%)
	Almost two-thirds of participants are unsure whether Suriname's REDD+ National Program contains gender considerations and of this group the W/M ratio is 3:2
	Almost 50 percent think that REDD+ action <u>cannot</u> be effective and sustainable without addressing gender inequalities.
Equality and Participation	Almost two-thirds of participants feel that women and men do not participate in equal numbers in decision-making processes in the country
	Almost half of participants (3x more women) are unsure whether men and women participate in equal numbers in REDD+ planning processes. 40 percent said yes (2x more men)
	About 65% participants believe that all phases of a project should take gender considerations into account. Over 90% believes it is most important in the planning/design phase
Equal Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Education and health services scored highest (resp. 74% and 73%) -- Equal Access to timber scored lowest with 22% -- 57 percent believe there is equal access to land, while 25 percent believe men have more access. Similar percentages for agricultural resources -- About one-third of respondents believe men have more access to credit, capital and employment -- Non-timber forest products scored highest for more women's access

Local level assessment: In reviewing the results of the community gender surveys, similar responses of Women and Men were assessed, as well as any remarkable differences in women's responses. Where women and men have similar responses, there are often easier opportunities for change and development if it is desired. Remarkable differences in women's responses often point to gaps and sometimes unrecognized issues of inequality.

The total survey cohort covers 219 participants from both indigenous and tribal maroon peoples villages, of which 51% were women. The survey covered a wide range of issues related to REDD+, from REDD+ knowledge, problems, income and access to effects of deforestation and degradation, as well as enabling conditions and traditional forest use. The material that became available provides relevant insight for observations and recommendations.

Survey participants in general seemed to know about REDD+, probably mostly due to the multi-year preparatory process in Suriname, which started almost 10 years ago. Similar to the national gender survey, men had more knowledge about REDD+ than women in the villages did.

The data indicate a significant level of non- and low formal schooling. Assumptions about literacy and targeted communities need to be assessed carefully, as there seems to be a large gap with national averages, especially for women.

Not surprisingly, lack of employment is considered a main problem by most participants, while women have specific concerns regarding education, their means of income and food provision.

Although health and education scored highest for equal access in the national workshop survey, health care and lack of education opportunities in general are a main concern of both women and men in villages.

In general, there seems to be a shift in division of labor between women and men, i.e. use of agricultural plots by both women and men and mixed labor in most areas of traditional use of forests. However, where there are job opportunities in the tourism or gold mining sector, mostly men are working in these sectors.

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

There is no mention of women's contribution to the tourist sector, although anecdotal evidence indicates their involvement, through cooking, cleaning and entertainment.

Table 8 summarizes the results from the comparative data of the community survey regarding gender.

Table 8: Summary results from the comparative data of the community survey regarding gender

Topic	Result
General	Cohort: 219 W=51% M=49%
	The mean age distribution for all communities shows the largest group to be in the 31-50 age range (48%), while one-third is in the 51-60+ age range (31%) and only a mere 21% in the younger age group 20-30 years
	Education: In 5 of the 12 communities, a significant number of respondents had no formal schooling, varying from 30 to 60 percent. Four of these are Maroon communities and overall 76% are women. Nine communities had between 33-75% with primary schooling, well below the national average. Women equaled or outnumbered men in primary education in eight villages. Only two communities had a significant number of secondary/high school educated respondents; of these women comprised respectively 59% and 80%.
REDD+ knowledge	In 9 of the 12 communities, 50% or more of respondents had heard about REDD+. In 7 communities, more men had knowledge about REDD+. Only in 2 communities slightly more women than men heard about REDD+ and in 2 other communities women had no knowledge of REDD+
Main problems	Overall, lack of employment was considered to be one of the three main problems, as well as electricity and water (pollution, sanitation, access to clean water). Both women and men are also concerned about health care and lack of education opportunities. Women also have specific concerns regarding their means of income and food provision.
Effects of deforestation	The main effect of deforestation as perceived by both women and men, is the threat to income generation of mostly traditional forest use of agriculture, hunting, and cultural use. Conversely, women expressed positive effects of easier agriculture and creation of job opportunities. The effect of migration was more often mentioned by men.
Effects of degradation	In the communities where effects of degradation were considered an issue (4 communities did not perceive any effects because of their distance or containment of activities), the most outstanding factor by both women and men is again considered to be the threat to income generation, while water quality is also often mentioned. Again, migration is mostly mentioned by men, possibly because there is more outmigration by men than by women.
Barriers to REDD+ activities	In terms of the barriers to REDD+ activities, both women and men most often consider lack of control and enforcement to be a major barrier. Lack of knowledge and high corruption risk are also considered major barriers by both. Some women mentioned the lack of sustainable income opportunities. 3 communities perceived no barriers.
Enabling conditions	Women and men mentioned information/education on sustainable forest use as an enabling condition. Women also specifically responded with enabling conditions such as reforestation, protection of forests and conservation. Land rights, FPIC and company arrangements were also named in the responses.

Traditional forest use	In all communities, attending agriculture plots seems to be a major traditional use of forest land by both women and men. This is possibly linked to its food and income importance, especially in those communities which have a market link across the border or to areas where there is significant gold mining activity. Obtaining medicinal plants, harvesting wild fruits, collecting firewood and even harvesting timber are activities conducted by women as well as men. Only fishing and hunting seem to remain dominantly in the activity domain of men.
Source of income	Women and men both often mentioned “Other” as a source of income. As explained in the Tropenbos reports, this often has to do with the fact that many villages sell produce across the border and/or conduct other economic activities. A surprising number of respondents is also dependent on government jobs, pensions, social support, possibly due to the lack of employment opportunities in most of these areas. Where there are opportunities in the tourism or gold mining sector, it is mostly the men who formally work in these sectors. There is no mention of women’s contribution to the tourist sector, although anecdotal evidence indicates their involvement, through cooking, cleaning and entertainment in the least.
Access	In most of the 12 communities, there is nearly equal access to most ecosystem services, except for gold mining/minerals, where there is a dominance by men.

The detailed results from the comparative data of the community survey regarding gender are included in Annex A.7.

4.3. Potential benefits and risks of REDD+ Policies and Measures

Introduction

Potential benefits and risks of Policies and Measures (PAMs) were identified at the national workshop and in local community consultations. At the time of the national workshop, the PAMs were at an early stage of development. Over the period of time where the community consultations took place, they continued to evolve. For the identification of benefits and risks of PAMs this meant that both for the national workshop and the community consultations only a draft version of the PAMs was available. Of those, a set of PAMs was selected to suit the time frame and capacities of the stakeholders. For example, for the local community consultations, PAMs were selected that are related to day-to-day life of the ITPs rather than those that refer to changes far removed from their local context.

Due to the described circumstances, the identification of risks and benefits does not cover all PAMs and is based on the draft version of the PAMs that were available at the time (see also section on limitations of the SESA).

The guiding questions used in the national workshop to identify benefits and risks are included in Annex A.8 and A.9. They are a combination and selection of the guiding questions provided in UNDP (2016) and included in the UN-REDD Programme’s Benefits and Risks Tool (BeRT, UN-REDD Programme 2017a), thus touching on numerous topics of relevance covered in the safeguards and standards outlined earlier. Questions were excluded where they were

- (a) considered too complex or inadequate for discussion in a workshop environment; or
- (b) related to work steps that are part of the development of the National REDD+ Strategy or the SESA (e.g. reviewing the consistency of PAMs with the existing legal framework).⁹

⁹ N.B. that guiding questions for (sub-) project applicants included in the ESMF do include all questions of relevance, without exception, to ensure that all benefits and risks covered by the relevant safeguards can be detected.

Identified benefits and risks are presented for each selected PAM within the overall framework of strategic lines, starting from national level and then, where applicable, going down to local level. The results from the first national workshop show that the different focus groups dealt in different ways with the task of identifying benefits and risks. For example, only some groups managed to do the ranking exercise for each of the benefits and risks while others spent more time discussing the different benefits and risks as such. The tables in Annex A.10 include all detailed results from benefits and risks assessment at national and local level and reflect original wording from the workshop and community consultations, without judgement regarding clarity or appropriateness of the information provided.

Results

Strategic line 1: Continue being a High Forest cover and Low Deforestation (HFLD) country and receive compensation to invest in economic transition.

Through this strategic line, Suriname intends to maintain its high forest cover, biodiversity and an environment in which diverse cultures can develop while continuing to provide the forest service to the global community. Suriname envisions and expects to receive compensation for this environmental service that can assist the transition to a diversified and resilient economy.

Policy lines:

- A. International and bilateral negotiations aiming at receiving financial support for the preservation of Suriname's forest cover.
Measure 1.A.1 Define how the use of REDD+ financial support and activities can support efforts to drive a transition to a diversified economy.
Measure 1.A.2: Communication and branding of Suriname nationally and internationally.
- B. Support alternative livelihoods and diversification of the economy on national and regional levels including the interior.
Measure 1.B.1: Promotion of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) with a view to provide alternative livelihoods to forest dependent communities.
Measure 1.B.2 Promotion of nature tourism with a view to provide alternative livelihoods to forest dependent communities and aid in the diversification of the economy.
Measure 1.B.3 Provide alternative livelihoods to forest dependent communities through the promotion of medicinal plants.
Measure 1.B.4: Provide alternative livelihoods to forest dependent communities through the promotion of agroforestry practices.
Measure 1.B.5 Support education and training opportunities in forest-based communities in the interior.

Benefits and risks of policy line B were assessed with stakeholders both at national and local level. The most obvious benefit identified at both levels was an **increase in employment/income opportunities** through production and sale of items made from NTFPs (ranging from jewelry to medicinal products) or employment in the tourism sector. This could over time lead to **higher living standards** and **stimulate productivity in other areas** (e.g. agriculture, to produce food required for visiting guests). Such development could translate into **empowerment** of the respective communities by reducing the dependency on government support. The promotion of NTFP or medicinal products could also help **conserve traditional activities and culture**. Overall, this policy line has the potential to directly **support the development goals** of local communities.

Several risks were identified at both levels as well. One of the most frequently mentioned risks relates to concerns over the **income security** of alternative livelihoods. To date, many locations suffer from a complete lack of or insufficient access to markets. Where alternative sources of income are unreliable and insecure, lack of trust will reduce willingness to engage. Related to this, income from alternative livelihoods was in some places believed to **not be competitive** with income from work in the logging or mining sector.

Another group of risks that were raised frequently centered around the impacts of **unsustainable tourism and use of resources** for alternative livelihoods. **Pollution** in terms of waste and noise from traffic and presence of people was highlighted repeatedly.

Detailed results of the identification of benefits and risks under this policy line are included in Annex A.10.

Strategic line 2: Forest governance

The objective of this strategic line is to increase the forests' contribution to global, national and local development through promoting sustainable forest management. This can be done through an enabling and participatory forest governance structure by strengthening the capacity of indigenous and tribal peoples (ITPs) and encouraging participation of private sector and other forest related actors, and at the same time increasing the ability of the government to properly manage, control and monitor its resources.

Policy lines:

- A. Advance participation of different stakeholders.
 - Measure 2.A.1: Adoption of a new Planning Act.*
 - Measure 2.A.2: Preparation and approval of an Environmental Law with Environmental Impact Assessment procedures as part thereof.*
 - Measure 2.A.3: Adoption of a community engagement strategy for REDD+.*
 - Measure 2.A.4: Strengthening capacity of ITPs in forest governance.*
- B. Enforcement, control and monitoring.
 - Measure 2.B.1: Capacity building of institutions in forest monitoring, control and protection.*
 - Measure 2.B.2: Capacity building of forest-based communities in forest monitoring.*
 - Measure 2.B.3: Ensuring adequate forest monitoring and enforcement capacities in the interior.*
 - Measure 2.B.4: Implementation of The National Forest Monitoring System Roadmap.*
- C. Environmental laws and regulation.
 - Measure 2.C.1: Develop and adopt implementation regulations under the Forest Management Act and, when feasible, formulate a new Forest Management Act.*
 - Measure 2.C.2: Confer legally mandatory status to requirements contained in the Code of Practice guidelines for sustainable timber harvesting in Suriname.*
 - Measure 2.C.3: Adoption of an Environmental Act.*
 - Measure 2.C.4: Formulate and adopt a new Nature Conservation Act.*
- D. Promotion of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM).
 - Measure 2.D.1: Increasing the proportion and size of areas under controlled forest management.*
 - Measure 2.D.2: Improve and confer legally mandatory status to requirements contained in the Code of Practice guidelines for sustainable timber harvesting in Suriname and to other voluntary measures on environmental and forest protection*
 - Measure 2.D.3: Review the timber charges system with a view to make them more reflective of timber and resource values to increase efficiency of the forest sector through appropriate taxation.*
 - Measure 2.D.4: Increasing added value of wood production, reducing the proportion of round wood exports in favor of processed products.*

Participants of the national workshop assessed benefits and risks of elements of policy lines B. Enforcement, control and monitoring and C. Promotion of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM).

A structure for better enforcement of logging activities is thought to very probably **improve transparency and good governance**, which would have a high positive impact. Additional benefits, though of low probability and impact, are climate change mitigation and adaptation and biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management.

The **risk of reversal** was considered of highest probability and impact. It refers to the potential non-permanence of REDD+ interventions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance removals. In this particular case it would mean that enforcement is improved for a short period of time only before the situation returns to pre-REDD+ status, including respective increased emissions from unregulated/uncontrolled logging activities. Though of much lower probability, participants raised that a structure for better enforcement of logging activities could also negatively impact transparency and good governance and also Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.

More efficient procedures for logging as one element of promoting sustainable forest management are believed to contribute to **conservation of biodiversity**, bring along a **well-functioning control body** and **better planning**. However, increased efficiency was also thought to potentially lead to **degradation of biodiversity**, **increased waste** and **corruption**. No further explanation was provided on these benefits and risks or their probability and impact.

Strategic line 3. Land use planning

This strategic line aims to develop, implement and maintain land use planning, zoning and sustainable land use practices and tools that result in optimal use of Suriname's forest and natural resources across sectors, including mining, forestry, infrastructure and agriculture, favouring different uses of the forest by different actors at different times and scales, as well as taking into account the development of forest communities and their rights to the land and natural resources.

Policy lines:

A. Land tenure

Measure 3.A.1: Reconduct the process towards the legal recognition of land tenure rights of indigenous and maroon tribal peoples in Suriname. Support the establishment of a roadmap among different stakeholders.

Measure 3.A.2: Strengthen the capacities and knowledge of the judiciary and government officers on the rights of ITPs, including those in international declarations, conventions and guidelines on land tenure.

Measure 3.A.3: Make information on traditional land ownership publicly available in a central registry.

Measure 3.A.4 Set guidance on how land tenure rights can be acknowledged through contracts before establishing new development or REDD+ activities in the vicinity of ITPs communities.

B. Land use planning

Measure 3.B.1: Streamlining of concession policies, particularly of ministries responsible for mining and logging concessions.

Measure 3.B.2: Establish a central information system for storing and consulting data concerning land uses through a modern Geographic Information System (GIS).

Measure 3.B.3: Map and publicize areas designated for small-scale gold mining.

Measure 3.B.4: Formulate new land use planning legislation to ensure harmonization of sectoral legislation and enhance the coordinating role of the Ministry of ROGB as institution to lead the land use planning processes at the national level through institutional strengthening of the Ministry.

Measure 3.B.5: Improve the location and size of community forests permits and concessions through adoption of guidelines on criteria for designation.

C. Promotion of sustainable practices in other land use sectors

Measure 3.C.1: Adopt the Draft Environmental law and corresponding Environmental and Social Impact Assessment- and Pollution Control Regulation.

Measure 3.C.2: Support review and update of the Mining Decree from 1986 and improve mining regulation by incorporating considerations of environmental nature (particularly on land degradation and deforestation) and social considerations in concession and permit requirements.

Measure 3.C.3: Further support Suriname's decision to participate in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives (EITI).

Measure 3.C.4: Strengthen relevant government institutions in coordinated monitoring of field practices on forest areas and socially and environmentally sensitive sites.

Measure 3.C.5: Promote implementation of sustainable practices in other land use sectors.

D. Participatory community development

Measure 3.D.1: Promote democratic management of community forests/HKVs and an equitable allocation of benefits among all the members of the community.

Measure 3.D.2: Promote planning at the community level, by producing guidance that includes broader participation of community members.

Under Strategic line 3. Land use planning, potential benefits and risks of PAMs have been assessed at national and local level that fall under the Policy lines B. Land use planning, C. Promotion of sustainable practices in land use sectors other than forest and D. Participatory community development.

Participants at the national workshop agreed that such land use plans would likely **improve national forest governance structures** with a high positive impact. Very likely it would create **incentives related to conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services**, though with a somewhat lower impact. Participants also discussed that this may result in **more respect for ITPs, support of their development priorities, traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival** could a consequence of the PAM, which would have a high positive impact, though only a low probability.

Regarding potential risks, participants agreed that there was a medium probability for **negative impacts on ITPs in terms of their rights to land and resources**, which would have a high negative impact. This could happen if the land rights of ITPs are not recognized but their areas get mapped so that third parties may misuse the forestry and mining concessions. **Displacement of emissions** was discussed as another potential risk of the PAMs. This was in the context of the example that such spatial/land use plans to support REDD+ could be used to identify areas for reforestation. However, where 1 hectare of land intended for soybean oil production gets reforested and at the same time soybean oil gets imported from a deforestation site, emissions are only displaced, not reduced. The risk was considered of medium probability but high impact. Lastly, participants discussed the **risk of reversal** in the context of these PAMs: If REDD + activities are performed and income is generated, it is possible that the way people spend the money does not correspond to the purpose of maintaining the REDD + status.

Participants of the national workshop assessed benefits and risks of PAMs to streamline concession policies. The benefit with the highest probability and impact is thought to be **improvements in national forest governance structures**. This is followed by **reduced generation or improved management of waste, chemicals and/or pesticides** and **enhanced conservation of biodiversity**, both ranked with medium probability but high positive impact.

Significant concerns were voiced over the potential for **forced eviction of the whole or partial physical or economic displacement** of ITPs, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources and **conflicts among and/or the risk of violence** to affected communities and individuals, both ranked with medium to high probability and high impact.

At the local level, members of the consulted communities were asked to assess benefits and risks of a similarly worded PAM to streamline regulations and coordination of concession policies. Not all consulted communities felt that the PAM was applicable to their context situation. Of those who provided assessment results, benefits referred to **more efficient use of resources** (less wood waste and clear cut) and **recovery of degraded forest** (e.g. where trees with diameters below the minimum threshold are no longer felled). People also raised that this could help **avoid encroachment of logging and mining activities** into their living areas. The benefit of **empowerment** of local communities was mentioned in the context of consultation with local communities on the process of streamlining regulations and direct communication

between government and traditional authorities as well as concession holders and traditional authorities as a result of this PAM.

Risks were identified where streamlined regulations and improved coordination could spark **illegal activities** due to lack of enforcement, which could lead to **additional emissions** and **degradation of ecosystem services**. Concerns were also voiced over **reduced access to resources** for ITPs, where revised regulations would prohibit them to enter certain areas foreseen for other activities.

Under Policy line C. Promotion of sustainable practices in land use sectors other than forest, stakeholders at national level assessed benefits and risks of measures to increase transparency in the mining sector and stakeholders at local level environmentally and socially responsible permit requirements and less harmful methods.

Regarding transparency in the mining sector stakeholders at the national workshop identified a large number of benefits and even more risks, without any further prioritization. Benefits included improved equity, availability, quality and access to resources or basic services, clarity of land tenure, respect for knowledge and rights of ITPs, support of development priorities and traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of ITPs and livelihood opportunities for ITPs. Risks included forced eviction and displacement, adverse effects on human rights, traditional livelihoods, development priorities and cultural heritage, safety hazards and increased vulnerability to erosion and extreme climatic conditions, among others.

In several locations local stakeholders did not feel they could adequately assess benefits and risks related to environmentally and socially responsible permit requirements and less harmful methods for mining and logging. Where assessments were done, stakeholders agreed that **recovery of affected areas** through rehabilitation after termination of mining activities together with **less pollution** due to the use of alternatives to mercury are obvious benefits. Members of the Nyuka in Diitabiki said this PAM might stop the use of “Skalians¹⁰”, which would reduce pollution and turbidity of the river, as well as the risk of erosion along the river. Some stakeholders also thought that **sustainable income generation** might result as a benefit from this PAM.

Under risks, stakeholders most often voiced concern that rules to apply less harmful methods would get ignored and activities continue as before, leading to **further degradation and pollution**. Concern was also raised over potential **pollution from the use of alternatives** to mercury and other possible side effects, including **health impacts from such alternatives**. Another possible risk relates to a potential **loss of livelihoods** where people involved in small scale mining do not have the means to comply with such new regulations and change mining techniques. In one community, there were doubts that something like environmentally friendly mining exists, regardless of whether an alternative to mercury can be used or not. The importance to not only consider gold mining but also other types, such as sand mining, was emphasized.

Under Policy line D. Participatory community development, local stakeholders assessed benefits and risks of PAMs to improve legislation for community forests/HKVs as well as information and claim procedures for ITP's forest concessions. Discussions around potential benefits and risks of the PAM reflected the current difficulties with community forest concessions. Among potential benefits stakeholders mentioned that improved legislations and claim procedures could turn community forests into a **source of income**. It was also raised that **more forest might be available** for the communities directly and that the PAM could **support plans for villages to expand**. It was also said to potentially lead to **better oversight and structure** within the sector and **avoid encroachment from outsiders**. Benefits related to **empowerment** were mentioned in the context of a stronger role and responsibility in the management of the land, together with a small sense of ownership. Improved legislation was also thought to potentially **reduce conflicts**

¹⁰ A machine mounted on a pontoon, which is mining the sand in the river for gold.

between community members and traditional leaders.

On the risks side, stakeholders worried about **loss of land** in case community forest concessions were considered a compensation for legal recognition of land rights. Continued **long-term insecurity** was raised as well as apparently community forests are currently only issued for ten years with a possibility to extend by another ten. **Limited use of community forests** could become a risk in places where local community members do not have the means to exploit the community forests themselves but third parties are no longer allowed to enter according to the amended legislation. **Additional requirements** under amended legislation could have a similar effect where local community members do not have the means to comply with such new requirements. The risk of **unfair benefit sharing** was raised as well in this context.

Stakeholders in local community consultations also assessed benefits and risks of measures involving ITPs in issuing and compliance with permits (FPIC) and monitoring concessions, recognizing ITP rights (including land rights). In the final structure of the PAMs, such measures are distributed over two different policy lines: Policy line A. Land tenure and Policy line D. Participatory community development.

Overall, the above measures and especially the recognition of ITP rights including land rights was considered to potentially solve various issues, e.g. by providing **security over ITP territory** and thereby **empowering communities** to protect their territory against encroachment. Legal recognition of ITP rights was also thought to entail **collective rights**, making it easier to secure REDD+ benefits for the communities. The feeling of ownership could incentivize **better protection and monitoring** of the land. Support of the right to **self-determination and equality** were further mentioned. The benefit of empowerment was also noted with regards to **engagement in decision-making, participation, collaboration and enhanced information**, likely especially in the context of involving stakeholders in issuing and compliance with permits. The combination of the measures now spread over two policy lines was also believed to potentially **reduce conflict** in the context of unclear land rights and concessions near villages.

Major concern existed over potential **disregard of ITP rights** despite their legal recognition, for example in the context of illegal encroachment of artisanal gold miners. Although legal recognition of ITP rights may aim to empower local communities, a risk was identified that it could actually lead to their **disempowerment** due to a lack of required capacity to manage their own land. In places where concessions of third parties already overlap with land that ITPs consider part of their living area, legal recognition of land rights could spark **conflict/unrest**. Conflict could also result from conflicting legislation following a lack of fine-tuning ITP rights in the face of other existing legislation. The PAM was also believed to be sensitive to **corruption**.

Strategic line 4: Conservation of forests and reforestation as well as research and education to support sustainable development

This strategic line aims to continue and expand current efforts for the conservation and rehabilitation of the forest, its biodiversity and ecological functions, while exploring extractive and non-extractive uses that result in community development and wellbeing as well as in economic diversification.

Policy lines:

- A. Protected areas
 - Measure 4.A.1 Increase the coverage of protected areas and provide for their protection through measures including the involvement and participation of ITPs.*
 - Measure 4.A.2 Protection of mangrove areas.*
- B. Rehabilitation and reforestation of degraded and deforested areas
 - Measure 4.B.1 Rehabilitation of mangrove areas.*
 - Measure 4.B.2 Reforestation of abandoned mine sites.*
- C. Scientific research and education on forest management

Measure 4.C.1 Research in forest monitoring and management encouraged and research institutions strengthened.

Measure 4.C.2. Education on forest management.

Under the initial wording, the PAM included amendments of the Nature Conservation Law, ITP rights in relation to protected areas and engagement in monitoring. The final structure includes under Policy line A. Protected areas Measure 4.A.1 *Increase the coverage of protected areas and provide for their protection through measures including the involvement and participation of ITPs.* The wording still suggests involvement and participation of forest dwellers in measures related to protected areas, which can include monitoring, however, it is less explicit with respect to ITP rights in relation to protected areas.

Local community members identified several benefits of this PAM, most often in the context of **protection of biodiversity**, contributing to **food security** (e.g. population of species used as wild meat are maintained) and **income generation**. In more degraded areas, people thought that the establishment of protected areas could help **restore the populations of animal and plant species of importance to their livelihoods**, which could benefit the communities once these species disperse beyond the boundaries of the protected areas. It was also mentioned that the **people themselves would feel protected and their traditional lifestyle safeguarded**. Such protection would be realized, for example, where trespassers/outsideers were no longer always allowed to enter the area due to the existence of a protected area.

The risk most often mentioned in local community consultations referred to **restrictions to ITP lifestyle**, specifically regarding access to the forest and its resources. Such restrictions could be brought in through subtle amendments of the law, which can be difficult to fully comprehend or foresee by local community members, even if they are consulted during the process of amending the Nature Conservation Act. Further concerns raised included that **lack of control** could undermine amendments of the law or the new establishment of protected areas and **inequality**, for example, where local communities cannot partake in income generated by protected areas.

4.4. Promoting benefits and mitigating risks in REDD+ implementation

The identified benefits and risks were worded in many different ways, however, different wording may still refer to the same underlying benefit or risk. Before assessing the identified benefits and risks against international conventions, safeguards and existing national PLRs, these were therefore grouped by topic and allocated into broader categories. In addition to those benefits and risks that were categorized, a number of formulations that were noted down as benefits and risks were excluded from this categorization for the following reasons:

- They referred to concerns that nothing would change, not to consequences of PAMs' implementation;
- They referred to enabling conditions that could support PAMs to be successful instead of consequences of PAMs' implementation;
- They referred to important considerations for PAMs' implementation instead of their consequences;
- They were too unclear regarding how PAMs' implementation could lead to certain risks or benefits.

Categories were chosen based on topics covered commonly by safeguards. Where found useful, sub-categories were maintained to more easily distinguish topics in the review of existing PLRs, e.g. for the risk of adverse effects on livelihoods, there are sub-categories for reduced income opportunities, unsustainable resource use/pollution and traditional activities.

The approach of the assessment varies between benefits and risks. For the REDD+ benefits it was assessed how their achievement can contribute to achieving the objectives of existing PLRs and international conventions (see Table 9). As most safeguards aim to avoid harm rather than do additional good (with the

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

exception of Cancun safeguard e), the benefits were not assessed against safeguards. For the REDD+ risks it was assessed which safeguards the risks would trigger and to what extent existing national PLRs can avoid or mitigate them (see Table 10). Where PLRs were found to insufficiently cover the identified risks, it was assessed to what degree the National REDD+ Strategy addresses the risks and, where necessary, additional mitigation measures were suggested. All of these mitigation measures are reflected in the SESA Action Matrix, which is included under Chapter 5 of the present report as well as in the ESMF.

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Table 9: Assessment of how achieving identified benefits under REDD+ can contribute to achieving objectives of national PLRs and international conventions

	National PLRs													International Conventions ¹¹													
Benefit categories																											
	Constitution	National Development Plan	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	REDD+ Readiness Proposal	Strategic Action Plan for the Forest Sector	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution under UNFCCC	National Forest Policy	Forest Management Act and Code of Practice	Draft Environment Act	Nature Conservation Act	Act on Regional Bodies	Anti Corruption Act	Bill amending the issuance of Domain land	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)	UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	UNESCO World Heritage Convention	International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA) 1994	Cartagena Protocol	Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES)	Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere	Amazon Cooperation Treaty	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	Inter American Convention on Corruption	Minamata Convention ¹²	Convention for Safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage
Biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management	X	X	X				X	X		X				X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Conservation of cultural heritage	X						X	X		X				X			X										X
Conservation of traditional activities							X	X						X			X					X					X
Contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation		X				X	X	X		X				X	X	X											
Development		X					X	X			X			X				X					X				
Empowerment (capacity)					X		X																X				
Empowerment (responsibility/ ownership)										X				X													

¹¹ It should be noted that this is a selection of international conventions Suriname has ratified (apart from Minamata, see next footnote) and which are relevant in the context of the identified benefits.

¹² Discussions are currently underway in Parliament to decide whether the Minamata Convention should be ratified by Suriname.

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Empowerment (voice/engagement)	X					X				X			X										
Enhanced livelihoods	X		X			X	X			X			X						X				
Food security	X																	X					
Improved access to forest and resources						X	X					X											
Improved cooperation between stakeholders																							
Improved monitoring and control						X	X																
Improved transparency and good governance										X											X		
Income opportunities						X	X			X								X					
Land tenure security											X							X	X				
Less pollution/improved management of waste, chemicals and/or pesticides								X														X	
More sustainable/efficient natural resource use	X					X	X					X	X										
More respect for knowledge and rights of ITPs											X	X						X					
Protection (people feel more protected, not because of land tenure security but because the land around them is better protected, e.g. through protected areas)							X				X												
Reduced conflict potential											X	X						X					

The National REDD+ Strategy of Suriname promotes a number of benefits directly through the included measures, such as income opportunities and empowerment (in terms of capacity and voice). The ESMF in its Framework for implementing PAMs includes provisions for promoting benefits in REDD+ (sub-) project implementation.

However, there are more opportunities to incentivize benefits at the national and subnational level, which could be explored, such as

- 1) A premium approach, as done in voluntary market certification at the project level, where there would be larger payments to REDD+ activities that deliver non-carbon benefits;
- 2) A priority, eligibility or quota approach, where REDD+ activities that deliver non-carbon benefits are given priority or special eligibility to finance, possibly under a minimum quota system (e.g. 50 per cent of support earmarked to actions that deliver non-carbon benefits);
- 3) Non-bundled additional payments or compensation, whereby performance on non-carbon benefits is incentivized separately, i.e. through separate payments/funds for biodiversity or water benefits, governance reforms, etc.;
- 4) Bundled additional payments or compensation, i.e. additional support for non-carbon benefits are made as part of a “package” of results that include carbon emission reductions. This is similar to

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

the premium approach but would allow for different ways of valuing and compensating for non-carbon benefits. (Bastos Lima et al. 2014)

The SESA action matrix includes a priority referring to this.

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Table 10: Identified risk categories, safeguards triggered (WB = World Bank Operational Policies, Cancun = UNFCCC Cancun Safeguards, GCF = Green Climate Fund Safeguards), existing PLRs addressing the risks, gaps in PLRs and potential mitigation measures

Risk category	Safeguards triggered			Existing PLRs	Gaps and mitigation measures
	WB	Cancun	GCF		
1. Adverse effects on livelihoods - reduced income opportunities	OP 4.10, OP 4.12	c, e	PS5 PS7	<p>Based on the Act on Regional Bodies (Wet RO, S.B.1989 no.44). art. 51, ressort and district plans must be made with participation of the communities. These Plans are approved and part of the Budget of the Districts. This means that the ITPs must be engaged in the development of these plans.</p> <p>In addition, there are districts ordinances (Districtsverordeningen) for each districts to develop a district fund. According to the regulations, there are rules for managing the fund by district. These regulations aim to isolate the district resources for the benefit of the district.</p> <p>There is no legislation in place that specifically address adverse effects on livelihoods, however, the aforementioned law and regulation provides the security to ITPs to participate in the planning for their area (ressort/district level) and therefore provide opportunities to enhance their income opportunities.</p> <p>It is also the policy of the Ministry of Regional Development (Min RO) to increase the livelihood of the ITPs. In this light an integral development plan for the interior is being developed (document was not yet made available by the Ministry). This integral plan includes plans to provide basic utilities (water and energy), to support nature tourism and agriculture, which are activities already related/familiar to the areas.</p>	<p>Existing PLRs and the integral development plan cover engagement in future planning at district level, management of district funds, provision of basic utilities (water and energy) and support of alternative livelihoods. However, they do not cover the risk of reduced income opportunities as e.g. might occur where more sustainable/less harmful methods to logging or small-scale mining become mandatory and local community members do not have the means to change to new methods and techniques due to a lack of skills or financial resources to acquire the needed materials (e.g. tools, substances, seeds,...).</p> <p>The possibility to promote financing opportunities especially for the poor/marginalized in the form of credits or subsidies together with capacity building could help mitigate the risk. In Suriname's National REDD+ Strategy, measures to establish alternative livelihoods are included under Policy line 1.B.</p>
2. Adverse effects on livelihoods - unsustainable resource use, pollution	OP 4.10, OP 4.36	E	PS4	<p>Currently there is a Bill entitled "Protection village areas" at Parliament, which is an amendment of the L-Decree. The Bill provides for zones (10km areas) around the villages where it is prohibited to issue rights to third parties. In the new situation, on the date of entry into force of the law, no competent public authority may issue land or other rights within the protected village areas. This in order to normalize emerging situations and as a first stage in the overall process to settle the land rights issue in Suriname. In the event that areas were already issued at the time of entry into force of the law, but the obligations to cultivate the land have not yet</p>	<p>This new Bill should help address cases where third parties have either received permits within 10km of villages or have encroached uncontrolled into these areas and it should help avoid similar cases in the future. Unsustainable resource use and pollution within those 10km of villages caused by third parties should thus be avoided. However, pollution of rivers and creeks by upstream mining operations is not covered here. Measure 3.C.1 of the National REDD+</p>

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

				<p>been fulfilled, the rights will be annulled. If they are issued after the law enters into force, the rights are void. If a project is being prepared in the context of a development plan, it will only be approved in consultation and after approval by the community.</p>	<p>Strategy: Adopt the draft Environmental Law and corresponding Environmental and Social Impact Assessment- and Pollution Control Regulation, if well monitored and enforced, should address this problem. Where the risk refers to unsustainable resource use through leaving behind wood waste, measures included under Strategic line 2. Forest governance, policy line 3. Promotion of Sustainable Forest Management should be able to address this.</p>
3. Adverse effects on livelihoods - traditional activities	OP 4.10	c	PS7	<p>The Game Act divides the country in a northern and a southern part. There are certain restrictions for the northern part, which are not applicable for the Southern part. For example, according to the Game Act, there are no bag limits (maximum amount of animals to be caught) for the Southern part of the Country where local communities depend on game. As Apoera is situated in the northern part, the restriction is applicable to the ITPs in this area.</p> <p>Suriname's nature conservation legislation (Nature Conservation Act and Game Act) dates from 1954. Both laws are outdated and need to be revised. With support from CI -Suriname, a process was recently initiated to revise the Nature Conservation Act. The Ministry of RGB also acknowledged that the current Game Act is outdated and needs to be revised. These processes for revision are being done in consultation with the stakeholders (including ITPs).</p>	<p>Existing PLRs are covering this risk insufficiently. It is recommended that the issues with regards to the restriction of the current laws for the ITPs are being dealt with when revising the legislation, including the Nature Conservation and the Game Act. Documenting traditional rights can help establish a basis to use as a reference in the revision of the legislation, see respective action in the SESA Action Matrix. Land use maps developed in the past years for several communities for project purposes (i.e. not formally approved) could serve as an additional tool in revision processes.</p>
4. Conflicts	(OP 4.12)	b	(PS5)	<p>In case of conflicts there is the possibility for a conflict between the Government and ITPs or third parties and ITPs. For both cases there is the possibility to go to the Court. However, only legal entities (natural person or legal persons) can file law cases and in Suriname Communities do not have legal personality as of yet.</p> <p>Beside the Court, there is the possibility of arbitration and mediation through the Suriname Arbitration Institute (SAI). The purpose of the SAI is to prevent, eliminate, or resolve disputes between legal entities through arbitration, binding advice or mediation. The SAI is accessible to anyone who has a dispute, which lends itself to this form of settlement and / or mediation.</p>	<p>Coverage of the risk by existing PLRs is limited due to the restrictions regarding legal entities, which makes it difficult for a community to file a case and also because of limited capacities and financial means for communities to follow through with a court case or make use of the SAI. There is also the Interamerican Court on Human Rights, which can be and has been appealed to in case of conflicts over land and resources. Where REDD+ PAM implementation was to lead to conflicts within or between local communities, there are no PLRs in place to deal with</p>

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

				<p>Risk of Violence are being dealt with by the Police, based on the Criminal Act and the Police Criminal Act.</p>	<p>this. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for REDD+ is currently in development at national level with its completion planned for June 2018. To what extent this would cover for such conflicts needs to be reviewed.</p> <p>A two-fold approach could help reduce the risk further:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Establishment of associations for the purpose of serving the interests of the village would provide legal personality to communities. The members of the community are then formed by the individual villagers. Capacity building and assistance might be needed to enable communities to establish associations. 2) Establishment of conflict resolution mechanisms at village level.
<p>5. Contradicting legislation - context: poor fine-tuning in the process of recognizing ITP rights</p>	<p>(OP 4.10)</p>	<p>a, b, c</p>	<p>/</p>	<p>With regards to rights of ITPs, there are some initiatives started by the Government and by Parliament. This includes the previously described Bill on the issuance of land entitled "Protected Village Areas" (see this column under risk 2. Adverse effects on livelihoods - unsustainable resource use, pollution).</p> <p>If FPIC is properly addressed in new legislation, this will be applicable to all other sectoral legislation, as new legislation overrule older legislation. This means that possible conflicting legislation is handled.</p>	<p>The Protected Village Areas Bill can help resolve some of the conflicts regarding concessions that were granted to third parties within 10km of villages. It can also help avoid such conflicts in the future. Having FPIC principles covered further supports that ITP views and rights are taken into consideration.</p> <p>However, (a) it is as yet unsure that the Bill will be approved or when it will be approved, and (b) the identified risk goes beyond this in that it also refers to amendment in legislation, such as protected area legislation, that does not sufficiently consider ITP rights and ends up restricting such rights. Documentation of traditional rights on paper (as a first step towards legal recognition of such traditional rights) could be helpful, as such documentation could be used as a reference in processes where legislation gets amended to ensure that amended or new legislation text does not</p>

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

					undermine ITP rights. Land use maps developed in the past years for several communities for project purposes (i.e. not formally approved) could serve as an additional tool in these processes.
6. Corruption	/	B	/	On August 31, 2017 the Anti Corruption Act was approved by Parliament. This law does not only provide to fight against corruption but also provides for prevention of corruption. Corruption or corruptive action of officials can be reported to a special anti-corruption committee. The law protects the declarant or whistleblower by remaining them anonymous. Corrupt officials as well as persons who bribe officials are penalized. The law has no retroactive effect. A totally new provision in the law is the obligation of certain public officials to declare their income, assets and debts with the attorney general. The law provides the basis for combating corruption, but much will depend on the implementation of the law. (Source of the Act: http://www.dna.sr/wetgeving/). The official text was not yet available when preparing this report.	Approval of the Anti Corruption Act has very good potential to address the risk. However, it is not clear at this stage whether it includes the REDD+ specific recommendations derived from this year's Corruption Risk Assessment (Vaidya 2017). In order to ensure complete coverage of the risk it is therefore recommended to review and prioritize these REDD+ specific recommendations by assessing their feasibility and impact and work towards establishment of at least the prioritized ones.
7. Degradation of biodiversity	OP 4.04, OP 4.36	e	PS6	It is stated in the Constitution that it is a social objective of the state to identify the potentials for development of the own natural environment and the enlarging of the capacities to ever more expand those potentialities, but also to create and improve the conditions necessary for the protection of nature and for the preservation of the ecological balance.	The risk is not sufficiently covered by existing PLRs. The National REDD+ Strategy aims to reduce degradation where it occurs from unsustainable resource use in the logging and mining sector and through unsustainable management of community forests/HKVs. However, degradation of biodiversity as a result of unsustainable harvesting of NTFPs, for instance, is not covered by the PAMs included in the National REDD+ Strategy. Monitoring of activities promoting alternative livelihoods that could result in overexploitation and thus degradation of biodiversity can help identify the need for sustainable use regulations, which could then be developed accordingly.
8. Disempowerment - context: lack of time for ITPs to think through	OP 4.10, OP 4.12	d	PS7	No PLRs are currently in place addressing the procedures for engagement of local stakeholders in the revision of the law, including culturally sensitive engagement approaches allowing for clear information and sufficient time to consider suggested amendments or new legal provisions.	Several PAMs included in the National REDD+ Strategy foresee engagement of stakeholders in the revision or new creation of laws. Development and adoption of engagement procedures for such

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

proposals before taking an informed decision, pressure to sign agreement					processes including provisions for culturally sensitive approaches and sufficient time for consideration before decision-making could help address this risk. This is directly related to application of FPIC principles.
9. Displacement of emissions	OP 4.01 (Annex A)	g	/	No PLRs are currently in place that address this risk. In Suriname, since most of the land is forest land, the risk refers mainly to displacement of emissions across national boundaries, at least as long as REDD+ is established at national scale and the NFMS is well established.	<p>The National REDD+ Strategy to some extent addresses the issue in measure 2.A.2 Preparation and approval of an Environmental Act with Environmental Impact Assessment procedures as part thereof. The ESMF suggests to expand the EIA guidelines by including screening questions that cover all relevant REDD+ safeguards, thereby raising awareness on the potential risk of displacement of emissions early on. This should allow for REDD+ (sub-) projects to be designed, prioritized and implemented to reduce displacement of emissions. However, additional measures can help reduce the risk further, such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing the underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and barriers to the conservation, enhancement and sustainable management of forest rather than only the direct ones (UN-REDD Programme 2016); The PAMs included in the National REDD+ Strategy and the actions included in the SESA Action Matrix jointly do this. • Monitoring the demand for wood and wood products at national level and the source of the supply. Where according to the NFMS forest degradation in Suriname is stable or reduced but the demand for wood in Suriname increases, there are two ways to meet this increased demand. One is to use wood from Suriname and reduce export to other countries. The other way is that wood imports are increased to meet the

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

					demand, which may indicate a displacement of emissions across national boundaries. Attention needs to be paid to the possibility of illegal timber trading contributing to a mismatch between demand and legal supply (Meyfroidt and Lambin 2009).
10. Disrespect of ITP rights	OP 4.10, OP 4.12	c	PS5 PS7	<p>There are different sectoral laws that provide some protection, which can be invoked in case of an infringement:</p> <p>1. Forest Management Act: With regards to conduct and continue traditional rights, it is stated in the Forest Management Act in article 41 that the customary law rights of tribal inhabitants of the interior in respect of their village and settlements as well as on their agricultural plots, will be respected as much as possible. In case of violation, an appeal can be written to the President by the traditional authority of the ITPs.</p> <p>2. In the Decree on Land Policy Principles (Decreet L-1): “Upon disposing of State land, <i>the rights of tribal Bush Negroes and Amer-Indians to their villages, settlements and agricultural plots are respected, insofar as not contrary to the general interest.</i> General interest refers to the implementation of any project within the framework of an approved development plan. The Explanatory Memorandum states amongst others, that it is a requirement of justice, that when issuing State land, the actual rights of Indigenous and Maroon communities to the areas are taken into consideration as much as possible.</p> <p>3. Despite the fact that the Planning act is not implemented in practice, it will be briefly discussed as it is part of the effective law. The Planning act aims to provide for national and regional planning in the interest of a good physical planning of the land use. Article 2 states that upon the preparation of a coherent and sustainable development policy, the Minister will <i>conduct consultations with the leaders of independent communities.</i> It furthermore dictates that development programs will be worked out with maps related thereto.</p> <p>4. The only reference to ITPs in the Mining Decree is the requirement that application for an exploration permit must include a list of all tribal communities located in or near the area to be explored.</p>	<p>While several PLRs exist that address the risk, they usually do not include full protection and respect of ITP rights. Instead, respect of rights is required “as much as possible” or “insofar as not contrary to the general interest”.</p> <p>One part of the difficulty is that ITP (traditional) rights are largely undocumented, so that their consideration is challenging from the start.</p> <p>Documentation as a first step towards legal recognition together with engagement of ITPs in revision of PLRs and adequate monitoring and enforcement of adherence to rules by all relevant stakeholders could jointly address the risk.</p>

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

				<p>It is also expressly stated in the Constitution that everyone has the right to cultural expression and that the State shall save and protect the cultural heritage of Suriname, shall promote its preservation and shall encourage the use of science and technology in the context of the national development objectives.</p> <p>The previously described “Protected village areas” (see this column under risk 2. Adverse effects on livelihoods - unsustainable resource use, pollution) Bill could help provide the communities with some kind of protection against issuance of land near their village to third parties.</p>	
11. Forced eviction and/or displacement	OP 4.12	C	PS5 PS7	<p>The constitution provides for fundamental rights for citizens and also some social responsibilities for the State. It is the responsibility of the State to provide for a secured means of livelihood for the entire nation, sufficient employment under the guarantee of freedom and justice and the participation of everyone in the economic, social and cultural development and progress.</p> <p>Fundamental rights to property are regulated in the Constitution. Property, of the community as well as of the private person, shall fulfil a social function. Everyone has the right to undisturbed enjoyment of his property subject to the limitations which stem from the law. Expropriation will take place only in the general interest, pursuant to rules to be laid down by law and against compensation guaranteed in advance.</p> <p>Compensation need not be previously assured if emergency immediate expropriation is required. Here, the Expropriation Act applies. In cases determined by or through the law, the right to compensation shall exist if the competent public authority destroys or renders property unserviceable or restricts the exercise of property rights for the public interest.</p> <p>However, there is still a far-reaching right for the State included in the Constitution regarding the possession of natural resources; it is stated in article 41, that natural riches and resources are property of the nation and shall be used to promote economic, social and cultural development. The nation shall have the inalienable right to take complete possession of the natural resources in order to apply them to the needs of the economic, social and cultural development of Suriname.</p>	<p>Existing PLRs to some extent address the risk of forced eviction. The National REDD+ Strategy includes several measures that jointly aim at empowering ITPs by engaging them in law- and decision-making processes, clarifying land rights and fostering the principles of FPIC, which can help avoid forced eviction or displacement. Access to a grievance redress mechanism would also be helpful.</p> <p>The ESMF includes provisions to identify the risk at the project screening stage and also for the development of a Resettlement Plan, should it indeed be unavoidable. Such a Resettlement Plan would include all necessary information regarding eligibility for compensation and compensation regulations.</p>

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

12. Illegal activities	/	B	/	Both the mining and Forestry laws contain penal provisions in case of violation of these laws. The penalties are imprisonment and fines. In addition, there are also administrative measures, such as revocation of the license.	PLR are in place, however, illegal activities are still likely to occur due to the current lack of monitoring, control and enforcement capacities. The National REDD+ Strategy and the SESA Action Matrix include measures to enhance these capacities and thus jointly address the risk.
13. Inequality - income	(not explicitly covered)	(b), (e) (not explicitly covered)	(PS2)	One of the social objectives of the State as stated in the Constitution is the fair distribution of national income, aimed at a fair distribution of well-being and prosperity across all sections of the population.	The respective paragraph in the constitution addresses the risk to some extent. The ESMF includes provisions for REDD+ implementing (sub-) projects that aim to create income opportunities to consider the issue of income inequality.
14. Loss of cultural heritage	OP 4.11 (restricted to physical)	c	PS7 PS8	<p>It is stated in the Constitution that the State shall save and protect the cultural heritage of Suriname, shall promote its preservation and promote the use of science and technology in the context of the national development aims. On 16 February 2017, the Parliament approved the law on the accession of the Republic of Suriname to the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. The aim is to protect the cultural uses, traditions, traditional doctrines, traditional cultural expressions, stories, craft skills of the different cultures in the country, including ITPs.</p> <p>Regarding the sites and structures, the Monuments law is applicable. It is prohibited to perform excavation work in the fields of ancient research of monuments in contravention of such conditions without a license of the Minister of Education and Culture. The Minister may decide that a person entitled to a site/field must tolerate that the State or persons in the interest of archaeological research, perform measurements or excavations. In so far this person suffers damage caused by the investigation, he may be paid by the State a fee whose height is determined by an independent third party. Monuments found in excavations and on which no one can prove his right of ownership are the property of the State.</p>	<p>Existing PLRs cover physical as well as intangible heritage and the ESMF includes provisions for the identification of the risk at the stage of project screening. However, physical cultural heritage is often not documented and consultation with local stakeholders will thus be crucial. Over time, mapping of physical cultural resources could help ensure that their location can be more easily taken into consideration in land use planning.</p> <p>For intangible cultural heritage documenting traditional knowledge, uses, stories, craft skills, etc. would represent the equivalent to mapping of physical cultural heritage.</p>

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

				The owner of the land in which the monuments have been discovered is required to transfer the found monuments to the State and is entitled to a reimbursement amounting to half the value of those monuments.	
15. Loss of cultural heritage - intellectual property rights	(OP 4.10)	c	PS7 PS8	With regards to Intellectual Property rights, the only law which could be applicable is the Copyrights law when it regards the maker of a work of literature, science or art. Traditional rights are usually covered by category Industrial Property for which there is no legislation as of yet. Since 2004, a Bill on Industrial Property was submitted to Parliament but never approved.	Existing PLRs do not sufficiently cover the risk. The ESMF includes provisions for alternative livelihoods projects that make use of cultural heritage to include in the planning measures to protect intellectual property rights.
16. Pollution	OP 4.01	e	PS3	Dumping of waste and other objects on public roads, associated footpaths, in public or public gardens or parks, a canal, trench or creek intended for the drainage is prohibited in the Police Criminal Act. In the Criminal law he who puts a substance in a well, pump, source, trench, creek or in a commonly used or shared use of or intended drinking water device is penalized. A draft Environmental Act has been formulated, which provide for pollution control.	The existing PLRs only partly cover the risk. However, both the National REDD+ Strategy and the SESA Action Matrix include measures to jointly address the lack of control and enforcement capacity. In any new project, in line with relevant safeguards and EIA guidelines (see ESMF), pollution control and management needs to be considered from the start.
17. Reduced access to resources	OP 4.10, OP 4.12	c	PS5 PS7	It is stated in the current Nature Conservation Act that it is prohibited to hunt, fish and to have with you a dog, firearm or any hunting or catching gear inside of protected areas without a permission of the Head of the Forest Service. This leaves the opportunity for the Communities to apply for a permit. The Government is aware of the limitations of the current Nature Conservation legislation, especially for ITPs. With support from CI and WWF, a process has started to modernize the nature conservation law with engagement of ITPs. During this engagement process, ITPs have the opportunity to address all the shortcomings and limitations of the current law. Special focus will be benefit sharing, co-management and FPIC.	The PLRs together with measures included in the National REDD+ Strategy promoting engagement of stakeholders in the revision of legal instruments and documentation of traditional rights to be used as a reference in such processes (see SESA Action Matrix) should provide good coverage of the risk. The GRM currently under development would be applicable in case needed.
18. Risk of reversal	OP 4.01, OP 4.04,	f	/	No PLRs are currently in place that address this risk	Both the National REDD+ Strategy and the ESMF are fostering the long-term sustainability of REDD+ actions in different ways. Data produced by the NFMS should help detect reversals and allow for adjustment in REDD+ management accordingly.

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

	OP 4.36				
19. Unsustainable resource use - wood waste	OP 4.36	e	PS3	<p>The Forest Management Act provides the basis for sustainable use of the forest. If the Code of Practice is being implemented, unsustainable use of forest resources will be minimized.</p> <p>Some elements of the Code have already been considered in the concessions requirements. However, the Code itself does not have a mandatory status at the moment, which hinders the relevant authorities to implement an effective control of operations.</p>	<p>The National REDD+ Strategy under Strategic line 2 Forest governance, Policy line D. Promotion of Sustainable Forest Management includes provisions to minimize wood waste, e.g. in measure 2.D.2 Improve and confer legal mandatory status to requirements contained in the Code of Practice Guidelines for sustainable timber harvesting in Suriname and to other voluntary measures on environmental and forest protection. No additional mitigation measures will be needed.</p>
20. Unsustainable resource use - overexploitation of NTFPs	(OP 4.36)	e	PS6	<p>Based on the Forestry Act, the Minister is authorized to issue licenses for NTFP under special conditions.</p>	<p>Projects promoting the use of NTFPs should be monitored, also after intervention by external actors ends, in order to observe changes in availability of the resources as a consequence of its use in such projects. The SESA Action Matrix includes provisions to ensure this is done. SBB should develop conditions for sustainable harvesting of NTFPs.</p>
21. Unsustainable resource use - tourism	OP 4.04	e	PS6	<p>A Tourism Act has been drafted but not finalized for submission to Parliament. The draft is not yet publicly available.</p> <p>There is a law on Standards, however no standards have been set yet for the Tourism Industry.</p>	<p>In the absence of more detailed information on the contents of the Tourism Act, it is suggested that projects promoting nature tourism should be monitored, also after intervention by external actors ends, in order identify potentially negative impacts at an early stage. Regulations for sustainable nature tourism should be developed and implemented.</p>

4.5. REDD+ benefits and risks under different scenarios

Suriname is rich in mineral resources and faces an urgent need to develop, thus exploration and exploitation of mineral resources can be expected to continue to play a role in the future. This means that social and environmental impacts from mining are likely to persist or start to affect locations not affected to date. Land use change caused by mining reduces the resilience of forest ecosystems by driving deforestation and loss of forest resources and emits greenhouse gases. This also affects the capacity of ecosystems to adapt to climatic changes. Impacts of mining can be distinguished between on-site (footprint of the actual mines) and off-site (auxiliary infrastructure and downstream effects, e.g. where mercury ends up in waterways). For example, bauxite development in the Bakhuis basins would require major power, railway, and port infrastructure, with substantial impacts on the forest and their inhabitants (World Bank 2017b).

Social and environmental issues and potentially also development priorities as perceived by the affected communities can be expected to change considerably as a consequence. PAMs that were previously considered not applicable in certain locations, such as the one on promoting less harmful methods in other sectors, including mining, would become relevant. At the same time, extractive activities in new locations might offer some employment opportunities to local community members. This can stimulate social change and may influence the success of some of the REDD+ PAMs. For instance, where alternative livelihoods were effectively established they may fail once more profitable employment opportunities open up in the logging or mining sector.

One widely recognized potential risk of REDD+ concerns the conversion of natural forests to plantations and the introduction of growing of biofuel crops. The major concern in the context of REDD+ is that emissions from conversion of natural forest into, for instance, oil palm plantations remain unnoticed because both the previous and the resulting land is considered forest land. This can happen where no distinction is made in the definition of forest between natural forest and plantations. To date, plantations play a minor role in Suriname, which may explain why the risk was not raised during stakeholder consultations. However, according to the country's OP 2017-2021, oil palm plantations are envisaged. The national definition of forest would exclude such plantation forest, however, as it is still under revision, it will be important to review the definition in its final status and to make sure that this risk can be avoided.

5. SESA conclusions and recommendations

In this chapter, conclusions from the SESA process will be drawn separately for the three major areas for which data has been gathered, i.e. (1) social and environmental issues in and beyond the forest sector, (2) enabling conditions, and (3) benefits and risks of REDD+ PAMs. This is followed by an action matrix translating the main findings of the entire SESA process into recommended actions for consideration in implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy for Suriname. The conclusions and recommendations will also be reflected in the ESMF.

5.1. Social and environmental issues in and beyond the forest sector

A number of social and environmental issues were mentioned repeatedly and at national as well as local level. The following table lists these issues together with those PAMs included in Suriname's National REDD+ Strategy that might be able to address them. Conclusions are drawn subsequently.

Table 11: Comparison of identified social and environmental issues and elements of the National REDD+ Strategy that can help address these issues

Social and environmental	Measures included in Suriname's National REDD+ Strategy directly or indirectly addressing identified issues
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issues	
Pollution	<p>2.C.3 Adoption of an Environmental Act</p> <p>3.C.1 Adoption of the draft Environmental Law and corresponding ESIA and Pollution Control Regulation</p> <p>3.C.2 Support review and update of the Mining Decree from 1986 and improve mining regulation by incorporating considerations of environmental nature (<i>particularly on land degradation and deforestation</i>) and social considerations in concession and permit requirements</p>
Lack of recognition of ITP rights, including land rights	<p>3.A.1 Reconduct the process towards the legal recognition of land tenure rights of indigenous and maroon tribal peoples in Suriname. Support the establishment of a roadmap among different stakeholders.</p> <p>3.A.2 Strengthen the capacities and knowledge of the judiciary and government officers on the rights of ITPs, including those in international declarations, conventions and guidelines on land tenure.</p> <p>3.A.3 Make information on traditional land ownership publicly available in a central registry.</p> <p>3.A.4 Set guidance on how land tenure rights can be acknowledged through contracts before establishing new development or REDD+ activities in the vicinity of ITPs' communities.</p>
Unemployment/ lack of income generation opportunities	<p>1.B.1 Promotion of non-timber forest products (NTFP) with a view to provide alternative livelihoods to forest dependent communities.</p> <p>1.B.2 Promotion of nature tourism with a view to provide alternative livelihoods to forest dependent communities and aid in the diversification of the economy.</p> <p>1.B.3 Provide alternative livelihoods to forest dependent communities through the promotion of medicinal plants.</p> <p>1.B.4 Provide alternative livelihoods to forest dependent communities through the promotion of agroforestry practices.</p> <p>1.B.5 Support education and training opportunities in forest-based communities in the interior.</p> <p>3.B.5 Improve the location and size of community forest permits and forestry concessions through adoption of guidelines on criteria for designation.</p> <p>3.D.1 Promote democratic management of community forests/HKVs and an equitable allocation of benefits among all the members of the community.</p>
Loss of cultural heritage	<p>1.B.1 Promotion of non-timber forest products (NTFP) with a view to providing alternative livelihoods to forest-dependent communities.</p> <p>1.B.2 Promotion of nature tourism with a view to provide alternative livelihoods to forest dependent communities and aid in the diversification of the economy.</p> <p>1.B.3 Provide alternative livelihoods to forest dependent communities through the promotion of medicinal plants.</p>
Illegal activities	<p>2.B.1 Capacity building of institutions in forest monitoring, control and protection.</p> <p>2.B.2 Capacity building of forest-based communities in forest monitoring.</p> <p>2.B.3 Ensuring adequate forest monitoring and enforcement capacities in the interior.</p> <p>2.B.4 Implementation of the National Forest Monitoring System Roadmap.</p> <p>3.A.1 Reconduct the process towards the legal recognition of land tenure rights of indigenous and maroon tribal peoples in Suriname. Support the establishment of a roadmap among different stakeholders.</p>
Uncontrolled/un-sustainable hunting & fishing	<p>2.A.2 Adoption of an Environmental Act with ESIA procedures as part thereof (measures regarding monitoring and enforcement are more focused on forest monitoring and enforcement of law in the context of logging and mining activities, sustainable forest management, etc.)</p>

Lack of education opportunities	Not addressed in terms of schooling opportunities, however, a few measures refer to education: 1.B.5 Support education and training opportunities in forest-based communities in the interior. 4.C.2 Education on forest management.
Commercial logging	2.D.1 Increasing the proportion and size of areas under controlled forest management. 3.B.1 Streamlining of concession policies, particularly of ministries responsible for mining and logging concessions. 3.C.4 Strengthen relevant government institutions in coordinated monitoring of field practices on forest areas and socially and environmentally sensitive sites.
Lack of access to water	Not explicitly addressed
Lack of access to electricity	Not explicitly addressed

Seven out of ten of the major issues are addressed in Suriname's National REDD+ Strategy. In most cases, it is not the implementation of one specific measure that has the potential to improve a situation but instead the combined effect of successful implementation of several measures. This emphasizes the importance of implementing all of the suggested measures in a balanced way along a similar timeline as otherwise the lack of implementation of one measure may undermine the success of others.

For some of the issues, implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy will only represent a partial solution. For instance, in the case of pollution, where the current waste management system is inappropriate or water already contaminated by mercury, the measures listed in the above table will not be able to mend the situation. Instead, they are likely to reduce pollution from future mining operations and ensure that waste management is considered in nature tourism projects implemented under REDD+. Other issues however, like the lack of recognition of ITP rights to land and lack of income opportunities, are addressed more holistically.

The issues that remain unaddressed are lack of education in the sense of schooling opportunities and vocational training and lack of access to clean water and electricity. This is unfortunate in that those three issues were repeatedly voted as the three main problems of communities in the local surveys. Improved income security in combination with legal recognition of land rights, however, has the potential to improve overall livelihoods, which could also mean that, over time, other development priorities can be pursued, including access to water and electricity. Moreover, the support of such development priorities in the interior is also included in the country's National Development Plan (Republic of Suriname 2017) and taken into consideration in the procedures for REDD+ (sub-) project application, evaluation and implementation included in the ESMF. More specifically, the ESMF includes suggestions for (sub-) project applications to identify benefits they aim to actively pursue and conduct monitoring to track progress regarding the achievement of such benefits.

The above table demonstrates that REDD+ implementation indeed has great potential to address some of the most pressing social and environmental issues in and beyond the forest sector. If this potential gets used and site-based evidence shows that benefits can be gained, this can strengthen local community support of the REDD+ mechanism, which is indispensable for its long-term success.

5.2. Enabling conditions

Institutions, coordination and communication

Effective institutions to handle implementation of Suriname's REDD+ Strategy and the accompanying

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be crucial to achieve overall REDD+ objectives and benefit people and the environment. This will require new and additional skills and capacities at national as well as sub-national levels and across ministries.

Established responsibilities, coordination mechanisms and communication channels and procedures at and between national, district and local level may need to be reviewed against those needed for REDD+ implementation and adjusted to optimize political, technical and administrative efficiency and effectiveness. Overlaps between responsibilities could be reduced or clarified in this process, and the identified need for improved direct communication between the central government and traditional authorities to create unity and improve coordination taken into consideration.

Such a review would likely reveal a need for substantive institutional and governance strengthening and could be used to start a discourse among relevant stakeholders about how to achieve this. In some cases, direct communication and coordination between non-governmental stakeholders (e.g. concession holders and traditional authorities, or community members amongst themselves) may be able to reduce coordination and communication needs at government level. Transparency and communication of efforts to enhance overall performance could help raise awareness, knowledge and appreciation amongst stakeholders. Application of culturally and gender sensitive approaches to communication and coordination with local stakeholders, including the use of traditional communication channels and local language, would likely increase overall engagement and support of REDD+ at local level.

Effective and efficient institutions, coordination and communication are directly linked with the legal forestry framework and policies, knowledge and capacities and sensitivity to corruption. A coherent legal forestry framework and adequate knowledge and capacities support institutional effectiveness and efficiency and a low risk of corruption can further stabilize the overall system for REDD+ implementation. This is also obvious from some of the points made by local community members in the context of coordination, e.g. where a lack of coordination between responsible agencies was said to be responsible for issuance of concessions against the law.

The coordination gap regarding data sharing between different ministries and other actors, which was identified at the national workshop, gets at least partly (depending on agreements between ministries and other data holders, such as NGOs) addressed by the National REDD+ Strategy measures **3.B.2** Establish a central information system for storing and consulting data concerning land uses through a modern Geographic Information System (GIS) and **3.B.3** Map and publicize areas for small-scale gold mining.

Legal forestry framework and policies

The limited consistency within the legal forestry framework and between policies in Suriname has been widely acknowledged. A sound and consistent legal framework can help avoid a number of the currently persisting issues and conflicts around the use of the land. Suriname's National REDD+ Strategy therefore includes a number of measures that aim to improve the situation, such as measures **3.B.1** Streamlining of concession policies, particularly of ministries responsible for mining and logging concessions and **3.B.4** Formulate new land use planning legislation to ensure harmonization of sectoral legislation and enhance the coordinating role of the Ministry of ROGB as institution to lead the land use planning processes at the national level through institutional strengthening of the Ministry.

The importance of engaging all relevant stakeholders, and especially local communities, in revisions, amendments and development of new PLRs is recognized in a number of measures as well, such as in the four measures included under Strategic line 2. Forest governance, Policy line A. Advance participation of different stakeholders.

The importance of monitoring, control and enforcement of PLRs was emphasized several times during the first national workshop and in local community consultations. The National REDD+ Strategy addresses the

issue under Strategic line 2: Forest governance, Policy line B. Enforcement, control and monitoring. However, the focus here is on forest monitoring and on ensuring adequate enforcement capacities for forest monitoring in the interior. Monitoring, control and enforcement regarding the general adherence to existing, amended or new PLRs is not covered but may be needed as an enabling condition contributing to overall REDD+ success.

Lack of documentation, recognition and streamlining of traditional (unwritten) laws and limited respect or implementation of international conventions at national and local levels are not addressed explicitly by any measures included in the National REDD+ Strategy.

Knowledge and capacities

Knowledge and understanding of REDD+ in Suriname is obviously on the rise. If this trend can now be continued, REDD+ can become part of people's understanding of Suriname's development route. This understanding, in an ideal case, would go alongside awareness of the potential benefits of REDD+, especially the ones that are not immediately monetary but represent equally strong incentives that are worth striving for, like secure land tenure, alternative livelihoods, etc.

The National REDD+ Strategy promotes branding of Suriname at international and national level (Measure 1.A.2). This is important, because the more stakeholders are informed about and can identify with REDD+ objectives in Suriname, the more they may be willing to engage and support. Continued awareness raising, increasingly covering different aspects of REDD+, and targeted towards all relevant stakeholders, is therefore recommendable.

The topic of capacity building needs to be considered in the context of the required capacities for REDD+ implementation, including monitoring and evaluation. It also needs to be considered that capacity building may be required from national down to local level, depending on the tasks and distribution of responsibilities. Importantly, capacities need to match the respective responsibilities at each level.

The National REDD+ Strategy addresses the need for capacity building in different measures:

- **2.A.4** Strengthening capacity of ITPs in forest governance.
- **2.B.1** Capacity building of other institutions in forest monitoring, control and protection.
- **2.B.2** Capacity building of forest-based communities in forest monitoring.
- **3.A.2** Strengthening the capacities and knowledge of the judiciary and government officers on the rights of ITPs, including those in international declarations, conventions and guidelines on land tenure.

In other places, capacity building is not mentioned explicitly but may well be required, such as in measure **4.A.1** Increase the coverage of protected areas and provide for their protection through measures including the involvement and participation of ITPs. The measure implies that ITPs may get involved in the implementation of protected areas, which would require respective capacity building.

While in this way a number of different needs for capacity building by different actors get addressed in the National REDD+ Strategy, the SESA process identified some additional needs at local level, which are beyond the scope of the National REDD+ Strategy but could make important contributions to overall REDD+ success. Topics include:

- Land tenure rights and how to manage land following recognition of rights;
- Entrepreneurship, market access and options, development of product value chains, pricing systems, etc. for successful engagement in alternative livelihood options;
- Sustainable use and management of community forests, including agroforestry;
- Enhancement of food security through improvement of agricultural practices;
- Basic knowledge regarding the development or revision of PLRs to prepare for effective engagement in such processes (including legal language etc.);

- Application of less harmful methods, e.g. in artisanal gold mining.

Corruption

Corruption can obviously undermine successful implementation of REDD+, which may lead to a loss of support of the mechanism and can cause social and environmental harm. SESA findings indicate that corruption occurs at different levels and in different ways. Reducing the current sensitivity to corruption at different levels and in different context situations is therefore of importance. Suriname has made two major steps towards achieving this:

- A Corruption Bill as recently been approved (see Table 10 on existing PLRs for the risk of corruption). Adoption of the bill would provide important means to increase transparency and control and thus reduce sensitivity to corruption.
- A national Corruption Risk Assessment has been completed (Vaidya 2017), which includes actor focused mitigation measures to tackle corruption.

By streamlining policies, increasing transparency, monitoring, control and enforcement and promoting stakeholder engagement, the National REDD+ Strategy equally supports a reduced sensitivity towards corruption. Jointly, the Corruption Bill, and implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy and the ESMF hold the potential to considerably improve the situation in this regard.

Stakeholder engagement

It is widely acknowledged that stakeholder engagement is indispensable for successful REDD+ implementation and accordingly, the topic was frequently discussed in both the first national workshop and in local community consultations.

The section on the legal forestry framework and policies already referred to several references to stakeholder engagement in the context of revisions or new development of PLRs. The section on knowledge and capacities detailed identified needs for capacity building, which were also often discussed under the topic of engagement. More generally, the National REDD+ Strategy addresses the topic under measure **2.A.3** Adoption of a community engagement strategy for REDD+.

For the further REDD+ readiness process and after this in REDD+ implementation it will be important to maintain an adequate level of stakeholder engagement and dialogues to ensure that stakeholders remain in the process and gain a sense of ownership over time. While this can require substantial time and resources, especially in a country like Suriname, where local stakeholders are widely dispersed and partly very remote, the benefits far outweigh these costs. Apart from maintaining their support, keeping stakeholders engaged can over time reduce costs and increase efficiency, for example where local community members can take over responsibility for monitoring and control at local level. For the implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy, for instance, it is planned that monitoring optionally carried out by communities (C-MRV) will contribute to NFMS and SIS, which would reduce monitoring efforts at national level. In the planning of further stakeholder engagement, such medium to long-term benefits should be taken into consideration. The section on stakeholder engagement in the ESMF provides guiding principles for continued stakeholder engagement under REDD+, which can also serve in the implementation of measure 2.A.3 of the National REDD+ Strategy.

FPIC and complaints

Knowledge on FPIC varies and especially at local level, awareness of the principles of FPIC and their applicability is limited. In the context of REDD+ relevant safeguards, FPIC plays an important role. However, the different safeguard schemes do not equally support the principles. World Bank Operational Principle E. on Indigenous Peoples for instance, under point two (2) requests to “Undertake free, prior and informed consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples...”. This demonstrates that the acronym can be understood in different ways by translating the final “C” into either “consultation” or “consent”. If understood as “free, prior and informed consultation”, there is no requirement to actually obtain the consent of local

stakeholders.

In the case of Suriname, UNDP is the World Bank's Development Partner and thus where UNDP applies stricter standards than the World Bank, UNDP's standards should be preferred. UNDP in this context adheres to the principles of FPIC understood as "free, prior and informed consent", which is thus the standard that should be applied in Suriname. The National REDD+ Strategy recognizes the need to consider obligations arising from environmental conventions and internationally accepted principles such as Free, Prior and Informed Consent under measure **2.C.4** Formulate and adopt a new Nature Conservation Act. Further stakeholder engagement under REDD+ should include to raise awareness on these principles and ensure that it is clear, when and how they are applicable.

In REDD+ implementation, it will also be of importance that all stakeholders know where and how they can issue complaints and how they will be dealt with. Usually, such procedures are part of a grievance redress mechanism for REDD+. In Suriname, such a grievance redress mechanism is currently under development.

Culture

Though the topic was not explicitly discussed at the national workshop or in the local community consultations, SESA findings suggest that culturally sensitive approaches to stakeholder engagement in the future hold the potential to increase willingness to engage, support and sense of ownership, all of which are likely to promote successful REDD+ implementation. Applying culturally sensitive approaches to stakeholder engagement would mean to

- Consider differences in thinking, culture, ancestry and worldviews, also between different ITPs' communities, during engagement processes;
 - Use traditional communication channels and meeting procedures;
 - Use local language to the extent possible;
 - Adjust highly technical terminology to more common terms that can be more easily understood;
 - Use consultation methodologies that are known and were successfully conducted before, like prioritizing using pebble stones and visual exercises;
- among others.

Specific contexts require particular attention to cultural sensitivity, i.e. where the SESA has identified that the current system is considered culturally inappropriate, such as in the case of community forest/HKV concession issuance or on the establishment of protected areas.

Gender

Suriname has ratified the CEDAW Convention and is a signatory to the Cancun Declaration, as well as the MDGs and the Beijing Platform for Action. As such, national policies on REDD+ and its institutional structure need to reflect gender equality regarding rights over resources and representation in governance structures, as embedded in international agreements such as CEDAW, MDG3 and The Beijing Platform for Action.

In the most recent National Development Plan of 2017, gender policy is part of the Cross-cutting Development Goals with the following specific goal: "Both nationally and internationally, the goal therefore is to aim at ensuring gender equality, inter alia reflected in equality between people of different sexes, equal appreciation for gender performance, equality in society and equal visibility, participation and empowerment of both women and men."

For the REDD+ National Strategy, the following outcomes of the OP Gender Policy are of particular importance:

- Equal participation of the sexes in decision-making bodies and positions
- Promotion of laws and regulations and policy which promotes and kick-starts gender equality and awareness about social progress and economic benefits envisaged with this.

In general, it is clear from the responses received from the gender baseline survey conducted at the first national workshop that gender is still largely considered a women's issue, yet there are a number of responses that indicate an understanding and openness towards the incorporation of gender. For instance, the fact that almost half of the participants felt that REDD+ action cannot be effective and sustainable without addressing gender inequalities. There are also some gender-specific issues in terms of knowledge and capacity, i.e. less women seem to have specific information about REDD+ in Suriname, while less men have gender-related REDD+ knowledge.

The decision-making processes are considered highly unequal, as reflected by two-thirds of participants. Most participants, and especially women, were not yet confident that equal participation is a given in REDD+ processes. Equal access to ecosystem services seems very much to run along traditional lines, but does not sufficiently reflect changes and adaptations that might have occurred due to for instance internal migration (for economic or social reasons).

The findings from the participatory elements of the SESA allow for the formulation of a number of recommendations regarding gender. In doing so, thematic streams from the UN-REDD Methodological Brief on Gender (UN-REDD Programme 2017) have been used as a guidance:

1. Gender-Responsive Assessments and Gender-Specific Analyses

Full and effective participation of women stakeholders requires a structural measure for continued equal inclusion and consultation of women and men in all REDD+ policies and measures. The development of gender checklists, surveys and analyses based on the gaps in women's participatory processes is necessary given the role of women in ecosystem services.

2. Awareness Raising and Capacity Building on Gender

In understanding the importance of applying women's equal representation, meaningful participation and benefit sharing to all REDD+ national strategies, building women's and men's leadership on gender equality is crucial. As evidenced by the survey and consultation results, women's role in decision-making processes will have to be strengthened through capacity building, including gender literacy education, of both women and men. Continued engagement of the Traditional Authorities in the villages in this respect is essential. Given the limited capacity and gender mainstreaming experience within the government Bureau Gender Affairs (BGA), partnerships for capacity strengthening both inside and outside of government should be explored for REDD+ implementation.

3. Gender-Responsive Participation

It is widely acknowledged that gender differentiated needs, uses and knowledge of the forest are to be considered critical inputs to policy and programmatic interventions. A National REDD+ Strategy for Suriname should therefore seek in its outcome a gender approach which aims at gender inclusion and full participation, contribution and benefits for women from REDD+ in line with the OP Gender Policy. Enabling women as full beneficiaries of REDD+ implementation by building on their role in protection and conservation of Suriname's natural forest and its ecosystem services, will enhance overall social and environmental benefits for the communities.

4. Gender-Responsive Planning and Monitoring

In order for gender mainstreaming to be effective in the REDD+ processes, according to the majority of stakeholders it needs to be supported through a multiple stakeholder approach (communities, government, NGO's, gender bureau, REDD+). Institutional arrangements and capacity building need to include the Bureau of Gender Affairs within the Ministry of Home Affairs (ref. OP 2017-2021 re gender).

The recommendations are reflected in the SESA Action Matrix, as appropriate, and in separate steps in the framework for implementing the PAMs, which is included in the ESMF.

Benefit sharing

The topic of benefit sharing is highly sensitive in the context of Suriname. A benefit sharing mechanism has not been developed to date, yet the topic came up in the national workshop as well as in local community consultations, without being prompted. In the national workshop, transparent benefit sharing was identified as an important element of Suriname's future REDD+ mechanism by one group during the visioning exercise. There is an urgent need for clarification on the matter, especially on the following topics:

- The term is often understood as explicitly referring to financial benefits from REDD+, leaving aside the many other benefits REDD+ implementation is aiming to deliver (as identified further below in this report). In communication with stakeholders it will be important to repeatedly highlight that REDD+ benefits can be of different nature, and that the non-monetary ones are very valuable too;
- REDD+ can indeed derive financial benefits and it is part of the original idea that it will provide financial compensation for efforts to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and enhance removals in the forest sector, however, it will likely take several more years before results-based benefits are starting to be disbursed (with the exception of pilot projects where this may start sooner);
- Where a national benefit sharing system includes provisions for financial benefits to be disbursed to individual land owners, it is not to be expected that these will equal a full salary and make other income opportunities unnecessary. That is why REDD+ National Strategies usually include PAMs to strengthen the development of alternative income opportunities.

5.3. Implementing PAMs while promoting benefits and reducing risks

The assessment of benefits and risks led to interesting insights into issues that are important to consider in order to increase the likelihood of success when implementing the REDD+ PAMs.

Overall, a number of differences was noticeable between those places that are remote and less affected by extractive industries and those that have better access and are near mining and/or logging activities.

Remote places often suffer less from degradation or pollution in their surroundings. They are less often confronted with concessions overlapping their living area and potentially resulting conflicts. Income opportunities, however, as well as access to education and sanitary services, can be even scarcer here than in places that are more accessible. Consequently, PAMs that addressed land rights, concession permits, transparency in the mining sector or less harmful methods in other sectors were considered less relevant or even not applicable. Instead, PAMs that support alternative livelihoods and protected areas were thought to be important.

In contrast to this, places that are more accessible are more likely faced with conflicts resulting from a lack of clarity regarding concession permits and land rights, degradation of forest and pollution from mining. Here, the PAM that supports clarification of land rights was several times considered the most important of all, as it would solve conflicts and empower local people. Increased transparency in mining and less harmful methods in other sectors were considered important, if not without risks. Protected areas, in turn, where sometimes considered an unsuitable measure, especially where forest areas were already degraded.

One exception to the above pattern was Diitabiki, where members of the Ndyuka emphasized that recognition of land rights was for them the most important issue of all despite the fact that there are no logging concessions in the surroundings and mining activities are happening a certain distance away. Participants of the consultations in Diitabiki even preferred not to discuss several of the introduced PAMs saying that the only way to address certain issues was the recognition of their land and traditional rights.

In the implementation of PAMs it will be important to consider the range of local context situations and to check the suitability of measures to identify an approach that is appropriate, culturally and gender sensitive and leads to the desired outcomes.

In the following, specific considerations for the implementation of some of the PAMs or groups of PAMs for which benefits and risks were assessed at local level will be summarized. Certain topics are cross-cutting and appear under almost each PAM, including capacity building, monitoring and enforcement. The topics of culture and gender are not included here, as they are dealt with at a more generic level (see action matrix below).

Alternative livelihoods

Strategic line 1: Continue being a High Forest cover and Low Deforestation (HFLD) country and receive compensation for economic transition contains under Policy line B. Support alternative livelihoods and diversification of the economy in the interior four (4) measure dealing with this topic, i.e. promotion of **1.B.1** non-timber forest products, **1.B.2** nature tourism, **1.B.3** medicinal plants, and **1.B.4** agroforestry.

The following considerations are of importance in the implementation of these PAMs:

- Intact forest ecosystems will likely be better suited for these PAMs than (highly) degraded forests or those where values of interest are impoverished. For example, forests with iconic species are more suitable for nature tourism than those where uncontrolled hunting or noise pollution has driven away species of interest to tourists.
- The success of these PAMs depends on a careful market analysis to generate sound understanding of local opportunities, demands and value chains and identify feasible and sustainable access to markets. Here, again, it will be important to consider differences in accessibility of villages, which is likely to have a substantial influence on access to markets.
- Implementation of these PAMs will require capacity building at local level to ensure that ITPs have the understanding and means to keep activities going, develop further, and manage the resulting local business sustainably over time.
- In areas where mining activities are happening or will be happening in the future, considering the competitiveness of alternative livelihoods will be of importance. While work in the mining sector remains more profitable or provides more income security over time, the sustainability of alternative livelihoods may be questionable.
- Implementation and outcome monitoring is highly recommendable for these PAMs in order to identify at an early point in time potential obstacles to their success or sustainability and respond accordingly.
- Where such PAMs are successful, monitoring can also help identify where it may be necessary to establish regulations (i) to keep the use of non-timber forest products and medicinal plants within the carrying capacity of the forest ecosystems, or (ii) to ensure nature tourism remains sustainable, including its side effects, such as increased waste production, need for transport, increased consumption of local produce, energy and water, etc. In some case, traditional rules and regulations for sustainable use of resources may provide valuable information on the topic or may be suitable for direct use.
- The PAMs on NTFPs, medicinal plants and also nature tourism hold the potential to contribute to maintaining traditional knowledge. In this context, the protection of intellectual property rights is important to ensure that benefits from such alternative livelihoods are equitably shared and intellectual property does not get abused.
- In several places people worried that youths are not sufficiently interested in maintaining traditional knowledge and the PAMs would thus not be successful over time. Engaging the next generation during the market analysis and in (sub-) projects to implement these PAMs will therefore be important to create enabling conditions for their lasting success.

Less harmful methods

Strategic line 2: Forest governance, Policy line D. Promotion of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) in measure **2.D.1** Improve and confer legal mandatory status to requirements contained in the Code of Practice guidelines for sustainable timber harvesting in Suriname and to other voluntary measures on

environmental and forest protection. Strategic line 3: Land use planning, Policy line C. Promotion of sustainable practices in land use sectors other than forest also refers to some extent to less harmful methods, particularly in the mining sector.

The following considerations were found to be of particular importance in the context of PAMs referring to less harmful methods:

- Where less harmful methods become mandatory, special attention needs to be paid regarding local communities' abilities to shift to such methods, particularly where they require financial means to obtain different tools, seeds, substances (e.g. alternative to mercury for local community members involved in small-scale mining), or the like.
- Capacity building at local community level may be needed to ensure that the methods (and their legal basis) are understood and people are capable to implement them.
- Success of these PAMs requires effective and transparent institutions that are not sensitive to corruption to avoid cases such as false labelling of trees as adequate for felling, although their stem diameter is below the minimum required to ensure sustainability.
- Based on the previous point, monitoring, control and enforcement are crucial to ensure adherence to mandatory requirements.

Streamlining regulations and improving coordination for mining and logging

The National REDD+ Strategy addresses the above topic in Strategic line 3: Land use planning, Policy line B. Land use planning, measure **3.B.1** Streamlining of concession policies, particularly of ministries responsible for mining and logging concessions. Coordination is supported especially through measure **3.B.4** Formulate new land use planning legislation to ensure harmonization of sectoral legislation and enhance the coordinating role of the Ministry of ROGB as institution to lead the land use planning processes at the national level through institutional strengthening of the ministry.

On their own, these PAMs will not address deforestation and degradation; however, they can help establish enabling conditions to reduce concession overlaps (also with land inhabited by ITPs) and conflicts potentially arising from those.

The SESA process revealed the following considerations to be of particular importance:

- Streamlining regulations should include a revision of the current retribution system for logging. For example, if retribution is paid per volume of wood harvested it is possible that harvested wood is wasted because there is no incentive to ensure effective use of harvested wood.
- New land use planning legislation should include a revision of current legislation regarding the minimum distance between logging and mining concessions and land inhabited by ITPs. To date, there are several cases where the current minimum distance of 10 km has been disregarded. A political discourse may be required to identify how to deal with such cases, including cases where concession areas are growing uncontrolled, potentially encroaching land inhabited by ITPs.
- Clear arrangements, communication and coordination will be crucial for these PAMs to be successful. Lack of clarity and fine-tuning in the arrangements could once again lead to different interpretations, overlaps and conflict. Clear communication is needed to ensure potential amendments in policies and the content of the new land use planning legislation (including responsibilities) are clear to all concerned, including ITPs and extractive industries. Improved coordination between responsible actors together with a new Geographic Information System as suggested under measure **3.B.2** will help in the implementation of the above PAMs.
- Monitoring and control will be important to observe whether amended regulations indeed serve their purpose of streamlining policies, overlaps do not occur anymore and no more conflicts are triggered between different stakeholders because of concession policies.

Legislation for community forests

The National REDD+ Strategy deals with this topic under Strategic line 3: Land use planning, Policy line B.

Land use planning, measure **3.B.5** Improve the location and size of community forest permits and forestry concessions through adoption of guidelines on criteria for designation, and Policy line D. Participatory community development, measures **3.D.1** Promote democratic management of community forests/HKVs and an equitable allocation of benefits among all the members of the community, and **3.D.2** Promote planning at the community level, by producing guidance that includes broader participation of community members.

Considerations of particular importance identified through the SESA process include:

- Clear communication between the national government and the local level (i.e. through traditional authorities) is urgently needed in order to clarify that community forests/HKVs are not supposed to replace land tenure rights. Confusion around this topic has led to mistrust among local communities, which is counterproductive for successful REDD+ implementation. At national level, the relationship between land tenure rights and community forests/HKVs must be clarified and an agreed explanation of this relationship and of plans regarding both improvement of legislation for community forests/HKVs and the recognition of land tenure rights presented to ITPs in a culturally appropriate manner. The same agreed explanation should be communicated to other actors who are in frequent or regular contact with ITPs and in a position to contribute to the distribution of the official government position regarding community forests/HKVs and land tenure rights.
- There is a need to clarify on the conditions under which third parties can exploit community forests. Democratic management regulations could include provisions for democratic decision-making on the ways in which community forests/HKVs are used, allowing for different views and preferences prevailing in different villages.
- Capacity building will be required to ensure that local communities have the knowledge and skills to sustainably use their community forests/HKVs. Such capacity building could include an introduction to the different options in which community forests/HKVs can be used (e.g. by communities themselves or third parties) and to the advantages and disadvantages entailed. This will ensure that democratic decision-making is based on sound information and increases the likelihood of long-term success of the PAMs by promoting the sustainable use of the resources.
- In some places, community forests/HKVs are highly degraded, so that communities cannot gain any further benefits from them. Here, planning meetings at local level could be conducted to identify potential solutions. Such solutions could include rehabilitation or reforestation of degraded areas or a change of location of community forests/HKVs to intact forest.
- There is mistrust towards the national government based on the impression that external concession requests are prioritized before requests for community forests submitted by local communities. The issue could be reviewed to ensure that ITP rights are respected in this context. Transparency in decision-making processes regarding the issuance of such concessions can help address mistrust in this regard.
- Based on experience, the process of issuing community forests/HKVs and their management are considered particularly sensitive to corruption. Transparency and communication, together with monitoring, control and enforcement can help reduce this sensitivity.
- Based on experience, the possibility to establish a conflict resolution mechanism for conflicts about the issuance, management and use of community forests/HKVs should be explored. If such a mechanism was established, its existence and procedures to follow in case needed would have to be communicated to all relevant stakeholders.

Protected areas

The National REDD+ Strategy deals with protected areas explicitly under Strategic line 4: Conservation of forests and reforestation supports sustainable development, Policy line A. Protected areas, measures **4.A.1** Increase the coverage of protected areas and provide for their protection through measures including the involvement and participation of ITPs, and **4.A.2** Protection of mangrove areas.

Where the National REDD+ Strategy refers to the revision and adoption of a new Nature Conservation Act

(measure **2.C.4**) and participation of ITPs in the revision or new development of legislation (measures **2.A.1** – **2.A.4**) there is also an indirect link with the topic.

Important considerations identified in the SESA process for implementation of these PAMs include:

- Not every area is suitable for increasing the coverage of protected areas. The status of the forest represents a critical determinant for suitability in this case.
- Current law regarding protected areas does not cover all governance types, which are in the meantime recognized at international level (Borrini-Feyerabend et al. 2013). Including additional governance types in the national law on protected areas allows for more flexibility in protected area management, can increase the feeling of ownership among local communities for the protection of the forest surrounding them and can divert some of the management responsibility away from the national government level.
- ITPs' concern regarding potential restrictions to their traditional activities through establishment of new or expansion of existing protected areas could be addressed by a combination of measures:
 - Ensuring culturally appropriate procedures for engagement of ITPs in the revision of respective legislation, including the use of local language, clear communication of potential implications of legal language on their day to day life and traditional activities, including hunting, and sufficient time to fully understand and discuss among themselves the suggested changes and come to an agreed response;
 - Documentation of traditional (unwritten) rules to be used as a reference during revision of respective legislation to ensure that possible interference of protected area legislation with traditional activities is noticed and solutions can be found;
 - Exploring the possibility to include special arrangements for ITPs by which traditional rules and activities are respected (as currently done in the Game Act, see Table 10), so that a distinction can be made between regulations for external visitors and local community members.
 - Exploring the possibility to establish breeding programs, where the establishment or extension of protected areas may lead to restrictions regarding access to forest land and resources.
- Implications of new or amended law do not only need to be transparently communicated to local community members but equally to all other stakeholders. Awareness of the content of the law is a necessary first step to ensure that the law is respected.
- Monitoring, control and enforcement are indispensable to ensure adherence with protected area legislation. The potential to involve local community members in such activities could be explored and promoted. An additional possibility to address the need for monitoring, control and enforcement is to review the role of the rangers from the Nature Conservation Division and the forest guards from SBB, and assess whether they can be strengthened as a support to local rule enforcement in the context of monitoring and enforcement/control.

5.4. Action matrix

The following table translates the findings of the SESA and its conclusions into recommended actions to be taken in order to strengthen enabling conditions for REDD+ implementation and thus foster a situation in which REDD+ can truly achieve its objectives and generate benefits for people and the environment. Responsibility of implementation may not always lie with government bodies but instead it may in places be possible to transfer responsibility of implementation to REDD+ (sub-) project implementing agencies (see also ESMF). For example, (sub-) project applicants could be required to document traditional knowledge regarding the use of NTFPs or medicinal plants as part of projects promoting alternative livelihoods based on such knowledge.

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Table 12: Action matrix summarizing SESA recommendations, including measures to address anticipated social and environmental risks and impacts

Priority 1 Clarification of topics currently unclear and causing mistrust or confusion <i>Rationale: The National REDD+ Strategy includes PAMs on a number of topics that are currently reasons for confusion or mistrust, or that stakeholders are not equally aware of and familiar with. This priority aims to clarify and raise awareness on these topics to enable success of respective PAMs.</i>						
Priority reform area	Short term actions (1-2 years)	Short term monitorable outcomes	Medium-term actions (3-5 years)	Medium-term monitorable outcomes	Long-term actions (> 5 years)	Final outcomes
Relationship between community forests/HKVs and land tenure rights	At national level, agree on an official government position with regards to the listed topics, in line with stakeholder expectations, SESA findings and international commitments	Official government position in written form publicly available	Complete establishment of PAMs regarding community forests/HKV regulations and land tenure rights, always engaging ITPs in a culturally appropriate way. Continue on clarifying where necessary to restore trust.	No complaints issued regarding the relationship between community forests/HKVs and land tenure rights	Monitor the situation, maintain communication on levels with ITPs to build trust (linked with other actions)	Land tenure rights are legally recognized and community forests established in a culturally appropriate way. All relevant stakeholders have a clear understanding of the relationship between land tenure rights and community forests/HKVs and trust has been restored between ITPs and the national government in this respect.
REDD+ benefit sharing	At national level, develop communication plan to inform ITPs and other relevant stakeholders accordingly		Develop "REDD+ benefits tracker" to communicate monetary and other benefits obtained and how they get used (e.g. website).	REDD+ benefit tracker is viewed by a broad range of stakeholders.	REDD+ benefit sharing summary reports are produced from the tracker and released on a regular basis. These national reports will also provide input to the REDD+ safeguards Summary of Information to be submitted to UNFCCC.	There is a shared understanding of REDD+ benefits and how they are being shared in Suriname. Expectations are managed regarding limitations to monetary benefits from REDD+.
FPIC			Develop and implement official guidelines for seeking and obtaining FPIC,	Number of cases where FPIC was sought and obtained or refused	FPIC guidelines are broadly accepted and applied as a default	All relevant stakeholders, including local communities, have a clear understanding of the principles of FPIC,

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

			in line with UN-REDD Programme (2013) ¹³ Build capacity amongst agencies that will have to follow the guidelines	across sectors (potentially relevant information for the SIS and Summary of Information to be submitted to UNFCCC)	element of project implementation (where applicable)	when they apply and the process for applying them. Local community members are aware that they do not have to provide consent to project proposals and feel empowered and more secure.
ITP rights (beyond land rights)			Traditional rights are documented and used as reference in processes to amend legislation. Existing land use maps are used in addition.	Number of documented traditional rights across the country. (potentially relevant information for the SIS and Summary of Information to be submitted to UNFCCC)	Traditional rights get legally recognized, which is reflected in the amended legislation. This legal recognition is communicated to all relevant stakeholders.	ITPs feel empowered and more secure regarding their rights to land and resources. They trust that their rights will be respected by all relevant stakeholders.

Priority 2

Resolution of existing conflicts over land use and concessions

Rationale: The National REDD+ Strategy aims to avoid further conflicts over the use of land and resources in the future; however, there is a lack of clarity on resolution of already existing conflicts over land and resources. This priority aims to address existing conflicts to pave the ground for streamlined planning in the future.

Priority reform area	Short term actions (1-2 years)	Short term monitorable outcomes	Medium-term actions (3-5 years)	Medium-term monitorable outcomes	Long-term actions (> 5 years)	Final outcomes
Conflict resolution	Identify a government position regarding currently existing conflicts over the use of land (overlaps, encroachment) Review options for resolution of conflicts at local level (within and between communities) Develop communication	Government position exists and is publicly available Communication and action plan exists detailing how the government will approach the resolution of these conflicts	Implement communication and action plan	Number of conflicts resolved (e.g. where concessions were issued too close to villages) (Potentially relevant information for the SIS and Summary of Information to be submitted to UNFCCC)	Implementation of streamlining PAMs and thus avoidance of further conflict	There is clarity regarding issuance of concessions and processes are well coordinated between responsible stakeholders. Conflicts can be avoided as a consequence, creating trust and better cooperation between local and other REDD+ stakeholders. Where conflicts still occur, they will be addressed through the Grievance Redress Mechanism currently under development.

¹³ Suriname's R-PP included some indicative elements that should be included in the process of obtaining FPIC, see Republic of Suriname (2013), page 81 and 82.

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

	n and action plan to resolve these conflicts					
Priority 3 <i>Institutional and governance strengthening</i> <i>Rationale: REDD+ implementation requires a range of new capacities and skills and depends on transparent coordination and communication, monitoring and control. The National REDD+ Strategy partly addresses such new requirements but more effort will be needed to enable long-term success.</i>						
Priority reform area	Short term actions (1-2 years)	Short term monitorable outcomes	Medium-term actions (3-5 years)	Medium-term monitorable outcomes	Long-term actions (> 5 years)	Final outcomes
Capacity needs	Conduct an institutional REDD+ implementation needs assessment, looking at required functions, tasks and existing capacities.	Published result of the assessment, identifying relevant gaps in terms of (a) knowledge and skills, (b) staffing and thus (c) financial resources. Published action matrix to fill gaps, including possible funding sources.	Implement action matrix. Apply adaptive management approach, i.e. where new requirements emerge, include them in the action matrix and address them accordingly.	Progress report showing which gaps have been addressed and how.	Review the match between the existing capacities and capacity needs over time and review and revise the action plan accordingly.	Capacity needs get addressed and REDD+ can get fully implemented. Capacity gaps are identified at an early stage and addressed as quickly as possible to ensure that important tasks can be continued.
Monitoring and control (forest monitoring and beyond)	Review the needs for monitoring and control beyond forest monitoring, i.e. including REDD+ implementation monitoring and generic monitoring of adherence to PLRs. Special attention should be paid to monitoring the sustainability of alternative livelihood options and demand and supply of wood and	Summary of monitoring and control needs review publicly available and detailing in which areas monitoring and control needs to be enhanced, including suggestions for responsibilities for monitoring (e.g. including the role of ITPs in monitoring), financing options and action plan.	Implement action plan and adjust management of different areas monitored accordingly. This can include to develop sustainable use regulations for NTFPs, medicinal plants and nature tourism.	Monitoring data exists on a range of topics relevant for REDD+ implementation and safeguards, e.g. referring to the risks of reversal and displacement of emissions (link with SIS and Summary of Information to be submitted to UNFCCC). Sustainable use regulations exist and are	Re-assess match between monitoring needs and capacities to be able to adjust to changes in needs. Produce report showing progress made and how the monitoring data helps assess progress with REDD+ implementation (link with SIS).	There is clarity regarding the needs for monitoring and control and capacities have been enhanced, including by involving local communities in monitoring. Long-term sustainability of REDD+ implementation can be observed and management adjusted where monitoring detects issues that could hinder achievement of agreed objectives. Application of sustainable use regulations ensure that alternative livelihood options will continue to benefit

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

	wood products at national level. Incorporate provisions to help track the risks of reversal and displacement of emissions in the NFMS, as contribution to the SIS.			applied.		ITPs. The risks of reversal and displacement of emissions can be tracked as a direct input into the SIS.
Coordination and communication	Establish provisions for transparent communication of changes in PLRs as part of REDD+ implementation to all stakeholders. Incorporate cultural and gender aspects into the REDD+ community engagement strategy referred to under measure 2.A.3, including reference to FPIC and ensuring that community engagement in legal revision processes provides sufficient time for consideration of proposals.	Official regulation is in place for communication of PLR changes to all stakeholders, including in the interior. REDD+ community strategy appropriately reflects culture and gender aspects.	Apply both regulation for communication of PLR changes and REDD+ community strategy.	Number of PLR changes successfully communicated and number of legal revision procedures completed involving ITPs. Number of complaints raised in this context.	Communication regulations officially acknowledged and applied. PLR reviews continue using REDD+ community engagement strategy.	The combination of clear communication and enhanced monitoring and control reduces the risk that new or amended PLRs do not get adhered to. ITPs do no longer worry that they will feel hurried to agree to legal amendments they may not have fully understood, since the engagement strategy includes provisions for culturally appropriate approaches, including FPIC, clear language and sufficient time for consideration.
Priority 4 <i>Strengthening of gender inclusive REDD+ implementation</i> <i>Rationale: The participatory elements of the SESA have shown that there is acknowledgement of the role of women regarding the sustainable use and management of forest land and resources. However, this is not yet sufficiently reflected in REDD+ decision-making processes and implementation.</i>						
Priority reform area	Short term actions (1-2 years)	Short term monitorable outcomes	Medium-term actions (3-5 years)	Medium-term monitorable outcomes	Long-term actions (> 5 years)	Final outcomes
Gender specific	Continue	Gender	Implement	Number of	Review	The importance of

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

capacity building and education	capacity building on gender inclusiveness at government level, involving both men and women; Foster gender literacy education; Encourage engagement of traditional authorities in the above.	capacity building and literacy education plan established.	gender capacity and literacy education plan.	capacity building events realized, number or participants and W:M ratio. Number of gender literacy education events realized and number of participants. Presence of traditional authorities. (information may be of interest to the SIS)	capacity building and education needs based on holistic update of gender issues and acknowledge ment of their importance in REDD+ implementation	gender inclusiveness in REDD+ implementation is more noticeably acknowledged and considering gender-specific issues has become a natural part of REDD+ decision-making and implementation. Women feel more empowered to engage in decision-making and their voice is heard and appreciated.
Bureau Gender Affairs (BGA)	Strengthen the role of the BGA by ensuring its engagement in REDD+ implementation to, e.g., foster equal access to REDD+ benefits by men and women.	Plan exists about the role of the BGA in REDD+ implementation.	Implement BGA involvement plan. Assessment of gender equality in accessing REDD+ benefits and development of action plan as appropriate. Promotion of assignment of women as key players in REDD+ implementation, e.g. as REDD+ assistants.	BGA is represented at REDD+ relevant meetings and ensures that gender specific aspects are sufficiently considered, including equal access to REDD+ benefits.	BGA reviews gender specific aspects in the context of REDD+ implementation and identifies needs for action as appropriate.	The role of the BGA in REDD+ implementation is strengthened, leading to more consistent consideration of gender specific aspects in REDD+ implementation processes. Women and men have equal access to REDD+ benefits.
Gender specific processes	Develop gender tools, such as checklists, surveys and analyses and incorporate these into common procedures, e.g. (sub-) project proposal revision; Encourage separate budget lines	Gender tools have been developed for specific REDD+ implementation processes.	Gender checklists and similar tools are being applied in REDD+ implementation processes. Gender specific budget is included in REDD+ activities at government level (see ESMF framework for PAMs implementation	Number of times gender tools have been used. Amount of funding allocated to gender specific activities under REDD+ implementation. (Both information of potential interest to	Gender tools are being revised to adjust them as appropriate. Needs for further gender specific budgeting is assessed and action plans are developed accordingly.	The application of gender tools has been fully embedded into REDD+ implementation processes. Their value is understood and results are used in order to adjust plans for continued REDD+ implementation that is gender sensitive and inclusive.

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

	for activities targeting gender equality and inclusiveness.		for project level).	SIS)		
Priority 5 Local-level capacity building as preparation for REDD+ implementation <i>Rationale: Especially at local level, REDD+ implementation can make a change. However, this means that the life of the people at local level may change too. There will be new rules and regulations, new livelihood opportunities and new responsibilities, each of which require knowledge and capacities to ensure their lasting positive impact on communities and the environment. The SESA has identified a number of areas where capacity building of ITPs will be required to ensure sustainability of REDD+ implementation, enhance benefits and avoid or minimize and manage risks.</i>						
Priority reform area	Short term actions (1-2 years)	Short term monitorable outcomes	Medium-term actions (3-5 years)	Medium-term monitorable outcomes	Long-term actions (> 5 years)	Final outcomes
Capacity building	Develop capacity building plans in the areas of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Obtaining rights to land and autonomous management of land; - Sustainable resource use, less harmful methods in the logging and mining sector and agroforestry; - Starting and managing local businesses (entrepreneurship); - Policy development and legal document revision; - Monitoring and protected area management - Establishment and management of associations 	Capacity building plans exist and are publicly available, number of capacity building initiatives started	Capacity building continues and aligns with implementation of REDD+ PAMs for which the capacity was built.	ITPs engage in REDD+ PAMs in which the newly gained capacities are required.	REDD+ PAMs implementation continues and capacity building is completed. Capacity building requirements could get revised to identify whether there are any additional needs to ensure sustainability of PAMs and avoid reversal (link with SIS).	Land rights of ITPs are clarified and ITPs confident in the management of their own land, including the sustainable use of resources from their land. ITPs have the skills and knowledge to set up small businesses and improve their livelihoods through alternative income opportunities, also after completion of (sub-) projects. ITPs understand the process of revision of PLRs and can make their voice heard. They are also aware of the regulations for their involvement in PLR revisions, including culturally sensitive approaches, etc. ITPs are aware of the opportunities to engage with protected area management and monitoring and have the skills to do so. ITPs are aware of the opportunity to establish associations and thus improve their possibilities for legal steps in case of

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

						infringement of their rights.
Priority 6 <i>Additional measures to enhance benefits and reduce risks from REDD+ implementation</i> <i>Rationale: The SESA process has identified additional measures that can help enhance benefits and reduce risks from REDD+ implementation that do not fall under any of the above included priorities.</i>						
Exploration of opportunities to financially incentivize REDD+ benefits.						
Promotion of financing opportunities for poor/marginalized people, e.g. in the form of credits or subsidies, to enable the implementation of new regulations regarding less harmful methods or agroforestry.						
Assessment of content of the Anti Corruption Bill against REDD+ specific recommendations from the Corruption Risk Assessment and adjustment of the Bill, if needed.						
Documentation of traditional knowledge, uses, stories, crafts and skills, which can serve as a reference to be used where REDD+ implementing (sub-) projects establish alternative livelihood opportunities that make use of such knowledge and intellectual property rights may be at stake. (potentially relevant information for the SIS and Summary of Information to be submitted to UNFCCC)						
Government-level discourse on potential emissions from conversion of natural forest to plantation forest and development of ways to avoid or, where this is not possible, minimize, manage and monitor this risk. The NIMOS EIA guidelines on agriculture, which include plantations, should be consulted in this process.						

6. Use of the SESA findings

6.1. The Environmental and Social Management Framework

The present SESA was conducted as a basis for the development of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to accompany REDD+ implementation in Suriname. The ESMF includes the main findings of the SESA, i.e. especially the SESA Action Matrix as a backbone to create a strong foundation for a REDD+ mechanism that benefits people and the environment in Suriname. It then goes further to provide generic guidance for REDD+ implementing bodies, including REDD+ (sub-) project developers and evaluators, for how social and environmental considerations should be taken into account when planning for local level implementation of REDD+ PAMs, for instance in eco-tourism or other alternative livelihoods' projects. It is aligned with requirements of the World Bank Operational Policies and other relevant safeguards as well as with national guidance to assessing social and environmental impacts of projects in and beyond the forest sector.

6.2. Incorporation of findings into the development of Suriname's National REDD+ Vision and Strategy

A Social and Environmental Strategic Assessment (SESA) is conducted in order to ensure that social and environmental considerations can be taken into account in the development of new Policies and Measures (PAMs), as is the case in the development of Suriname's National REDD+ Vision and Strategy. The incorporation of findings from the SESA in the National REDD+ Vision and Strategy was ensured by

- Direct sharing of all outcomes from SESA activities with the National Strategy development team;
- Participation of members responsible for the SESA and ESMF development in calls and communication as part of the National Strategy development and active input into those

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

conversations to emphasize where social and environmental issues identified in the SESA should be taken into account;

- Assignment of specific issues raised during SESA activities to members of the National Strategy development team for consideration in further revisions of the National Strategy document;
- Sharing of topic-wise summaries of relevant findings from SESA activities with members of the National Strategy development team for consideration in further revisions of the National Strategy document;
- Direct incorporation of social and environmental considerations of importance for REDD+ implementation identified through the SESA process into the National Strategy document.

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the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

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Annex A: Generic

Annex A.1 Participants list of the first national workshop

Count	Name	Organization
		Governmental stakeholders
1	Mw. Rasida Jagroe	Planning Commission for the Gold Sector (OGS) - falls under Cabinet of the Vice President
2	M. Mungroo	National Planning Office (Planburo) - falls under Cabinet of the Vice President
3	Dhr. Bouterse, J.	National Planning Office (Planburo) - falls under Cabinet of the Vice President
4	Dhr. Courtar J.	Ministry of Labour (Arbeid)
5	Dhr. Mr. J. Belfor	Ministry of Labour (Arbeid)
6	Shelly Soetoesenojo	Ministry of Labour (Arbeid)
7	Latoya Tuinfort	Ministry of Labour (Arbeid)
8	Nasier Eskak	Ministry of Home Affairs (BIZA)
9	Jacqueline Warso	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (BUZA)
10	Sagita Jaggan	Ministry of Finance (FIN)
11	Mw. Alisa Vasilda	Ministry of Finance (FIN)
12	Mw. Ir. R. Raveles	Ministry of Trade and Industry (HI)
13	Mw. Vivian Marbach	Ministry of Trade and Industry (HI)
14	Dhr. Martin Warsodikromo	Ministry of Trade and Industry (HI)
15	Dhr. K.s Jakaoemo	Ministry of Justice and Police (JUSPOL)
16	Omar Kasijo	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (LVV)
17	Mw. A. Monotath	Ministry of Natural Resources (NH)
18	Mw. Janelle Caupain	Ministry of Natural Resources (NH)
19	Ritesh Sardjoe	Ministry of Public Works (OW) & TC
20	Moennoe Farisha	Ministry of Public Works (OW) & TC
21	Tewarie Angela	Ministry of Public Works (OW) & TC
22	Dhr. Carlo Misikaba	Ministry of Regional Development (RO)
23	Mw. Angel Paulus	Ministry of Regional Development (RO)
24	Mw. C. Sakimin	Ministry of Physical Planning, Land- and Forestry Management (ROGB)
25	Mw. Patricia Sewpersad	Ministry of Physical Planning, Land- and Forestry Management (ROGB)
26	Mw. P. Podrono	Ministry of Physical Planning, Land- and Forestry Management (ROGB)
27	Mw. K. Tajib	Ministry of Physical Planning, Land- and Forestry Management (ROGB)
28	Dhr. E. Djojokasiran	Ministry of Physical Planning, Land- and Forestry Management (ROGB)
29	C. H. Sewtahal	Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing (SOZAVO)
30	Mw. Guanita Philip	Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs (S&J)
31	Ernest van Eeuwijk	Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs (S&J)
32	Mw. Alida Natsir	Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs (S&J)

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

33	Dhr. Leon Wijngaarde	Ministry of Public Health (VG)
		Governmental Knowledge Institutes
34	Sukarni Sallons Mitro	Meteorologic Service - Meteorologische dienst - falls under Ministry OW
35	B. Paansa	Geological Mining Service (GMD) - falls under Ministry NH
36	Christine Ngai	Geological Mining Service (GMD) - falls under Ministry NH
37	Rashida Jagroe	Commissie Ordening Goudsector
38	Sanches Charlene	Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB)
39	Sarah Crabbe	Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB)
40	Dhr. Nelom C.	National Institute for Environment and Development (NIMOS)
41	Mw. Griffith G.	National Institute for Environment and Development (NIMOS)
42	Mw. Tjon a Kon Q.	National Institute for Environment and Development (NIMOS)
43	Mw. M. Playfair	Centre for Agricultural Research in Suriname (CELOS)
44	Myra Esseboom	Centre for Agricultural Research in Suriname (CELOS)
		Local Government
45	Dhr. Ugenio Hoefdraad	DC Paramaribo North-East
46	Mw. Rachel Doerahman	DC Paramaribo North-East/North-West
47	Ugenio Hoefdraad	DC Paramaribo North-West
48	Mw. A. Hankers	DC Wanica South-East
49	W. Sitaram	DC Wanica North-West
50	Lalita Meghoe	DC Saramacca
51	Mw. Denia Riedewald-Tevreden	DC Coronie
52	Mw. Lucie Doorson	DC Coronie
53	Dhr. W. Joeloemsingh	DC Nickerie
54	Consuela Wijngaarde	DC Para
55	Dhr. Delano Sibilo	DC Sipaliwini 1
56	B. Apai	DC Sipaliwini 2
57	Mw. Shakila Hindori	DC Sipaliwini 3
58	Mw. Sylvana Cirino	DC Sipaliwini 4
59	Burnitia Prior	Districts administrator Sipaliwini
60	Dhr. A. Bado	DC Marowijne / DC Tapanahony
		Traditional Authorities (forest-dependent communities)
61	Walter Doedoe	Traditional authority
62	Pildas Tawadi	Traditional authorities Trio
63	Koepoeroe Ainejase	Traditional authorities Trio
64	Stefan Koemaja	Traditional authorities Wayana
65	Hendrik Pai	Traditional authorities Ndyuka
66	Valentijn Lesley	Traditional authorities Matawai (Granman Matawai)
67	Emanuel	Traditional authorities Matawai (Head Captain Matawi)
68	Willems. W.	Matawai
69	Richenel Timo	Traditional authorities Kwinti
70	Rudi Clemens	Traditional authorities Kwinti
71	Harry Elliot	Kwinti + REDD

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

72	Johan Neni	Traditional authorities Kuluwajak
73	Japanalu ULuhuni	Head Captain Kuluwajak
74	Arnold Arupa	Kuluwajak Apetina
		REDD+ Assistants
75	Francisca Jarden	REDD+ Assistants collective
		Sector experts / practitioners in fields relevant for this workshop:
		ITP related expert group
76	Dhr. L. Artist	VIDS
77	Joan van der Bosch	VIDS
78	Th. Jubithana	VIDS
79	G.Awankaroe	VIDS
80	Mw. T. Henkie	KAMPOS
81	Dhr. S. Liauw Angie	OIS
82	Josien Aloema - Tokoe	OIS
83	Mw. Renate Simson	Vereniging van Saramaccanse Gezagsdragers (VSG)
84	Wazen	VSG
85	Petrusi NS	VSG
86	Merona Godlieb	VSG
87	Nelson Adose	VSG
88	Natasia Donoe	VSG
89	Katia Delvoye	ACT
		Mining related expert group
90	Tiara van Varsseveld	NEWMONT
91	Andjinidevi Niram	IAMGOLD
92	Mw. Daniela Herkul	IAMGOLD
93	Aroena Lalta	GRASSALCO
		Forestry related expert group
		Others
94	Natalie Yard	
95	Guillero Monsanto	
96	Rachel Bong-A-Jan	Attune
97	Vanessa Hok	
98	Raisa Abendanon	ELKS
99	Sheila Marhe	Conservation International Suriname
100	George Nazo	
101	Abdul Omar Saji	
102	Satin Soekhoe	
103	Kerie C	Basja Drietabbetje
104	Misiedjan T	Kapitein Drietabbetje
105	Doea Nawan	Cottica aan de Lawa captain
106	Ramon Finiwe	Cottica aan de Lawa basja
107	Doea Simon	Organization Wikon loekoe
108	Jerry Wanner	NV EBS

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

109	Eunike Misiekaba	Conservation International
110	Charlene Gokoel Wormer	Worec & Associates
111	Annelies Buitenman	Certified logging companies
112	Consuella Landvreugd	Women in Business
113	Manouska Mohamadnoeri-Tjin Aton	Women in Business
114	Erlan Sleur	ProBios
115	Karin Walcott	ProBios
116	Priscilla Tirtosentono	GEF SGP
117	Kapt. Jona Gunther	VIOS / VFDS
118	Alida Wabe	Uma Hori Tanga
119	Marcel Tjappa	Pamakka
120	Niavai Alomooi	Federation 12 lo aucauners
121	Denia Riedewald-Tevreden	
122	Lucie Doorson	
123	Arioené Vreedzaam	
124	Alida Natsin	
125	Katia Delvoye	
126	Farzia Hausil	
127	Marijke Sonneveld	Projekta
128	Sinfra Zaandam	Suriname hospitality and tourism organization (SHATA)
129	J. Rasdan	Hfd planning en monitoring Dennebos Suriname
130	Ivan Wormer	Consultant milieu/ water expert- do not pollute an environment
131	Nawikromo G.	
132	Desire Simons	
133	Noungi Ineken	
134	Gladys Abdoelsaboer	
135	Murg Shanon	
136	Doest Rafael	
137	Awakaroe George	
138	Biswane Louis	
139	Kenneth Jakaoeno	
140	Alida Wabe	
141	N.D. de Randamie	DeSan Productions top treasure of Paradise
142	Angele Paulus-Noordwijk	
143	Rudi van Kanten	Tropenbos
144	Donovan Bogor	NIMOS
145	Winston Agena	Radio Shalom
146	Bryan Drakenstein	UNDP

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Annex A.2 Schedule of community consultations

Tribe	Date	Location	Focus groups			Survey			No. of villages	Villages of participants
			Total participants	Female	Male	Total participants	Female	Male		
Kwinti	6-7 May	Witagron	15	6	9	22	10	12	1	Witagron
Saamaka	11-12 June	Duatra	36/24	16	20	10	5	5	5	Piki Pada, Banavookondre, Baikoetoe, Bekiokondre, Duatra
	12-14 June	Deböo	34	18	16	10	3	7	6	Ston Uku, Godo Wata, Deboö, Begoon, Ligorio, Kajana
	14-16 June	Pikinslee	13	3	10	0			3	Futunakaba, Bendikwai, Pikin Slee
Lokono indigenous-Para West	22-23 June	Matta	24/19	11	13	17	10	7	4	Wit Santi, Hollandse Kamp, Cabendadorp, Matta
Lokono indigenous-West Suriname	29-30 June	Apoera	28/19	12	16	20	11	9	3	Apoera, Section, Washabo
Kaliña indigenous - Marowijne	20-21 July	Erowarte	33/25	14	19	20	11	9	7	Bigiston, Marijkedorp, Pierrekondre, Langamankondre, Christiaankondre, Alfonsdorp, Erowarte
Wayana indigenous	26-27 July	Apetina	38/40	21	19	20	11	9	4	Tutu kampu, Halala kampu, Akani kampu, Apetina
Aluku	29-30 July	Cottica a/d Lawa	38	15	23	10	4	6	5	Boniville, Maripasoela, Asisi, Loka, Cottica aan de Lawa
Trio indigenous	3-4 August	Kwamalasamutu	16/54	30	23	30	15	15	1	Kwamalasamutu
Paamaka	11-12 August	Langatabiki	23	4	19	20	12	8	4	Pikin tabiki, Nason, Sebedoe, Langatabiki
Matawai	21-22 August	Pusugrunu	29	9	20	20	10	10	10	Betel, Pijeti, Piniël, Boslanti, Tevreden, Soekibaka, Vertrouw, Padua, Wanhati, Pusugrunu
Ndyuka	21-22 October	Diitabiki	89	33	56	20	13	7	19	Drietabbetje, Poeketi, Jawsa, Pikinkondre, Benanoe, Mainsie, Tabiki, Loabi, Adaisekondre, Manlobi, Vandaaki, Mooitaki, Godoholo, Kisai, Poolokaba, Granbori, Pipakondre, Sanbedoemi, Keementi
Total:			456¹⁴	192	263	219	115	104	72	

¹⁴ Where consultations took place over two days and participant numbers varied on both days the higher number of participants was used to calculate the total.

Annex A.3 Table 5: Results from identification of social and environmental issues and effects on livelihoods from local community consultations contrasted with the three main problems identified in surveys

Tribe (Village/s consulted)	Main social issues	Main environmental issues	Effects on livelihoods	Top 3 problems from survey
Kaliña/mixed (Alfonsdorp, Bigiston, Marijkedorp, Pierrekondre, Erowarte, Christiaankon dre, Langamankon dre)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of legal recognition of land rights • Lack of employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible mercury pollution by upstream mining • Solid waste pollution along the river • Erosion of the land by the river 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecurity over territories • Low/no income and development opportunities • Possible health hazard • Threat to income generation by tourism • Loss of amenity service and economic opportunities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unemployment 2. Lack of access to clean water 3. Lack of access to electricity
Lokono/mixed (Apoera, Section, Washabo)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of opportunity to sell local produce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion of the land by the river where people's houses are built 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low and insecure income • Loss of land and housing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unemployment 2. Poor infrastructure (roads, transport, communication)
Lokono/mixed (Cabendadorp, Hollandse Kamp, Matta, Wit Santi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous Peoples' Rights are not recognized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand mining by outsiders near/in the village • Uncontrolled recreational hunting and fishing by outsiders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concession rights are given to outsiders, instead of locals. • Threat to traditional livelihoods • Less meat and fish available for the local community 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor infrastructure (state of the road) 2. Unemployment 3. No sports facilities
Trio (Kwamalasam utu)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No optimal supply of fuel for generator and water pump • Expensive travel costs from/to the village • Indigenous Peoples' Rights are not recognized (including the traditional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of cassava harvest • Effects of climate change are noticeable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are on the brink of a food shortage • There is often no electricity and water cannot be pumped • Many products that they need are expensive and they are forced to also sell their 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to fresh water (availability of fuel) 1. Electricity (availability of fuel) 2. Higher education 2. Housing for teachers

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

	authority and land rights)		products for a high price <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less food, medicine and other necessary products from the forest available for the villagers (Declining plant and animal populations) 	
Wayana (Apetina, Tutukampu, Halala kampu, Akani kampu)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of employment Access to water Further education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> River water possibly affecting health of the children (diarrhea) Pests, mainly ants, affecting agricultural yield 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low/no income, unable to cover costs of school going children The settlement does not have a central water system yet Possible health hazard Threat to food security and healthy nutrition 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Water Access to electricity Unemployment
Ndyuka (Diitabiki, Poeketi, Jawsa, Pikinkondre, Benanoë, Mainsi, Tabiki, Loabi, Adaisekondre, Malobie, Fandaakie, Mooitakie, Godoholo, Kisai, Granbori, Pipakondee, Sanbendoemie, Polokaba, and Klementi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rights if the indigenous people are not recognized (including land rights) and the traditional authorities are not involved in decision-making in practice, even though they are recognized by the government Many young people leave the villages because of lack of schools and jobs No permanent doctors Extensive travel cost from/to the village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution of the river in the long rainy season with affluent from the gold-mining area, namely Sela creek 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less people practice agriculture Less food, including fish, and other necessary products from the forest available for the villagers (declining plant and animal populations) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No optimal electricity Lack of school opportunities Lack of employment No medical provisions
Saramaka (Baikoetoe, Banavookondr)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few opportunities for income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encroachment of gold mining from the east 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty Threat to safety and quality of 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Water Energy Sanitation

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

e, Bekiokondre, Duatra, Piki Pada)	generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large scale commercial logging in the lake • Recreational hunting and fishing by outsiders • Improper waste disposal/lack of appropriate services 	agricultural plots; food supply <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat to drinking water and availability of fish; • Degradation of living area • Pollution of water sources and general hygiene 	
Saramaka (Bendikwai, Botopasi, Futunakaba, Gran Tatai, Pikinslee)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few opportunities for income generation • Low quality of public services: secondary education, health care • People insufficiently value their own culture and traditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment of logging activities near the road to Pusugrunu (downstream) • Expansion of the village, household activities and improper waste management near creeks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Migration out of the area • Transition from traditional to modern ways of living • Threat to safety and quality of agricultural plots; food supply • Threat to drinking water and availability of fish; • Degradation of living area • Pollution of water sources and general hygiene 	No survey conducted
Saramaka (Bagoon, Bendi Wata, Deboö, Godo Wata, Kajana, Krutu Ten, Ligorio, Ston Uku)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of quality of public services: secondary education, health care, elderly care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declining availability of fish due to overfishing with nets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Migration out of the area 	1. Electricity 2. Education 2. Drinking water
Paramaka (Pikin tabiki, Langatabiki, Nason and Sebedoe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small scale as well as large scale gold mining activities in the forests surrounding the villages • People from the 'city' have 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River pollution due to gold mining activities • Forest degradation due to gold mining and logging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is less space available for agricultural plots • Lack of clean drinking water • A source of income for those involved 	1. Electricity 2. Access to drinking water 3. Education

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

	<p>logging concessions in the area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no market for the produce • The rights of Indigenous and tribal peoples are not recognized 		<p>in gold mining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal and external conflicts between groups on family/clan tenure in relation to logging activities. • External actors receive concession rights in the area without the consent of the traditional authority • The economic activities of the locals are limited because large parts of the forests are issued to external actors • Quality and quantity of fish has decreased significantly • Less food, medicine, wild meat and other necessary products from the forest available for the villagers (Declining plant and animal populations) 	
Matawai (Pusugrunu)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthcare: there is no permanent doctor, and the medical center does not provide many services • There is only an elementary 	/	/	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water taps 2. Electricity 3. Boat landing and public transport

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

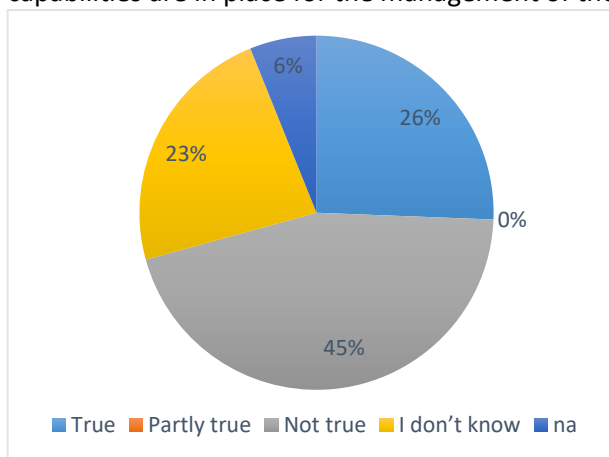
	<p>school in Pusugrunu, the other villages have none.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no permanent electricity 			
Kwinti (Witagron)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of legislation (indigenous and tribal land rights, nature conservation) Lack of employment/ sources of income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unsustainable/ uncontrolled hunting, fishing and logging Pollution by tourism activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migration out of the area Decrease in wild meat, fish and harvestable wood leading to increased dependency on products from the stores and less income in the long run 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Water Energy Employment
Aluku (Cottica aan de Lawa)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of clean drinking water Lack of education facilities on the Surinamese side Unemployment Safety of especially women on the agricultural plots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe pollution of the river water due to gold mining 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serious hazard to human health Migration to French Guiana or Paramaribo Threat to food security 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Water Electricity Healthcare Unemployment

Annex A.4: Questionnaire results: REDD+ enabling conditions – technical statements

Total number of questionnaires = 82, gender balance F/M = 40/30 plus 12 n/a

NB: Comments were not judged as to their appropriateness or added value. Each comment was included and only typing errors or spelling mistakes were corrected.

Statement 1: Effective institutions with technical know-how, administrative authority and financial capabilities are in place for the management of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

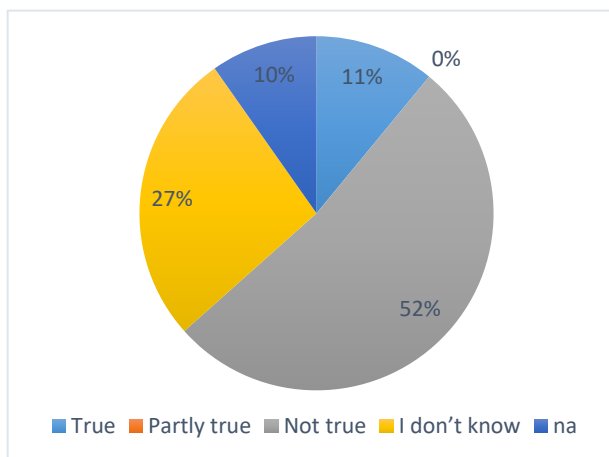


Comments:

- Does not work effectively, rather stagnant;
- Not enough;
- Indigenous people have not been involved;
- Partly, has to be strengthened;
- For example SBB;
- Those of the interior and the government do not match;
- Not enough, not equipped (2 x);
- Limited financial possibilities and limited policy and legislation framework;
- Does not function well;

- Not enough + corruption;
- The indigenous people should also be involved in the proceedings;
- Training and equipment is necessary.

Statement 2: There are effective coordination mechanisms across ministries at political, technical and administrative levels.

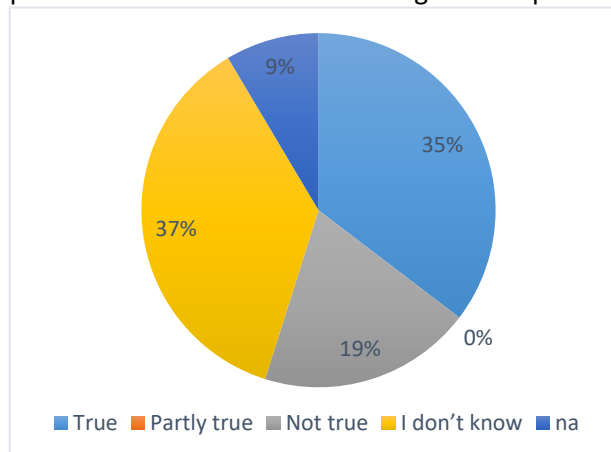


Comments:

- Not optimally;
- Too bureaucratic, if there are any;
- Not enough (2 x);
- Partly, has to be strengthened;
- Not further reviewed;
- Better;
- I do not notice something.

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Statement 3: There are effective coordination mechanism with civil society, indigenous peoples and productive sectors for REDD+ design and implementation.

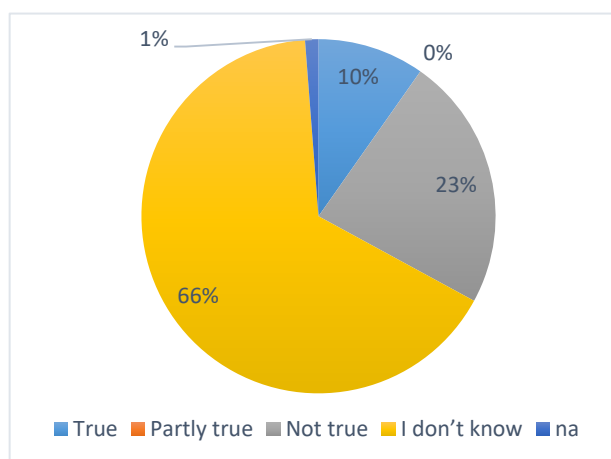


Comments:

- Limited;
- Not yet what it needs to be, but it is getting there;
- More or less;
- I see this workshop as awareness regarding REDD+;
- Partly, has to be strengthened;
- 75%;
- Not yet as effectively;
- Not further reviewed;
- Not effective or applicable (2 x);
- Not completely;
- Better;

- Not enough;
- National workshop at Torarica.

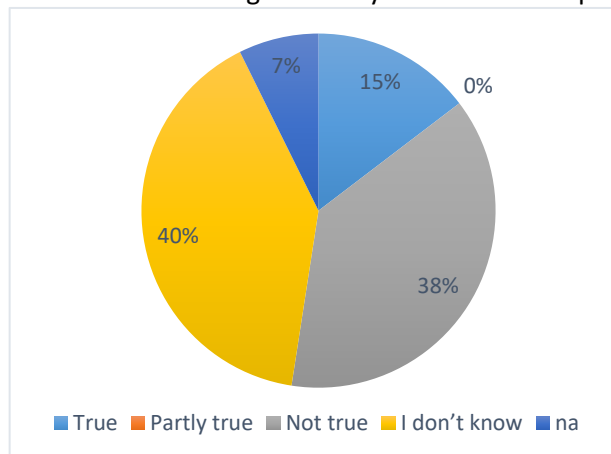
Statement 4: REDD+ readiness financing is used efficiently.



Comments:

- Not really;
- Not effective.

Statement 5: The legal forestry framework and policies are sound and consistent.

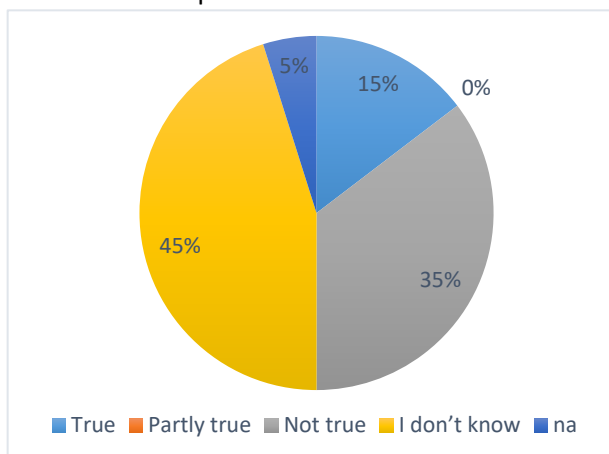


Comments:

- Does not work effectively.

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

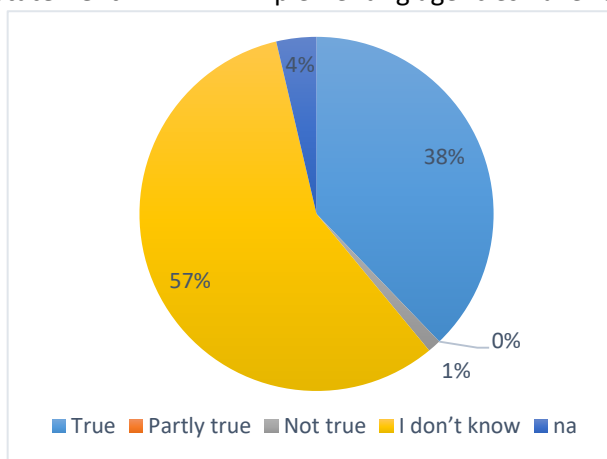
Statement 6: There are effective implementation and enforcement mechanisms for the legal forestry framework and policies.



Comments:

- Not enough;
- Partly;
- Not yet as effectively.

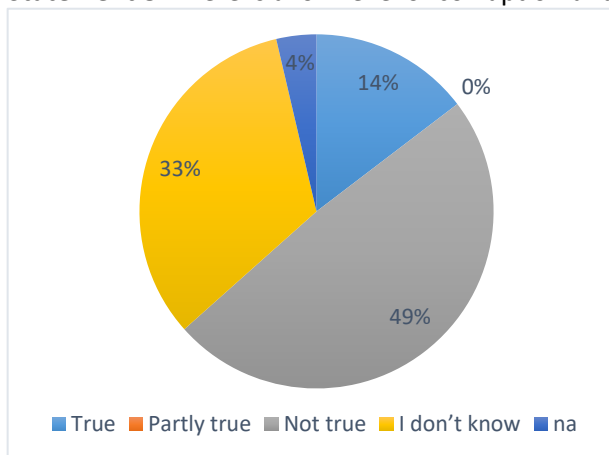
Statement 7: REDD+ implementing agencies have received or are receiving capacity building.



Comments:

- On certain level;
- Has to be strengthened;
- According to me, to the utmost extent.

Statement 8: There is a low level of corruption undermining policy implementation.

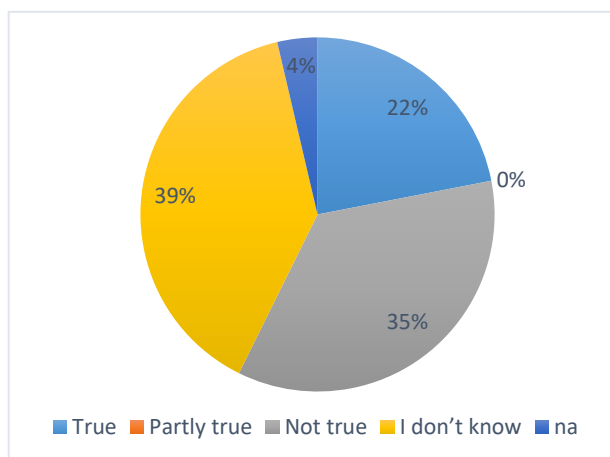


Comments:

- Not on low level, but a lot.

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

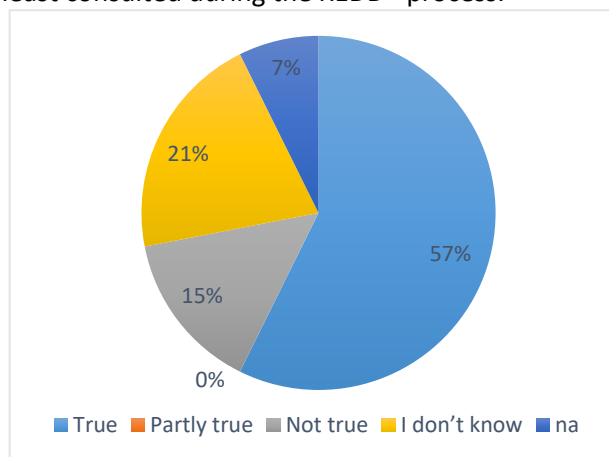
Statement 9: REDD+ policy formulation is led by foreign interests.



Comments:

- We get the feeling that both parties will benefit, also Suriname;
- It is in interest of Suriname, but also of the foreign countries;
- Surinamese, but also foreign people;
- Not completely,
- Plays a role, but it is not the primary thing;
- It is possible.

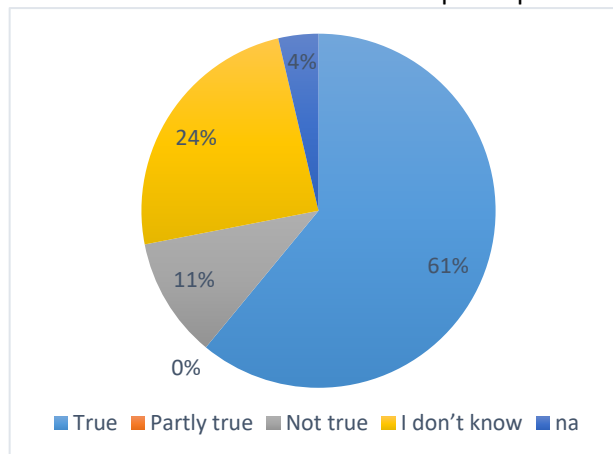
Statement 10: Key stakeholders (civil society, the private sector, indigenous people) participate or are at least consulted during the REDD+ process.



Comments:

- Big part of the interior is not informed about REDD+;
- Not always;
- Also maroon people;
- Not enough;
- More involvement is needed, this through dialogue.

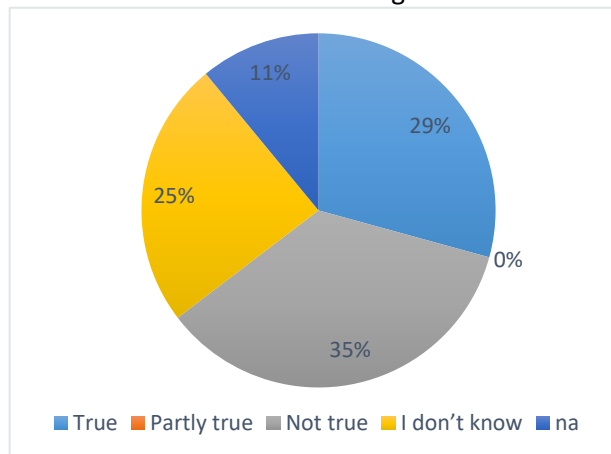
Statement 11: Formal and effective participation mechanisms are developed.



Comments:

- It has to be taken to the communities;
- But we have to be consulted frequently;
- Frequent consultations have to take place at the various groups; cyclic system;
- Not enough;
- Could be more efficient, this through the participation of people in the background within the ITP's;
- Did not notice much.

Statement 12: There is knowledge about REDD+ at the community level.

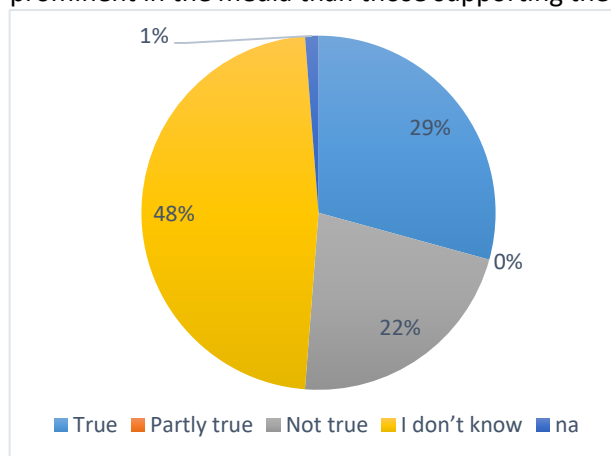


Comments:

- Not enough (5 x);
- It is getting started;
- Not all communities;
- Very poorly;
- On certain level; not the whole community is reached;
- Partly, has to be strengthened;
- Not everywhere (2 x);
- More could be done;
- The REDD+ Assistants;
- Not national;

- Less or none;
- Not the total community;
- It is not very clear yet for the communities;
- Not enough, just some information.

Statement 13: Policy actor coalitions calling for substantial political change in forest policies are more prominent in the media than those supporting the status quo.



Comments:

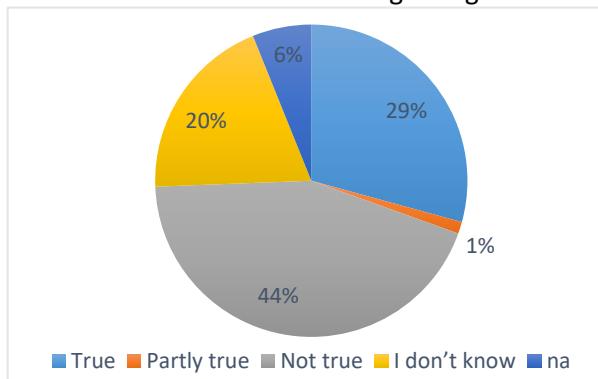
- Approximately;
- All political parties have their own interests;
- This group has no power;
- They don't have the power to change something.

Annex A.5: Questionnaire results: REDD+ enabling conditions – non-technical statements

Total number of questionnaires = 82, gender balance F/M = 40/30 plus 12 n/a

NB: Comments were not judged as to their appropriateness or added value. Each comment was included and only typing errors or spelling mistakes were corrected.

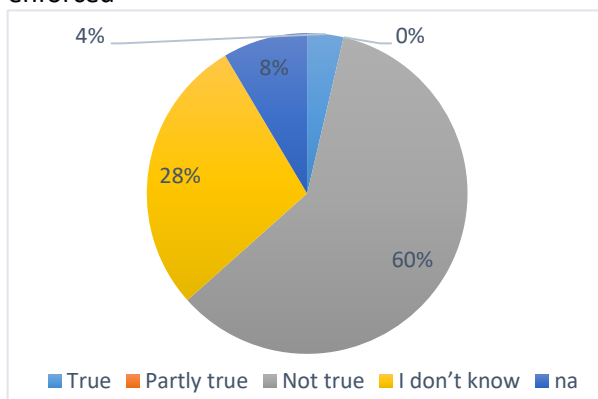
Statement 1: I know the laws regarding the use of the forest and forest resources.



Comments:

- There are not enough laws;
- We have always done in our own way;
- The law of the interior residents differs from the law of the people in the city;
- Partly/not completely/not enough.

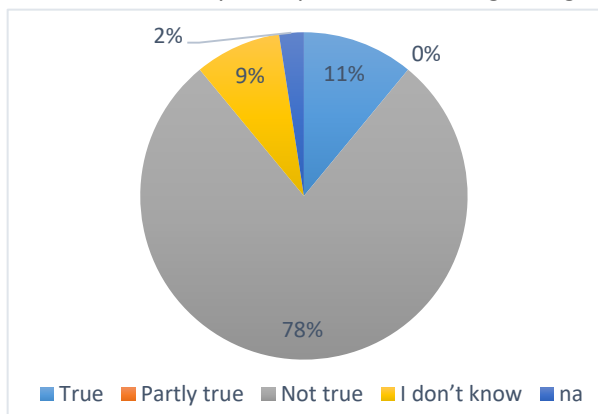
Statement 2: The laws regarding the use of the forest and forest resources are well implemented and enforced



Comments:

- Not all of them;
- Reasonable;
- Corruption
- Not optimally/enough/respected.

Statement 3: People respect the laws regarding the use of the forest and forest resources.

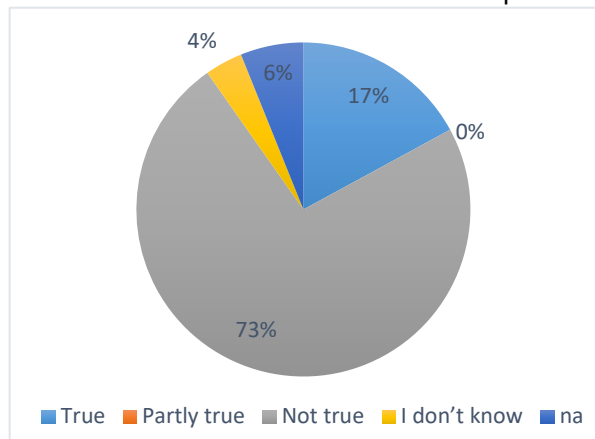


Comments:

- Most of them;
- Wayana tribe has their own rules.

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

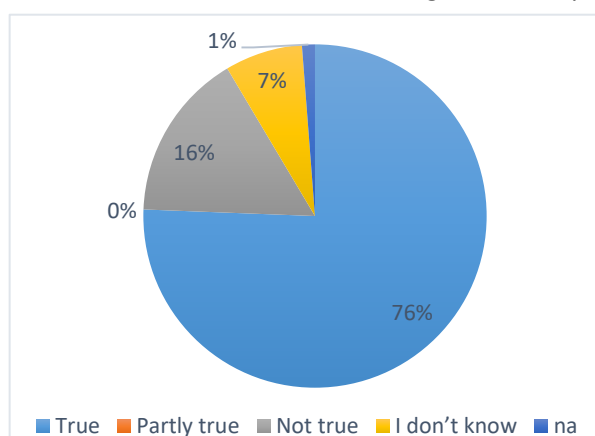
Statement 4: There is a low level of corruption around the use of forest and forest resources.



Comments:

- High level/a lot of corruption;
- Corruption on high level/scale;
- What is low level of corruption? Corruption = corruption.

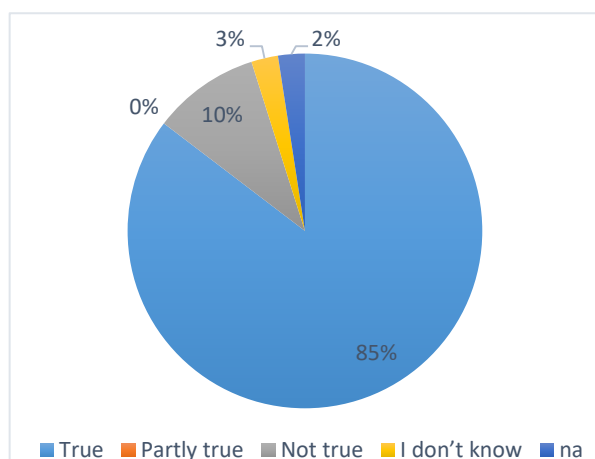
Statement 5: I know who is working on REDD+ preparation in Suriname.



Comments:

- NIMOS (3 x);
- NIMOS/Tropenbos (1 x).

Statement 6: I have heard of REDD+ in the media (e.g. radio) before.

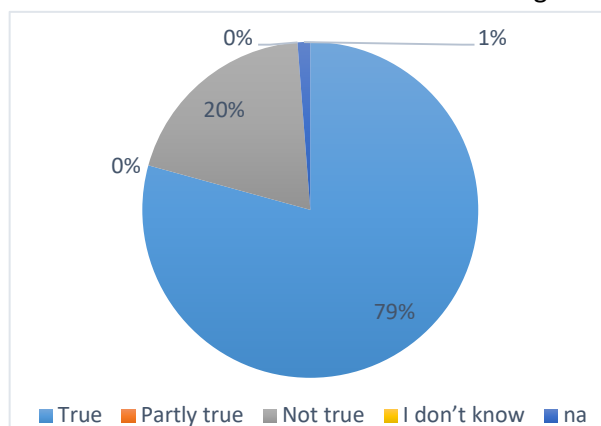


Comments:

- Very little;
- Not completely;
- Not enough.

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

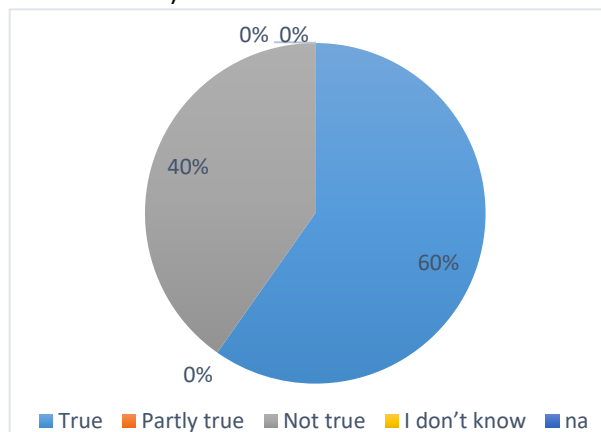
Statement 7: I have received information regarding REDD+ before.



Comments:

- Not extensive;
- Training;
- REDD assistants and VIDS;
- Not enough.

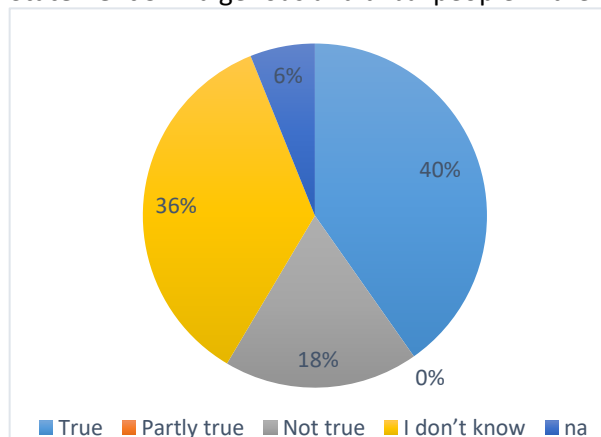
Statement 8: I have been invited to participate in REDD+ preparation activities (e.g. workshops, consultations) before.



Comments:

- 98% not.

Statement 9: Indigenous and tribal people in the villages know about REDD+.



Comments:

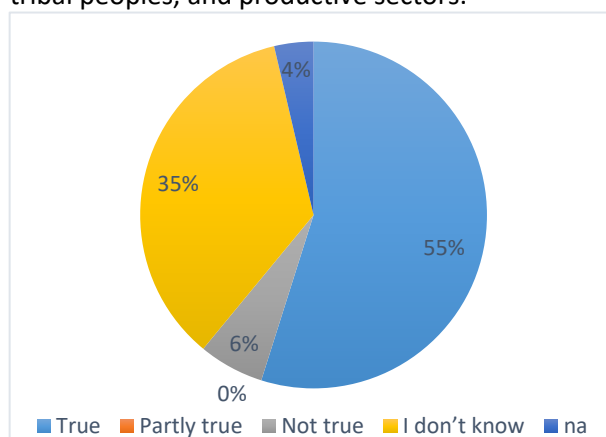
- Not completely, is in a phase;
- Not enough (5 x);
- Limited;
- Partly (2 x);
- Very little;
- Some tribes are informed, not all. Coordination could be better;
- In a lesser degree;
- Not a lot of people;
- Not all communities were consulted;
- Not enough, representation is not clear, not

complete;

- Not all of them, no budget.

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

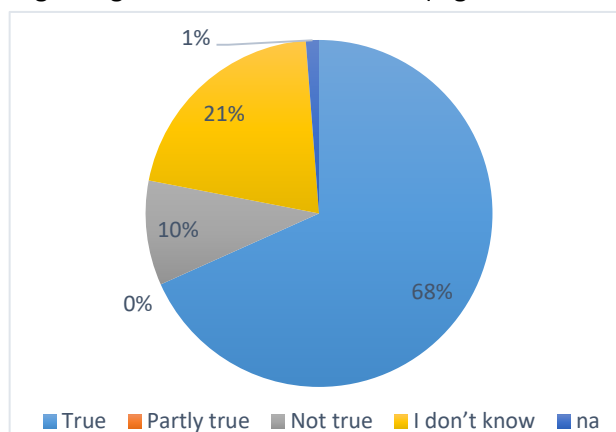
Statement 10: Agencies involved in REDD+ preparation are coordinating with civil society, indigenous and tribal peoples, and productive sectors.



Comments:

- More or less;
- 80% (2 x);
- Work together with the CBOs of the communities for example Kuluwayak in Apetina.

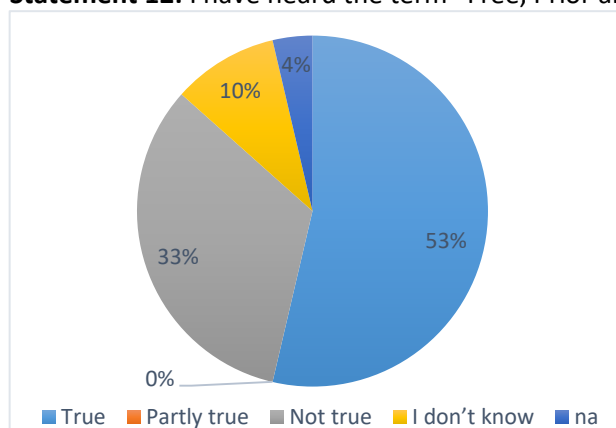
Statement 11: I know where to turn to or who to contact when I have complaints, concerns or ideas regarding REDD+ related activities (e.g. consultations, workshops)



Comments:

- NIMOS;
- But does NIMOS have a listening ear;
- Not everyone.

Statement 12: I have heard the term “Free, Prior and Informed Consent” before.



Comments:

- Heard about it, but it does not work if I do not have rights where I live;
- Not enough;
- Not enough, it is more a top down approach.

Annex A.6: Detailed results from the gender baseline survey conducted at the first national workshop

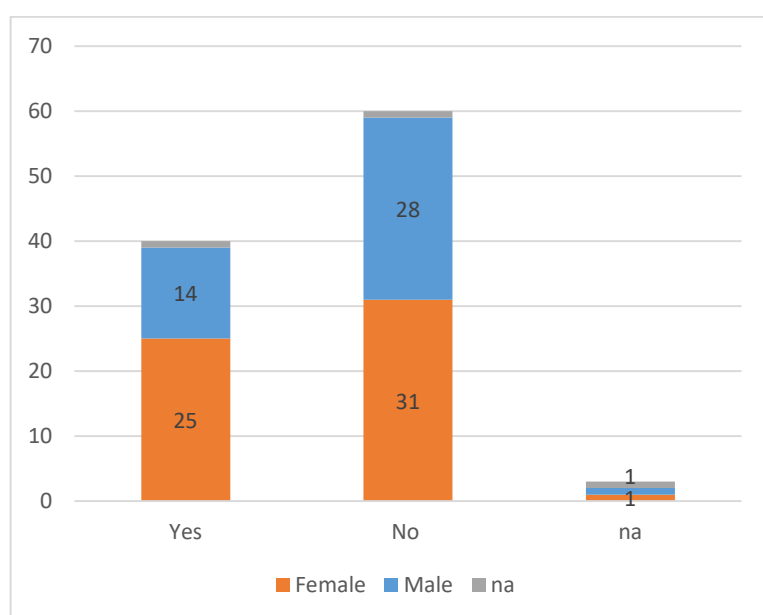
General remark: Please note that comments are reflected as received without judging their appropriateness or added value. Only typos were corrected.

Total number of participants in the survey = 103

Distribution across stakeholder groups of participants who filled in the survey:

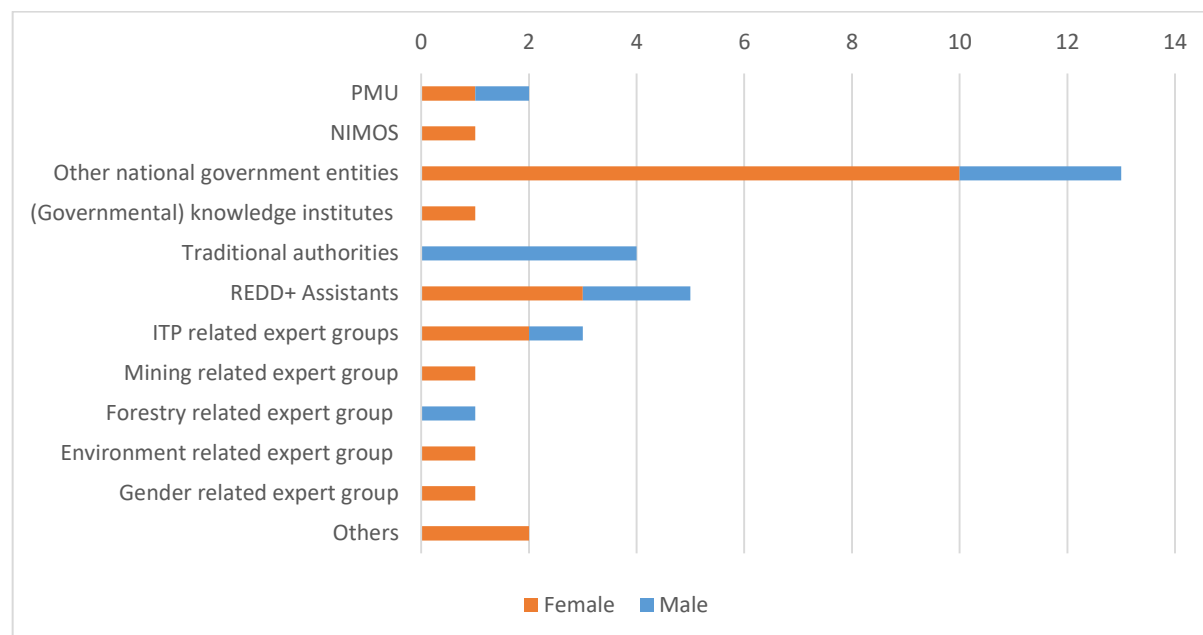
	PMU	NIMOS	SBB-REDD+	Other National Government	Governmental Knowledge Institutes	Traditional Authorities	REDD+ Assistants	CSO
Female	1	2	1	20	7	1	5	0
Male	1	0	0	9	1	12	7	1
na	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	2	2	1	30	8	13	12	1
	ITP-Related Expert Group	Mining-Related Expert Group	Forest services-Expert Group	Infra-structure/ Urban development/ Planning-Expert Group	Environment-Related Expert Group	Gender-Related Expert Group	NA	Others
Female	2	3	0	0	3	3	4	6
Male	1	0	0	0	5	0	4	2
na	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	3	3	0	0	8	3	9	8

1. Have you ever participated in a training/workshop on gender equality, gender mainstreaming and/or women's empowerment?

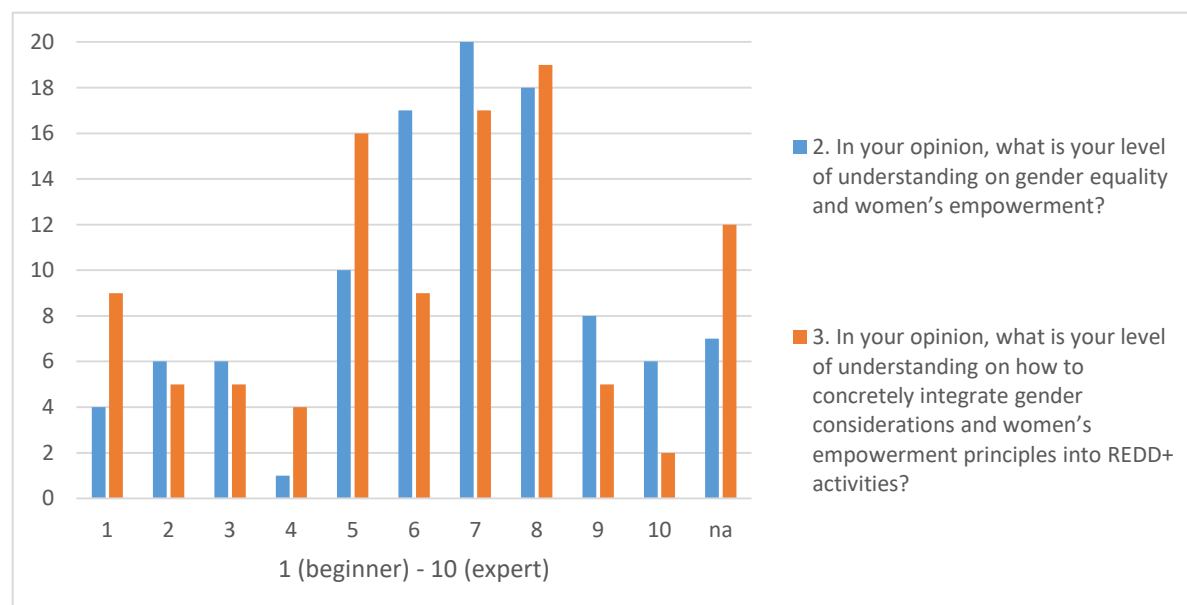


Sub-question: Who are the people who have participated in training/workshops on gender equality, gender mainstreaming or women's empowerment?

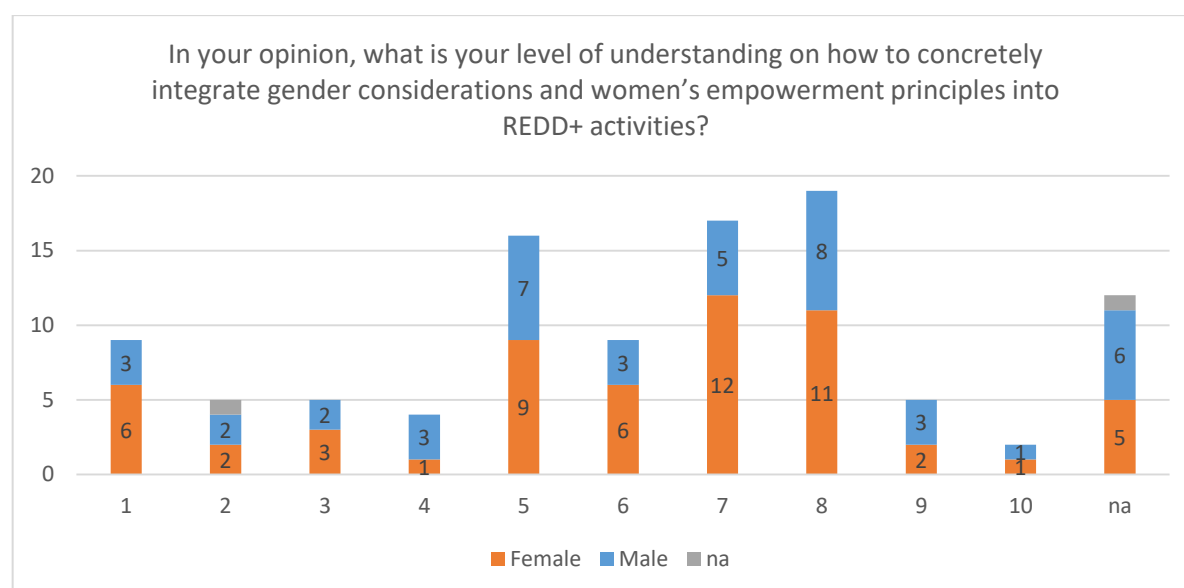
Analysis by stakeholder group (n.b. that questionnaires without stakeholder affiliation were excluded from this analysis, which is why the total differs from the one in the previous graph):



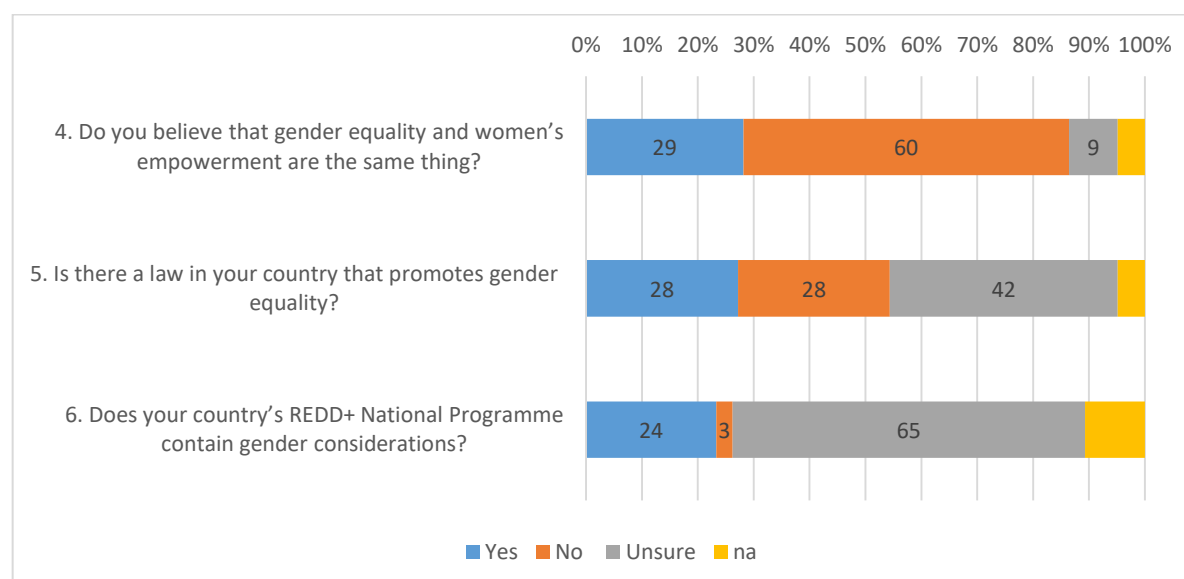
2. In your opinion, what is your level of understanding on gender equality and women's empowerment? and
3. In your opinion, what is your level of understanding on how to concretely integrate gender considerations and women's empowerment principles into REDD+ activities?



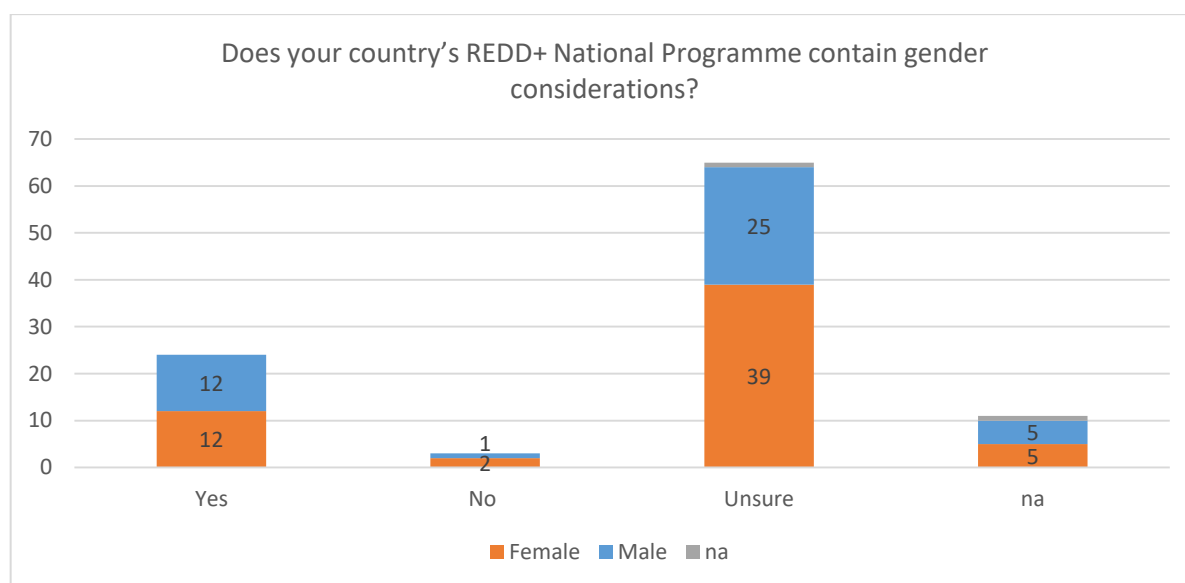
Question 3: Analysis by gender



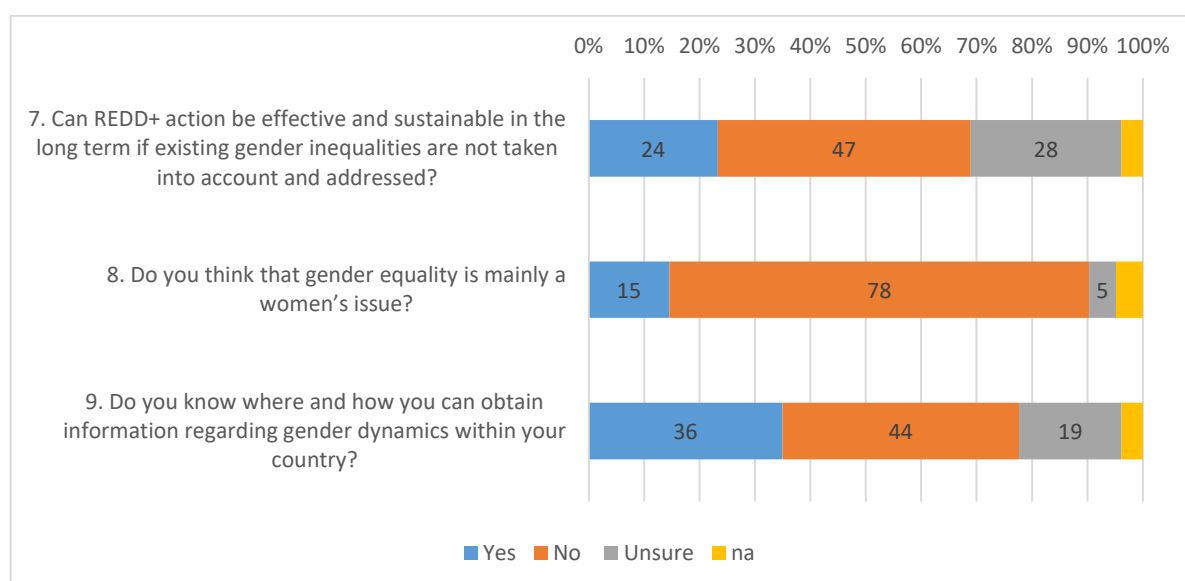
4. Do you believe that gender equality and women's empowerment are the same thing?;
5. Is there a law in your country that promotes gender equality?; and
6. Does your country's REDD+ National Program contain gender considerations?



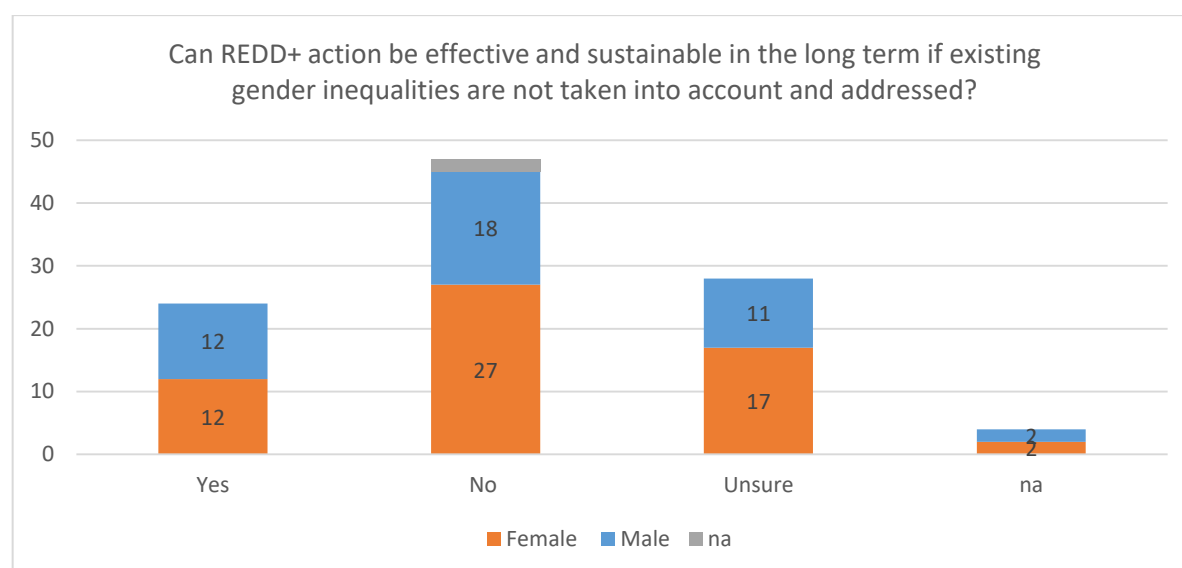
Question 6: Analysis by gender



7. Can REDD+ action be effective and sustainable in the long term if existing gender inequalities are not taken into account and addressed?;
8. Do you think that gender equality is mainly a women's issue?; and
9. Do you know where and how you can obtain information regarding gender dynamics within your country?



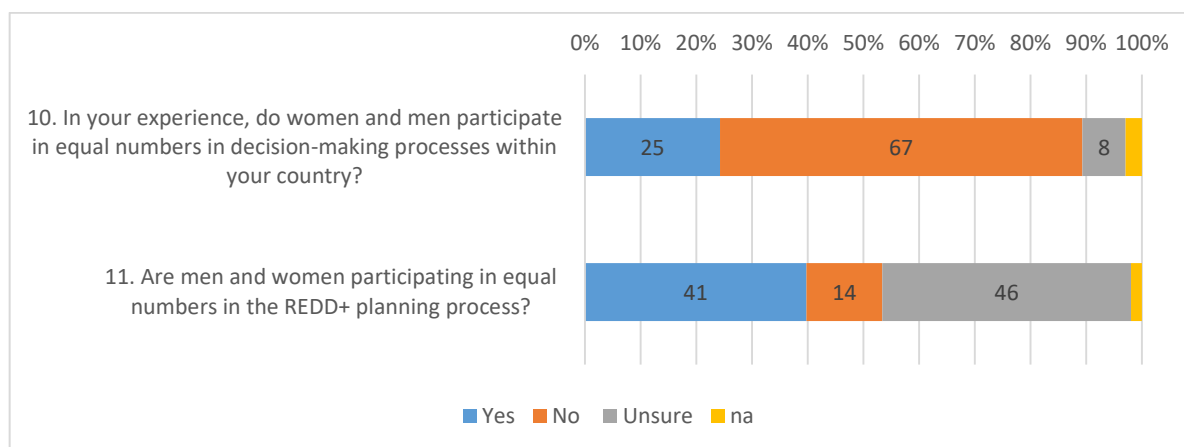
Question 7: Analysis by gender



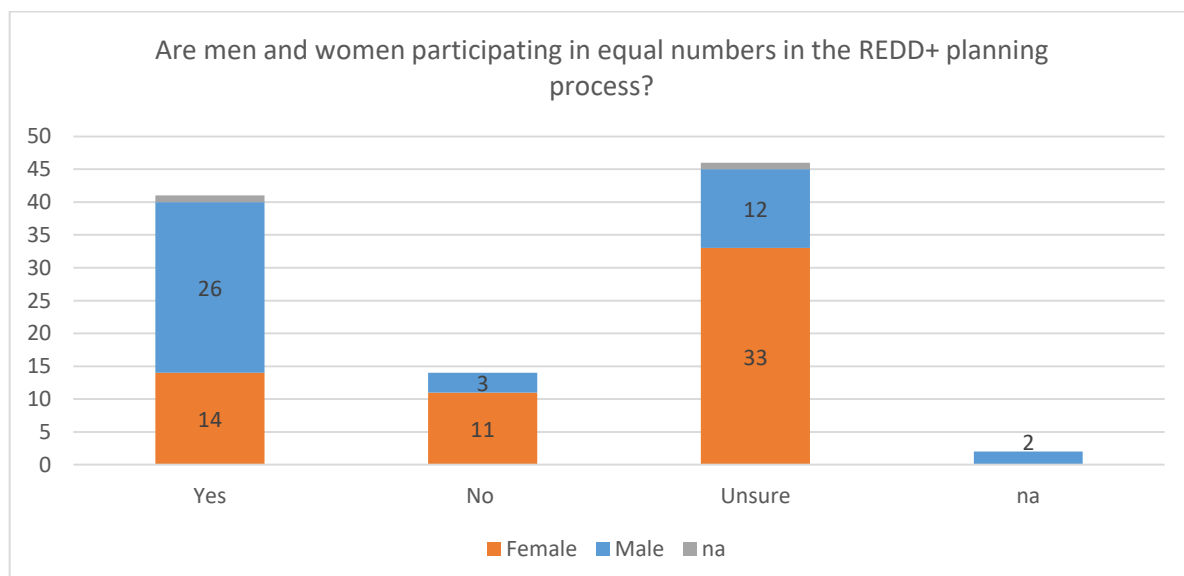
Comments on question 7	Comments on question 8	Comments on question 9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The weaknesses and strengths should be taken into consideration; • Understanding how development and policies will impact gender is critical for sustaining; • In the traditional authority mostly men participate; • The aim is that everyone must have an opinion and decision; • Everybody should get a chance to give their opinion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Suriname, but not internationally; • Female as well as male both have their strengths and weaknesses; • Gender speaks to social and cultural differences of being male or female; • It should be equal development. For both women and men; • No issue; • Also discrimination against men. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a gender office in the ministry of domestic affairs. I believe they have the necessary information; • To my knowledge there is no authority regarding gender issues; • Ministry of domestic affairs; • Women in business; • Nationale Vrouwen Beweging; • Not everywhere in Suriname; • The organization should gain more popularity and must provide more information; • Because gender dynamic has the same equality.

10. In your experience, do women and men participate in equal numbers in decision-making processes within your country?; and

11. Are men and women participating in equal numbers in the REDD+ planning process?



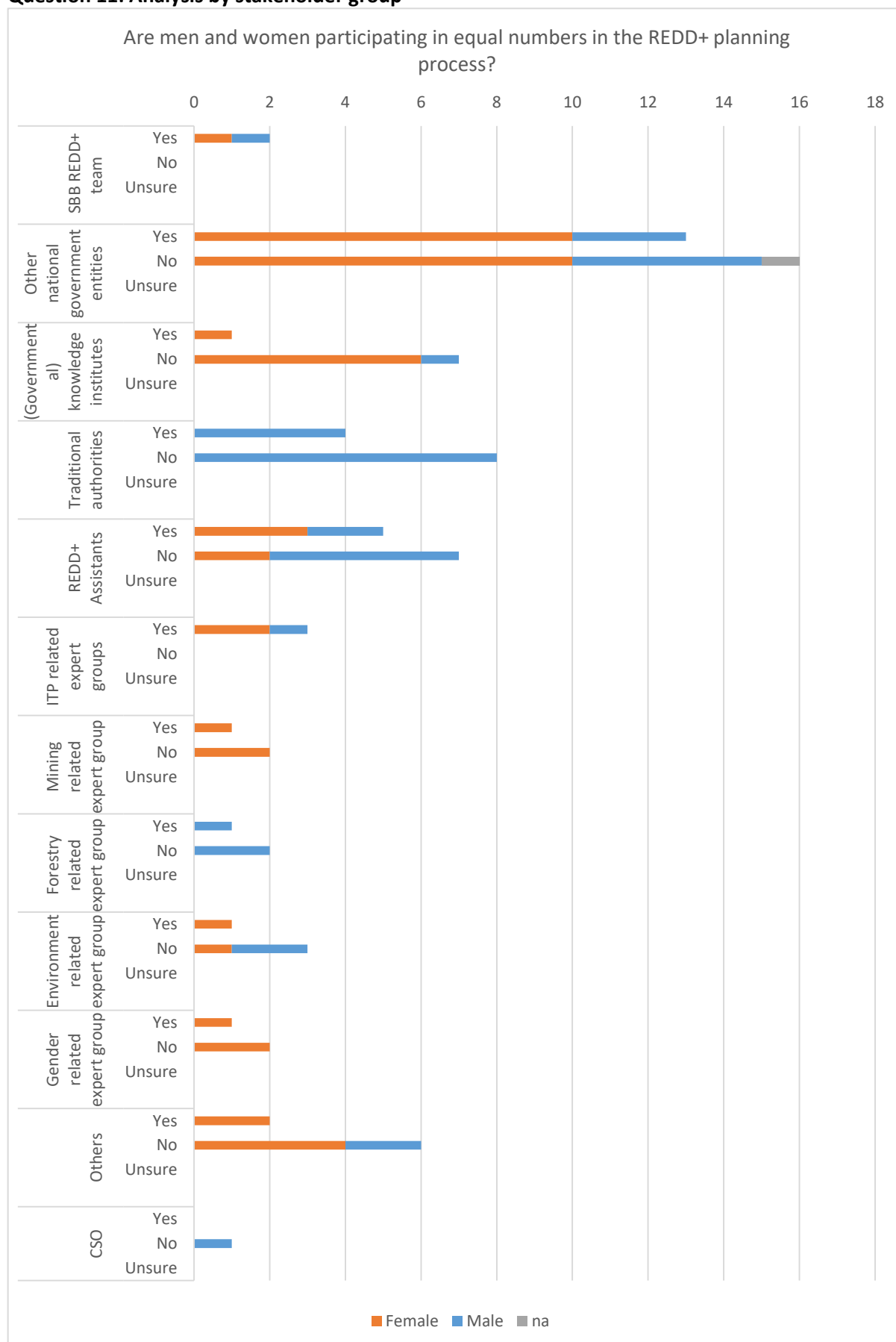
Question 11: Analysis by gender



Comments on question 10	Comments on question 11
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The national assembly gives an example of this case; In my opinion, women have more personal issues to deal with than men; Depends on tribe, not the same as the whole country; Less women in the national assembly; Decision of the women is obligatory; The gender odds. Because we all have the same rights; Because decisions should be taken together; Women are also important to help decide and to brainstorm on every level. Also in this process; Not enough women in the government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It looks like it; I don't have an overview which one is involved in this process; They don't talk too much, for example during the information sessions. But they are in the process; Yes the REDD+ Assistants.

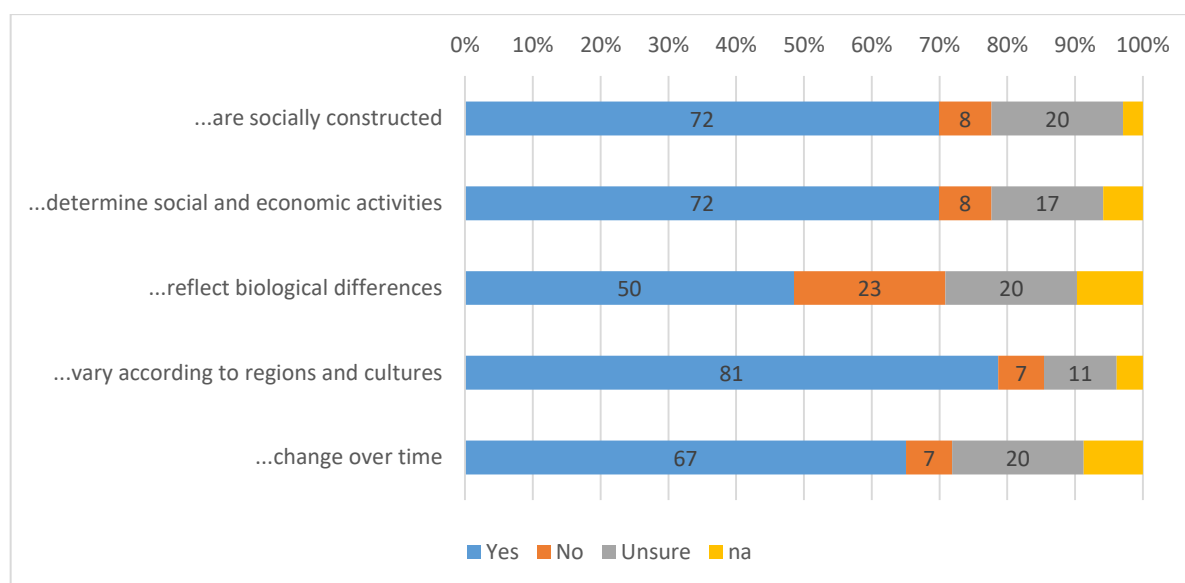
Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Question 11: Analysis by stakeholder group

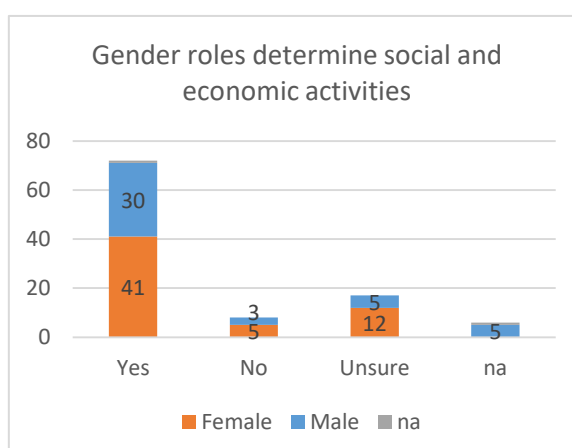
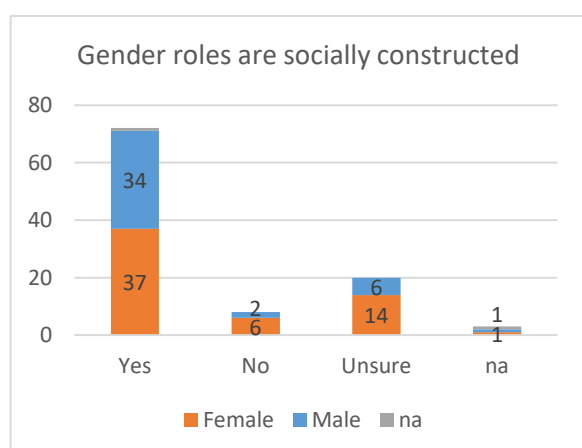


Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

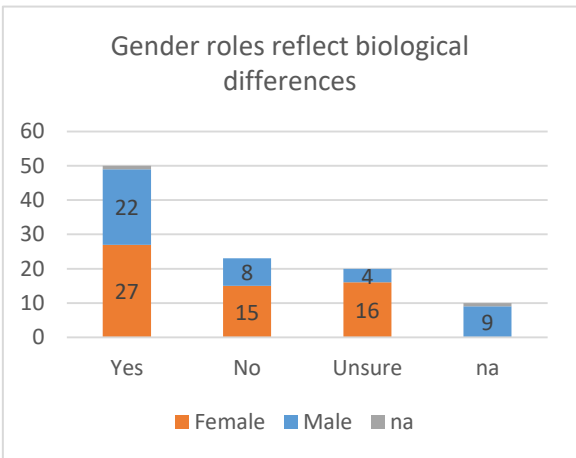
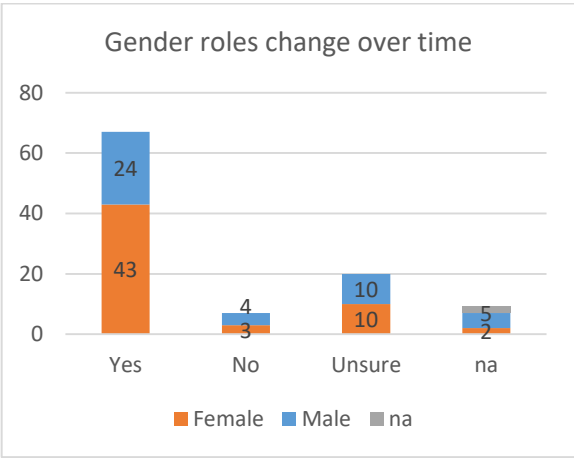
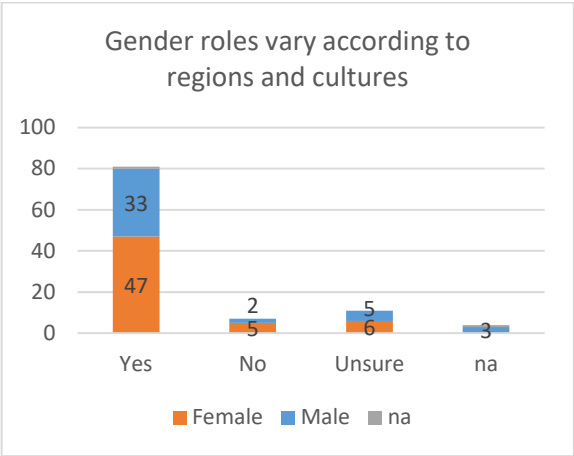
Question 12: Gender roles...



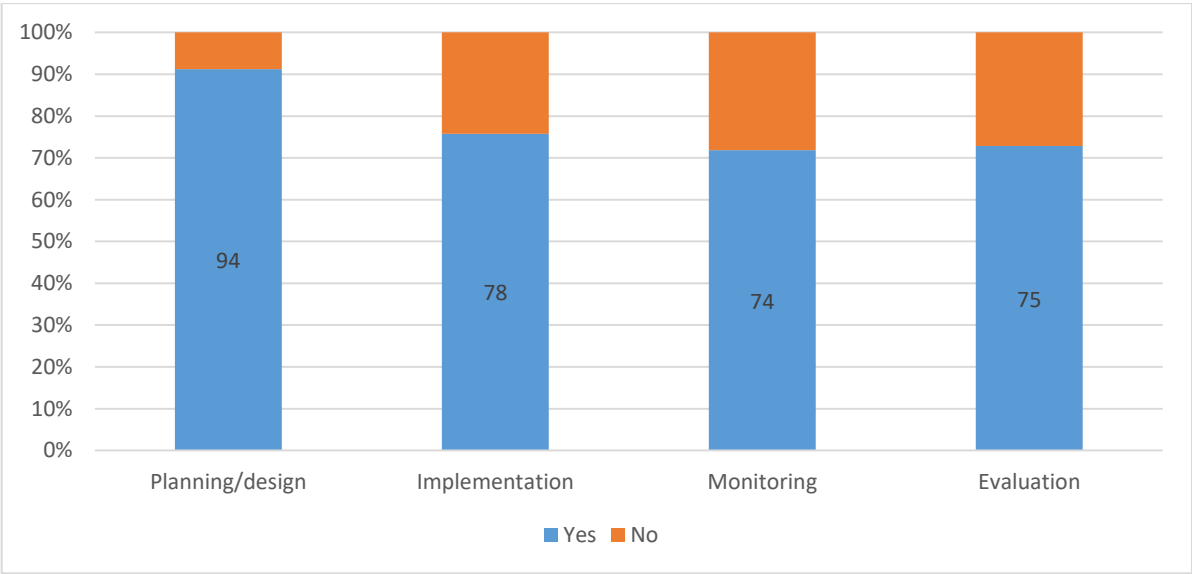
Question 12: Analysis by gender



Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

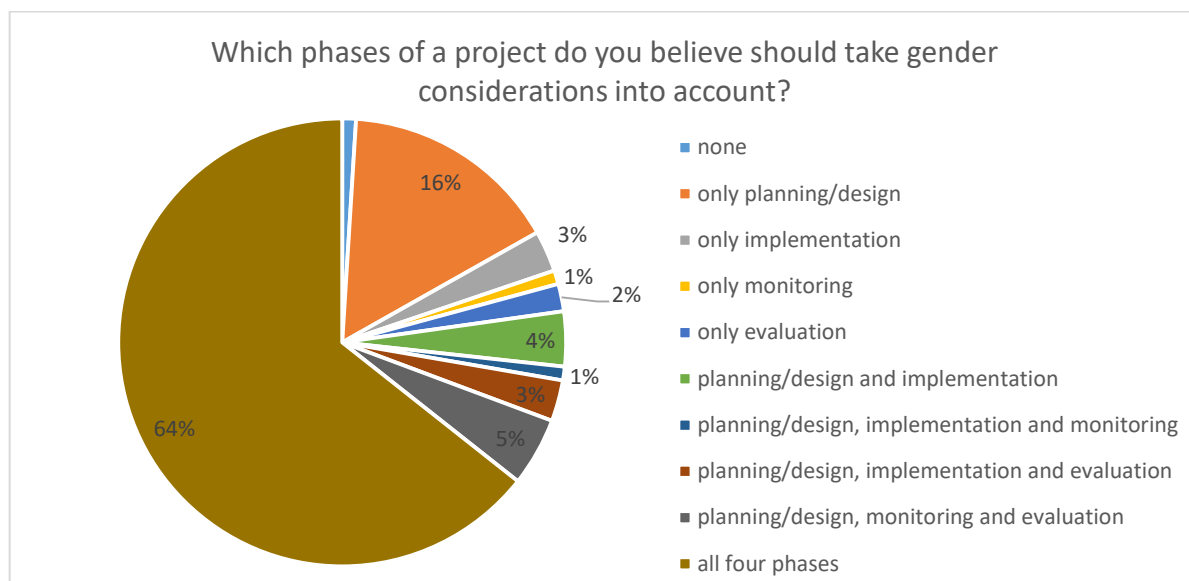


Question 13. Which phases of a project do you believe should take gender considerations into account?

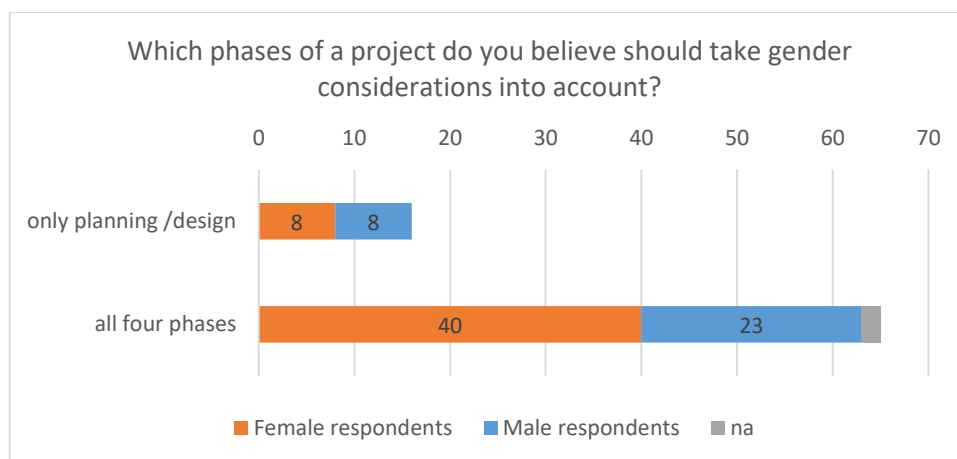


While over 90% of participants believed gender considerations should be taken into account in the planning/design phase of REDD+, about 22% of participants did not think this would be important in the implementation phase. In order to better understand these results, the analysis was done for all possible combinations of answers. The below graph only shows those combinations which were chosen at least once. As can be seen, about 64% of respondents though that gender considerations should be taken into account in each phase of a project.

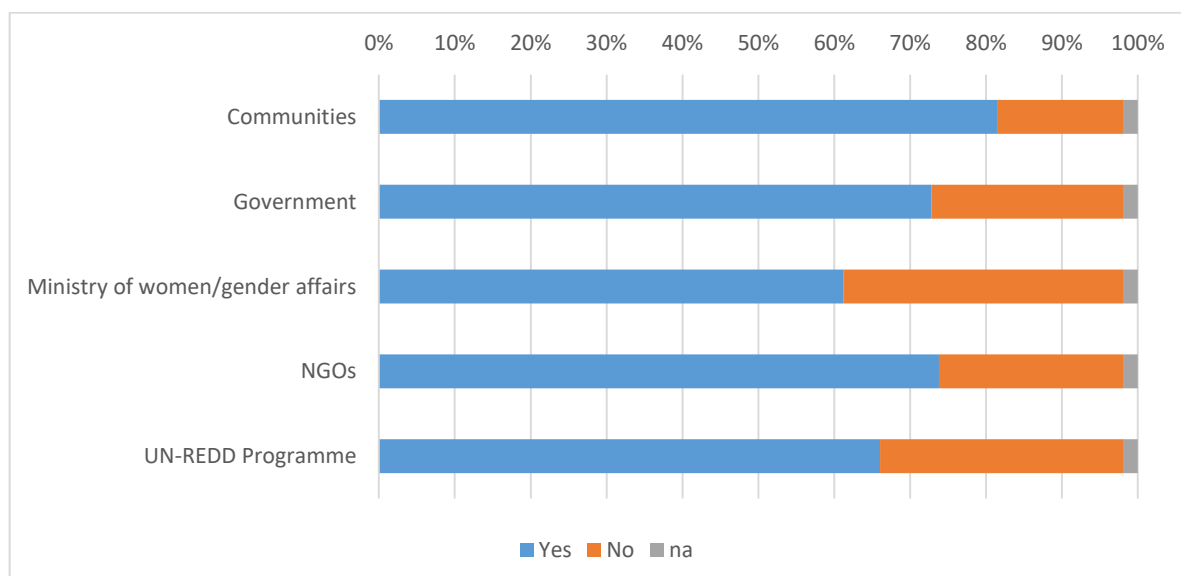
Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname



Question 13: Analysis by gender

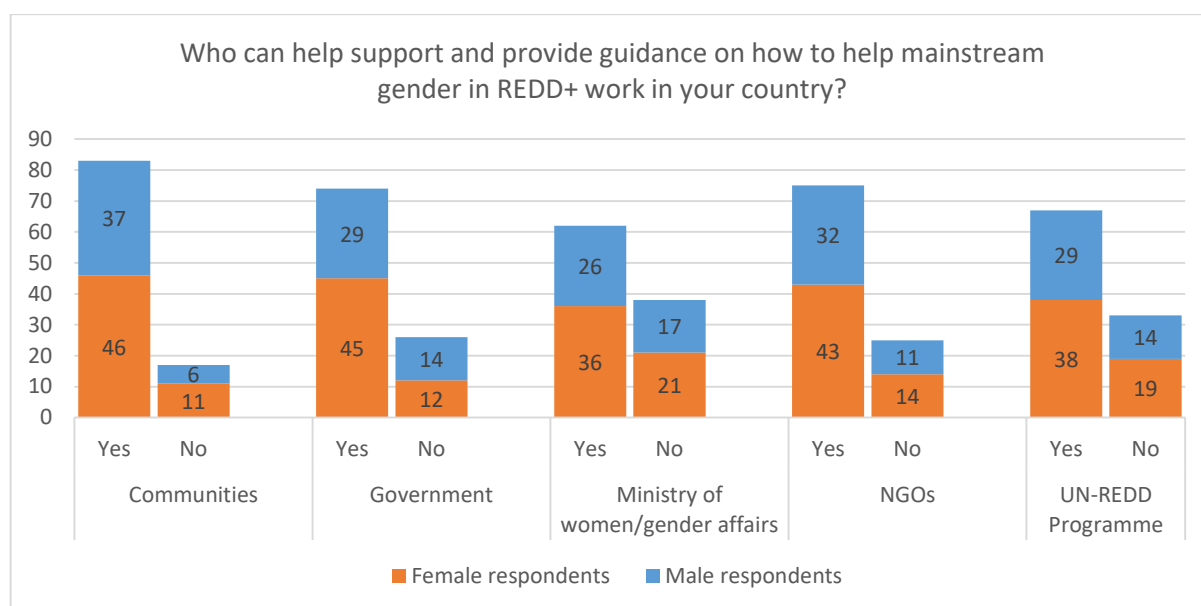


Question 14: Who can help support and provide guidance on how to help mainstream gender in REDD+ work in your country? (T=103)

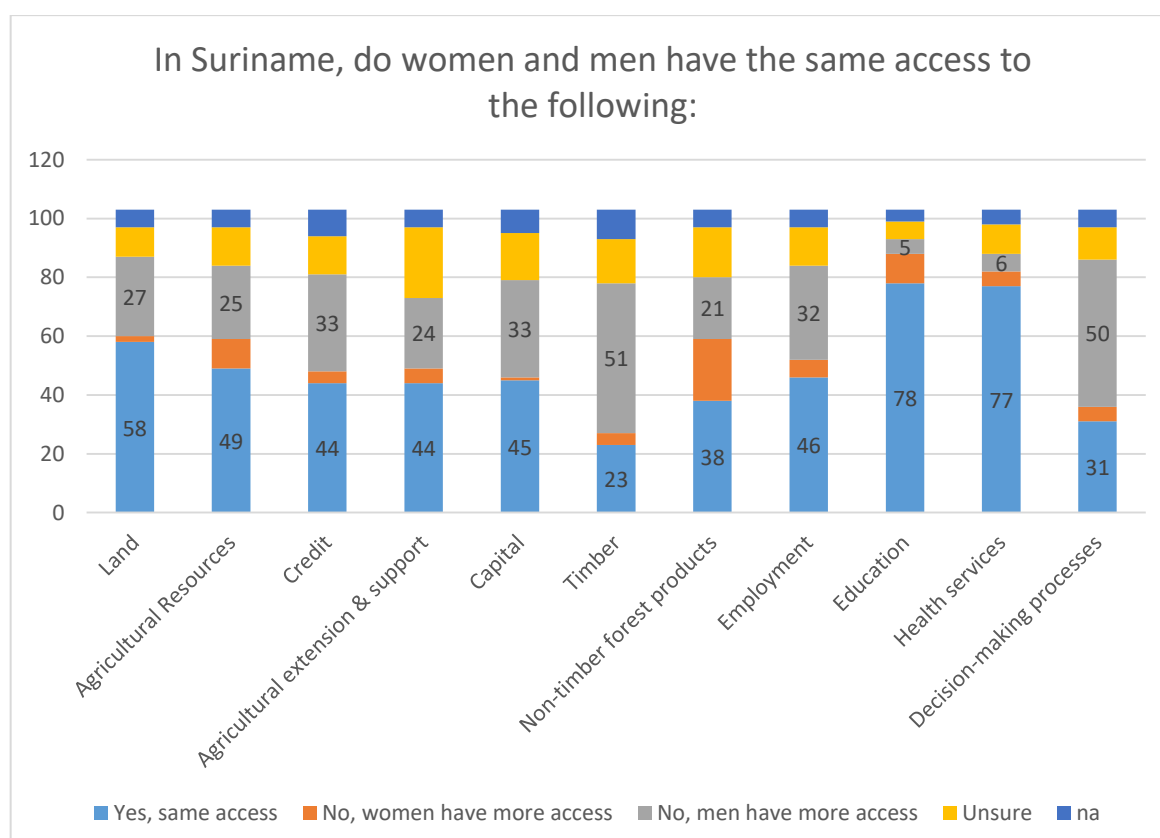


Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Question 14: Analysis by gender (T = 101, na not shown)



Question 15: In Suriname, do women and men have the same access to land, resources and other basic services?



Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Annex A.7: Detailed results from the comparative data of the community survey regarding gender

	Kwinti - Witagron	Saramaka – Bekiokondre	Saramaka – Deboö	Lokono and Kaliña – Apoera	Lokono and Kaliña - Matta	Kaliña and Lokono - Erowarte
W/M	45%/55% (22)	50%/50% (10)	30%/70% (10)	55%/45% (20)	59%/41% (17)	55%/45% (20)
Heard about REDD+	Yes=50% W/M=30/75%	Yes=80% W/M=0/100%	Yes=40% W/M=0/100%	Yes=60% W/M=58/42%	Yes=35% W/M=33/67%	Yes=55% W/M=55/45%
Age distribution	20-30=27% 31-50=45% 51-60+=36%	20-30=30% 31-50=30% 51-60+=40%	20-30= % 31-50= % 51-60+= %	20-30=15% 31-50=70% 51-60=15%	20-30=0% 31-50=65% 51-60+=36%	20-30=5% 31-50=50% 51-60+=45%
Education	None=14% M=100 Primary=33%W=57 Sec+HS=39%W=59 College= Other=14%W=33	None=60% W=67% Primary=20%W=50 Sec+HS=10% College=0% Other=10%	None=40% W=75% Primary=40% W=100 Sec+HS=0% College=0% Other=20% M=100	None=0% Primary=35%W=43 Sec+HS=15%W=100 College=0% Other=50%W=60%	None=6% W=100% Primary=6% W=100% Sec+HS=53% W=80% College=6% Other=29% W=40%	None=15% W=100% Primary=45% W=56% Sec+HS=20% W=100% College=0% Other=20% W=25%
Main Problems (3)	All=water, energy, employment W/M=water, infrastructure, village maintenance, energy, employment, education W= sanitation, radio & tv, cassava/rice machine, class rooms M=housing, transport, boat pier, ice company, unity	All=water, electricity sanitation W/M=fuel, water, sanitation(M60%), electricity (W60%) W= water pump, rice mill, road, internet, meeting hall M=school	All=electricity, education, drinking water W/M=lack of employment, drinking water, sanitation, education (M=67%), electricity (M=71%) M=less timber, fuel, transport, medical care	All=lack of employment, village roads, transport to capital W/M=lack of devt, employment, sub-optimal healthcare, state of village roads, broken boat landing W=timber demand vs supply, food prices, lack of unity, transport to capital (W67%) M=low village income, schooling, river erosion, govt interference, communication (M 75%)	All=state of the road, lack of employment, recreational/sports facilities W/M=lack of employment, housing, rec/sports facility, roads W=health care, clean water, elderly care, land rights M=economic crisis, expansion of agriculture, land rights, inundation of areas, elderly care	All=lack of employment, access to electricity, clean water W/M=medical care, lack of employment, access to clean water /electricity, education opportunities W=school transport, street lighting, alcohol abuse, street youth M=no machines for agriculture, electricity cost, housing, land erosion, land rights, demarcations, low development

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Effects of deforestation	W/M=easier agriculture, threat to game, water quality, cultural, other W=migration M=threat to income, agriculture	W/M=threat to income generation, threat to cultural expression, threat to agriculture (M75%) M=migration, other	NA	W/M=threat to income generation, other (W67%) W=easier to do agriculture, creates job opportunities M=migration	NA	W/M=creates job opportunities, easier to do agriculture More men than women consider it a threat to income generation (67/33%)
Effects of degradation	W/M=Threat to agriculture, cultural expression, medicinal plants W=migration, other (80%) M=threat to income generation, water quality, game	W/M=threat to water quality, game, medicinal plants, income, agriculture W=other M=migration, threat to cultural expression	NA	W/M=threat to income generation, other (W57%), threat to game (W75%), threat to water quality (M75%) M=migration	NA	W/M=threat to income generation, threat to medicinal plants, threat to game W=threat to water quality
Barriers to REDD+ activities	W/M=lack of knowledge, material, unequal rights, unsuited laws M=leakage, other	W/M=lack of knowledge on sustainable use, ineffective laws and policies, high corruption risk, lack of control and enforcement W=lack of sustainable income opportunities M=lack of legal recognition land rights	NA	W/M=lack of control and enforcement (W64%), high corruption risk (M63%) W=threat of leakage by others	W/M=high corruption risk, lack of control and enforcement	W/M=lack of control and enforcement M=threat of leakage by others More M=high corruption risk (67%)
Enabling conditions	Not available	NA	NA	W/M=information on sustainable forest use, more sustainable private sector W=reforestation, stricter legislation, conservation, less wood waste M=better arrangement with companies, self-organization with govt support, joint decision-making	NA	W/M=land rights, education on sustainable forest use W=reforestation, prohibition of permits to third parties M=Effective policy and control, logging at minimum distance of villages

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Traditional forest use	W/M=agricultural plot, medicinal plants, collecting firewood W=harvest wild fruits M=fishing, hunting, harvesting timber	W/M=visiting agriculture plots, fishing, obtaining medicinal plants, harvest timber, hunting W=harvest wild fruits, fibers M=collecting firewood	W/M=visiting agricultural plots, harvest wild fruits, fibers, obtaining medicinal plants, collecting firewood M=fishing, harvest timber, hunting	W/M=visit agriculture plots, harvest wild fruits W=harvest fibers, collecting firewood, obtaining medicinal plants M=fishing, hunting	W/M=agriculture plots, collecting firewood M=fishing, hunting, obtaining medicinal plants, harvest timber, wild fruits	W/M=agricultural plots, collecting firewood, medicinal plants M=hunting, harvest timber, wild fruits, fibers
Source of income	W/M=govt job (w:m=1:2), timber company (w:m=1:2), construction work (w:m=2:1), other (w:m=3:2) W=support family/friends M=tourist sector, boat transport	W/M=pension, support from family/friends, govt social support, other M=govt job, no income	W/M=other (M62.5) M=govt job, pension, no income	W/M=other(M62%) W=working for timber company, govt social support, no income M=govt job, boat transport	W/M=govt job, pension Support family/friends W=Govt social support other M=construction work	W/M=govt job, no income More M=Pension(67%) M=support family/friends
Access	W/M=timber (w=40%), game(w=33%), palm fruits(w=25%) M=fish, agri-plot in primary forest, minerals	Nearly equal access	All access to ES has W:M ratio of 1:2	Nearly equal access for all	Nearly equal access for all	W/M=palm fruits, fish, game, timber More W=agricultural plot More M=restrictions number/size plot
	Aluku – Cottica aan de Lawa	Wayana - Apetina	Trio - Kwamalasamutu	Paramaka – Langatabiki	Matawai – Pusugrunu	Ndyuka– Diitabiki
W/M	40%/60% (10)	55%/45% (20)	50%/50% (30)	60%/40% (20)	50%/50% (20)	65%/35% (20)
Heard about REDD+	Yes=50% W/M=20/80%	Yes=60% W/M=50/50%	Yes=80% W/M=42/58%	Yes=50% W/M=70/30%	Yes=75% W/M=47/53%	Yes=30% W/M=67/33%
Age distribution	20-30=0% 31-50=60% 51-60=40%	20-30=35% 31-50=50% 51-60+=15%	20-30=43% 31-50=33% 51-60+=23%	20-30=15% 31-50=50% 51-60+=35%	20-30=30% 31-50=40% 51-60+=30%	20-30=35% 31-50=40% 51-60=25%
Education	None=30% W=100% Primary=40%W=25% Sec+HS=20%M=100% College=0% Other=10% M=100%	None=45% W=56% Primary=25% W=40% Sec+HS=15% W=100 College=0% Other=15%W=67%	None=0% Primary=67%W=50 Sec+HS=27%W=40 College=0% Other=7%W=100%	None=15%W=100% Primary=70%W=57 Sec+HS=15%W=50 College=0% Other=0%	None=5% M=100% Primary=75% W=47% Sec+HS=10% W=100 College=0% Other=10% W=50%	None=30% W=83% Primary=55%W=55 Sec+HS=10%W=50 College=0% Other=5%W=100%
Main Problems (3)	All=access to clean water, electricity, water pollution	All=water, access to electricity, unemployment	All=water, electricity, no secondary education	All=electricity, drinking water, no secondary educ./ poor infrastructure	All=lack of water taps, electricity, lack of public transport/boat landing	All=electricity, school opportunities, medical provisions

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

	<p>W/M=water pollution, unemployment, clean water, sub-optimal healthcare, electricity</p> <p>W=no school in village (100%)</p> <p>M=polluted soils, crime, lack of land rights, higher Education opportunities, no road to Cayenne</p>	<p>W/M=idem</p> <p>W=education, transport, trash/solid waste, communications, medical facility, no stores</p>	<p>W/M=water, electricity, unemployment, secondary education</p> <p>W=food/nutrition, medicines, leafcutter ants, lack of materials, machines for agriculture</p> <p>M=drinking water, poverty, lack of military, teachers housing, no store</p>	<p>W/M=pollution of the river, drinking water, electricity (W61%), lack of employment(M75%)</p> <p>W=unequal access to and use of forest, lack of secondary education, sanitation, central water syst., recreation children, poor infrastructure, no district admin office</p> <p>M=transport, not enough qualified teachers</p>	<p>W/M=lack of water taps and ice company electricity</p> <p>W=lack of drinking water, migration, no regular doctor, education opportunities, no sport facilities, boat landing (80%)</p> <p>M=lack of employment and public transport, poor infrastructure, renovation krutu oso (67%)</p>	<p>W/M=agricultural, medical provisions</p> <p>W=lack of village devt and sanitation, distance to creek, water supply, lack of employment Electricity (67%), school opportunities (67%)</p> <p>M= drinking water (67%)</p>
Effects of deforestation	<p>W/M=threat to agriculture, water quality, game, income generation</p> <p>W=easier agriculture, creation job opportunities</p> <p>M=migration, threat to cultural expression, other</p>	NA	<p>W/M=easier agriculture (W67%), job opportunities (W67%)</p> <p>M=threat to cultural expression, threat to agriculture (75%), other (67%)</p>	<p>W/M=threat to income generation, threat to water quality and to agriculture, threat to cult expression (W=75%), threat to game (W=71%)</p> <p>W=migration, job opportunities, other</p> <p>M=easier agric.</p>	<p>W=creates job opportunities, easier to do agriculture (75%)</p> <p>M=threat to game</p>	<p>W/M=threat to water quality and to game</p> <p>W=creates job opportunities, easier to do agriculture (86%), no effects (70%)</p> <p>M=threat to income generation, to cultural expression (75%), and to agriculture (67%)</p>
Effects of degradation	<p>W/M=Threat to agriculture, water quality, income generation</p> <p>W=other</p> <p>M=migration, threat to cultural expression, medicinal plants</p>	NA	<p>W/M= threat to agriculture, other (w=67%)</p> <p>M= Threat to cultural expression, agriculture, medicinal plants, game</p>	<p>W/M=threat to income, water quality, game, medicinal plants, cult. expression</p> <p>W=migration, threat to agricult. (W=80%)</p>	No effects perceived	<p>W/M=threat to cult. Expression, to water quality, to game and to medicinal plants</p> <p>W=no effects (73%)</p> <p>M=threat to income generation and to agriculture (80%)</p>

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Barriers to REDD+ activities	W/M=lack of control and enforcement W=high corruption risk	NA	W/M=lack of control and enforcement (W20%) M=threat of leakage by others	W/M=lack of knowledge on sustainable use, threat of leakage, ineffective laws and policies, high corruption risk, lack of control and enforcement, land rights W=other	No effects perceived	W/M=lack of knowledge on sustainable use, ineffective laws and policies, lack of control and enforcement W=land rights, high corruption risk, lack of sustainable Income opportunities (63%), no barriers (67%)
Enabling conditions	W/M=stricter control and law enforcement W=safety control, protection forests, admission of outsiders to work M=respect for Captain, collaboration traditional auth., illegal Brazilians, lack of FPIC, inadequate legislation, land rights and customary rules	W/M=conservation, none W=employment opportunities (100%), no concessions (67%) M=outside support (100%), traditional subsistence use (75%)	W/M=educate children on forests, protected areas W=information on sustainable use, smaller agri plots, forest reserves for future generations M=no external actors, re-use older plots, permanent agric, control and enforcement	W/M=improved tradit. Governance, sustainable harvesting methods, improved control and legislation W=no logging and mining by third parties, allocation mining sites for locals, recognition land rights, employment men, no concessions	W/M=people already use forest sustainably, Sustainable use of forest (W=67%) W=knowledge of conservation forest, no access external actors to exploit forest M=conservation of forest for next gen, Improved monitoring and control	W/M=employment, not applicable W=land for next generation, education, sustainable use of forest, activities of control, land rights M=construction of infrastructure, no access of external actors
Traditional forest use	W/M=agriculture plots, fishing, wild fruits, medicinal plants, collecting firewood M=hunting, harvest fibers	W/M=agricultural plots W=collecting firewood, medicinal plants M=harvest timber, hunting, fishing, harvest fibers, wild fruits	W/M=agricultural plot, fishing, harvest wild fruits W= M=hunting, harvesting timber, medicinal plants, collecting firewood, harvest fibers	W/M=visiting agriculture plots, fishing, W= collecting firewood, obtaining medicinal plants M= hunting, harvest wild fruits, fibers, timber	W/M=visiting agricultural plots, fishing, harvest fibers, collecting firewood, medicinal plants W=harvest wild fruits M= harvest timber, hunting	W/M= collecting firewood, obtaining medicinal plants, harvest wild fruits W=visiting agricultural plots, fishing M=harvest timber, hunting
Source of income	W/M=other W=support family/friends M=no income	W/M=work with NGO, other W=Govt social support, no income (80%)	W/M=other (w:m=1:1), no income (w:m=2:1)	W/M=pension, govt social support, other W=govt job, support from family/friends,	W/M=govt job (W=44), other W=no income, pension, govt social support (71%)	W=no income, other govt social support

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

		M=tourist sector, gold mining	W=govt job, gov social support M=pension	M=gold mining, construction, boat transport	M= pension, no income	M=gold mining, govt job
Access	Nearly equal access, except gold/minerals (W=33%, M=67%)	Nearly equal access for all, except goldmining/minerals (W=29%, M=71%)	Equal access to all	Nearly equal access (W60/M40) to all	Nearly equal access to all ES	W=more access to all traditional ES M=100% access to gold/minerals

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Annex A.8: Guiding questions to identify social and environmental benefits of PAMs

1. Human rights	Yes/No
1.1 Could the PAM potentially help improve equity within affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups (e.g. regarding access to opportunities and benefits)?	
1.2 Could the PAM potentially improve availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	
1.3 Will this PAM's implementation affect the clarity or security of land tenure? (e.g. facilitate the clarification, recognition and securing of land tenure)	
2. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	Yes/No
2.1 Could the PAM potentially promote gender equality and the empowerment of women while seeking to reduce gender inequalities?	
2.3 Could the PAM potentially improve women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	
3. Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs)	Yes/No
3.1 Does the PAM potentially promote respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities?	
3.2 Could the PAM potentially support the development priorities of ITPs as defined by them?	
3.3 Could the PAM potentially support the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of ITPs?	
3.4 Could the PAM potentially provide livelihood opportunities for ITPs (e.g. development of alternative income generating opportunities that reduce pressures on forests)?	
4. Cultural Heritage	Yes/No
4.1 Could the PAM potentially help maintain sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)?	
5. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	Yes/No
5.1 Could the PAM potentially result in reduced generation or improved management of waste, chemicals and/or pesticides?	
6. Transparency and Good Governance	Yes/No
6.1 Will this PAM lead to improvements in national forest governance structures (e.g. by strengthening institutional capacities, promoting transparency or contributing to enhanced coherency of PLR and institutional frameworks)?	
7. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	Yes/No
7.1 Could the PAM potentially enhance communities' capacity to adapt to climate change and hence reduce their vulnerability to climate change?	
8. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Yes/No
8.1 Could the PAM potentially result in enhanced conservation of biodiversity, natural forests and their ecosystem services	

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by improving the status of areas of biodiversity importance (e.g. through better management of protected areas, or targeting appropriate REDD+ actions in areas of biodiversity importance)? • by avoiding soil erosion and maintaining water quality (e.g. through targeted reduction of forest clearance or of intensive logging on steep slopes and riverine forests)? 	
8.2 Does the PAM involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have positive impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?	
9. Complementarity/consistency with other national and international policies and plans	Yes/No
9.1 Could the PAM contribute to achieving climate change adaptation, sustainable development and/or biodiversity conservation?	
10. Financial incentives	Yes/No
10.1 Could the PAM potentially provide incentives related to the conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services (e.g. benefit-sharing, Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES))?	

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Annex A.9: Guiding questions to identify social and environmental risks of PAMs

1. Human rights	Yes/No
1.1 Could the PAM potentially have inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups (e.g. regarding access to opportunities and benefits)?	
1.2 Could the PAM potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	
1.3 Could the PAM potentially cause or intensify conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to affected communities and individuals?	
1.4 Could the PAM affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	
2. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	Yes/No
2.1 Could the PAM potentially have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	
2.2 Could the PAM potentially discriminate against women or other groups based on gender, e.g. regarding access to opportunities and benefits?	
2.3 Could the PAM potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	
3. Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs)	Yes/No
3.1 Does the PAM potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	
3.2 Might the PAM possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	
3.3 Are ITPs present where the PAM might get implemented or within the PAM's area of influence?	
3.4 Is it likely that the PAM or portions of the PAM will be located on lands and territories claimed by ITPs?	
3.5 Would the proposed PAM potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of ITPs?	
3.6 Does the proposed PAM involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by ITPs?	
3.7 Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of ITPs, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	
3.8 Could the PAM adversely affect the development priorities of ITPs as defined by them?	
3.9 Could the PAM potentially adversely affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of ITPs?	
4. Cultural Heritage	Yes/No
4.1 Could the PAM potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)?	
4.2 Could the PAM potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of ITPs, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional	

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

knowledge and practices?	
5. Community Health and Safety	Yes/No
5.1 Would failure of structural elements of the PAM pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	
5.2 Would the outcomes of the PAM be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	
6. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	Yes/No
6.1 Could the PAM potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment?	
6.2 Could the PAM potentially result in the generation of waste?	
6.3 Could the PAM involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	
6.4 Could the PAM include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	
7 Transparency and Good Governance	Yes/No
7.1 Is there a risk of corruption related to this PAM?	
8 Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	Yes/No
8.1 Could the PAM result in significant greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	
8.2 Might the outcomes of the PAM be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	
9 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Yes/No
9.1 Would the PAM potentially pose risks to the conservation of biodiversity, natural forests and their ecosystem services, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • through conversion (e.g. establishment of plantations in degraded or secondary forest)? • through degradation of biodiversity and ecosystem services (e.g. by intensifying the use of forests leading to increased hunting pressure on vulnerable species)? 	
9.2 Might the PAM get implemented within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	
9.3 Does the PAM involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?	
9.4 Could the PAM pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	
9.5 Does the PAM involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	
9.6 Would the PAM potentially pose risks to biodiversity and ecosystem services outside forests, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • through displacement of land use change (e.g. new grazing land in other ecosystems rather than in forest)? • through unintended impacts on neighbouring lands (e.g. from pesticide drift from intensified agriculture, water abstraction, or fire resulting from forest management)? • through afforestation in areas of conservation importance? 	
9.7 Would the PAM potentially pose risks to biodiversity in other countries (e.g. through increased imports of timber or agricultural products	

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

to offset reductions in domestic production)?	
10 Risks of reversals	Yes/No
10.1 Could the PAM be vulnerable to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wildfire ● Institutional failure ● Projected demographic trends and changing demands on land, including through international trade? ● Instability in neighbouring countries (e.g. REDD+ actions in troubled border areas)? ● Financial shock? 	
11 Displacement of emissions	Yes/No
11.1 Could the PAM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● result in displacement of land-use change at the local level (e.g. forest protection leading to agricultural conversion of bushland)? ● give rise to the displacement of emissions to other ecosystems, e.g. through draining of peatlands for agricultural use or displacement of pressures on forests to another region or area? ● give rise to displacement of land-use change within or across national borders? 	

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Annex A.10: Detailed results from identification of benefits and risks of different PAMs

Table 13: Identification of benefits and risks of promoting alternative sources of income at the first national workshop

Strategic line 1: Continue being a High Forest cover and Low Deforestation (HFLD) country and receive compensation to invest in economic transition Original wording used: Alternative sources of income (non-timber forest products (NTFPs), nature tourism, medicinal products) Policy line B: Support alternative livelihoods and diversification of the economy on national and regional level including the interior	
First National Workshop	Focus group 5
Benefits	Risks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Employment opportunities ● Increased respect of local communities ● Support of communities' development goals ● Support of traditional activities ● Improved cooperation between villages ● Empowerment (less dependency on the government) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inequality ● Reduced access to resources ● Conflicts with outsiders who disregard traditional rules ● Loss of cultural heritage (traditional activity) if not continued by young people ● Social change due to more money (income) ● Increased pollution from tourism ● Corruption ● Unsustainable use of resources, e.g. where maripa oil gets produced eventually scarcity of maripa or due to lack of legislation on the use of medicinal plants ● Abuse of the community: lack of time to think through proposals before taking an informed decision, pressure to sign agreement = disempowerment ● Loss of intellectual property rights

Table 14: Identification of benefits and risks of promoting alternative sources of income in Community Consultations

Strategic line 1: Continue being a High Forest cover and Low Deforestation (HFLD) country and receive compensation to invest in economic transition Original wording used: Alternative sources of income (non-timber forest products (NTFPs), nature tourism, medicinal products) Policy line B: Support alternative livelihoods and diversification of the economy on national and regional level including the interior		
Kaliña/Lokono Indigenous Peoples, Erowarte	Focus group: Women	No. of participants: 10
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Protection of plants 	The PAM on alternative livelihoods and the one on recognition of ITP rights need to go

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the area • Conservation and transfer of knowledge 	<p>hand in hand: recognition of rights, including land rights, is a pre-condition for the success of the alternative livelihoods PAM, because it provides security over the use of their territories.</p> <p>At the same time, development of traditional livelihoods is important to ensure long term success of recognition of rights (regarding human development, sustainable forest use etc)</p>
Kaliña/Lokono Indigenous Peoples, Erowarte Focus group: Men No. of participants: 9		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income created based on nature and culture. The people consider the forest their O₂ factory, pharmacy, and supermarket. 	
Lokono/Kaliña Indigenous Peoples, Apoera Focus group: Women No. of participants: 9		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal logging (can damage the Carapa trees and other NTFPs that the locals use as a source of income) • Buyers of Carapa oil can mix it with other substances before selling and damage the brand name 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More sources of income, job opportunities • More monitoring • Better collaboration with the communities and with e.g. tour operators 	<p>Tourism needs to be organized better to optimally seize opportunities.</p> <p>Legislation and policy on tourism needs to be improved.</p> <p>The villages must strengthen self-organization to find financing and donors.</p>
Lokono/Kaliña Indigenous People, Apoera Focus group: Men No. of participants: 10		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too many tourists • Depletion of natural resources, such as Maripa palm trees • Brand insecurity. people from Orealla mix Crab wood oil with other oils and market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable source of income and opening of local enterprises • Could relieve pressure on logging 	<p>It could be an option to cultivate the trees for production to avoid depletion.</p> <p>For both housing as well as agricultural projects drainage facilities are essential.</p> <p>For the agricultural fields irrigation is needed as well.</p> <p>Some of the sand banks are growing in size which makes sand mining possible.</p>

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

this under the Apura brand name		
Lokono/Kaliña Indigenous People, Matta Focus group: Women No. of participants: 19		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potentially unwanted developments, such as people from outside, increasing traffic and related safety issues, noise pollution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening the village economy Higher living standards 	
Trio Indigenous People, Kwamalasamutu Plenary No. of participants: 54		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourists may find prices too high and refuse to buy these products. Insufficient promotion and access to markets of traditional medicine Climate change. Due to strong winds, large parts of the forest are damaged, including medicinal plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source of income and strengthening the village funds Tourism stimulates productivity in other areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most products in Kwamalasamutu are expensive because of high transport costs from/to the village. In the past, everything was cheaper. Nowadays, this is not the case anymore especially in the current economic situation, prices of foodstuffs have increased, meaning people need to spend more money. Additionally, some people are earning money by making jewelry, which is sold via family members in Paramaribo or bought directly by individuals (tourists) or organizations such as the Amazon Conservation Team (ACT). People need support in determining attractive, yet fair pricing for their bio jewelry. With traditional medicines, the community needs support to develop the product value chain and access markets. Especially now since the Medische Zending policlinic has been closed for more than one week. ACT is currently building an office for traditional healing in the village. A traditional medicine man in learning mentions that the village authorities should discuss the renovation of the learning clinics to ensure transfer of knowledge. The importance of keeping the forest intact for these activities is stressed.
Wayana Indigenous People, Apetina Focus group: Plenary No. or participants: 40		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No access to markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source of income Conserving traditions and culture Increased tourism could stimulate productivity 	There should be arrangements to collaborate with tour operators. To make tourism possible facilities in Apetina need to be improved, including the airstrip. The community can learn from the village of Palumeu, located further upstream. There is a local foundation in Apetina that implements development projects; they can play a role in this but will also need some support from other organisations.

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

		There could be a local souvenir shop, the local foundation 'Kuluwayak' can help with marketing and finding donors.
Ndyuka Tribal People, Diitabiki Plenary No. of participants: 15		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal conflicts/jealousy can arise when one is successful 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More sources of income 	There is no viable alternative for some of the people who work and/or are attracted by the gold-mining sector.
Saramaka Tribal People, Bekiokondre Focus group: Women No. of participants: 14		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the case of NTFPs, dependence on harvest and a sales market (afzet) to ensure sale of products Lack of respect for local rules in the case of tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income generation, Employment opportunities, e.g. tourism combined with selling crafts 	
Saramaka Tribal People, Pikinslee Plenary No. of participants: 9		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of a sales market for their products; leading to insecurity over income. Market and thus income insecurity may lead to unsustainable activities: a secure market stands in stark contrast with a situation where e.g. a Chinese businessman comes and offers you money to exploit timber. If you can provide guaranteed income from sustainable sources, people would not even consider the other option. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income generation, Employment opportunities Good experiences with tourism (as until now). 	<p>Currently, people from Pikinslee are planting trees. There is a group that makes furniture and crafts from wood, people also make house hold items from other plant material. There is tourism, production of NTFP's such as maripa oil for cooking, Tonka oil for cosmetic purposes, but also decorative items (such as calebash lamps). Furthermore, people sell fish in the village and make pagni's.</p> <p>There is a women's organization called 'Fitii a wan'; who are very active in the village, but the sales market is a problem.</p>

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Paramaka Tribal Peoples, Langatabiki Plenary No. of participants: 23		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will not be effective, because gold mining provides a better income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More diverse source of income Tourism: this will create a bigger market for local products and raise awareness about traditional activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold and timber provide better income than alternative incomes, so the PAM will not fully address the problems. If the product value chain for agricultural products is not developed it does not make sense to improve agriculture.
Matawai Tribal Peoples, Pusugrunu Focus group: Women No. of participants: 14		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No market to sell the products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mores sources of income More jobs available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the things that need to be done in order for this to work, is a market research. They do not see any risks, but if any problems arise, they will find a solution, because they mentioned that they are good in problem solving. Since the road was constructed, people started coming in the area. One of the problems that arose, after the road to Pusugrunu was constructed, was that people came to the area and used harmful fishing methods. This caused many fish to die in a short period of time. Since this happened, a gate with a local guard was placed a few kilometres from the village. No one can come near the village without permission from the guard.
Kwinti Tribal Peoples, Witagron Plenary No. of participants: 14		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limitation of community-based tourism due to CSNR and present management. Pollution due to increasing tourism and waste production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment opportunities/ sources of income. Transport by boat which is already a source of income, can be improved Revival and preservation of culture, for example by processing of NTFP's. 	<p>STINASU offers tours to Foengoe Island and Ralleighvallen, while the locals from Witagron organize the boat transport. Lately there have been many conflicts between the locals and STINASU. In order to create a win-win situation, good arrangements should be made on paper.</p>
Aluku Tribal Peoples, Cottica aan de Lawa Plenary No. of participants: 38		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth does not want to learn traditional skills or leaves the area due to lack of education opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stimulates local development Creates job opportunities for young people 	Addition: agro processing and exploring French markets; wood processing for construction.
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Table 15: Identification of benefits and risks of creating a structure for better enforcement of logging activities at the first national workshop

Strategic line 2: Forest governance Wording used originally: Creating a structure for better enforcement of logging activities According to new structure: Policy line B. Enforcement, control and monitoring						
First National Workshop						
Focus group 8						
Benefits (B) / Risks (R)	Ranking					
	Probability			Impact		
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
B.1. Improved transparency and good governance	X			X		
B.2. Contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation			X			X
B.3. Biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management			X			X
R.1. Indigenous & Tribal Peoples			X	X		
R.2. Transparency and good governance			X	X		
R.3. Risk of reversal	X			X		

Table 16: Identification of benefits and risks of introducing more efficient procedures for logging activities at the first national workshop

Strategic line 2: Forest governance Original wording used: More efficient procedures for logging According to new structure: Policy line D. Promotion of sustainable forest management	
First National Workshop	
Focus group 3	
Benefits	Risks
Sustainable forest management/Conservation of biodiversity	Degradation of biodiversity

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Well-functioning control body (SBB, Police, collaboration between the ministry of Physical planning land and forest management, public works, natural resources, and other ministries)	Increased waste
Better planning	Corruption

Table 17: Identification of benefits and risks of developing spatial land use plans for REDD+ at the first national workshop

Strategic line 3: Land use planning Original wording used: Develop spatial/land use plans that support REDD+ According to new structure: Policy line B. Land use planning						
First National Workshop Focus group 6						
Benefits (B) / Risks (R)	Ranking					
	Probability			Impact		
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
B.1. Improvements in national forest governance structures		X		X		
B.2. More respect for ITPs, support of their development priorities, traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival			X	X		
B.3. Creation of incentives related to conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services	X				X	
R.1. Negative impacts on ITPs human rights, rights to land and resources, development priorities, traditional livelihoods and physical and cultural survival		X		X		
R.2. Displacement of emissions		X		X		
R.3. Risk of reversal			X	X		

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Table 18: Identification of benefits and risks of streamlining policy for gold mining concessions and other extractive activities at the first national workshop

Strategic line 3: Land use planning Wording used originally: Streamline policy for concessions for gold mining and other extractive activities in areas designated for forest conservation/protection According to new structure: Policy line B. Land use planning						
First National Workshop Focus group 4						
Benefits (B)/Risks (R)	Ranking					
	Probability			Impact		
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
B.1. Reduced generation or improved management of waste, chemicals and/or pesticides		x		x		
B.2. Improvements in national forest governance structures	X			X		
B.3. Enhanced conservation of biodiversity, natural forests and their ecosystem services		x		x		
R.1. Corruption			X	X		
R.2. Forced eviction of the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of ITPs, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources	x	X		X		
R.3. Conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to affected communities and individuals	X	X		x		

Table 19: Identification of benefits and risks of streamlining regulations and improving coordination of land use policy for mining and logging in Community Consultations

Strategic line 3: Land use planning Original wording: Streamlining regulations and improving coordination of land use policy for mining and logging According to new structure: Policy line B. Land use planning		
Wayana Indigenous People, Apetina Focus group: Plenary No. or participants: 40		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
/	/	/
Lokono/Kaliña Indigenous Peoples, Apoera Focus group: Women No. or participants: 9		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wood can be wasted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees will not be harvested unnecessarily 	There should be stricter monitoring and coordination on what happens with wood that is left to rot by companies (not covered by current legislation). As long as the

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal activities by not respecting the rules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better monitoring, structure and organization 	retribution is paid per volume it does not matter what happens to the wood.
Lokono/Kaliña Indigenous Peoples, Apoera Focus group: Men No. of participants: 10		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No guarantee that concessions are not granted within their area Concessions outside the area of the villages and their forest may influence the ecosystem products and services in the area, if FPIC is not applied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could help avoid clearcut 	Several participants raised the issue that timber companies leave round wood rotting on landing places. It is not clear why this is happening but possibly the state has already cashed the revenue on the logs. The legislation and the rules on the use of round wood should be revised.
Aluku Tribal People, Cottica aan de Lawa Plenary No. of participants: 38		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
/	/	/
Ndyuka Tribal People, Diitabiki Plenary No. of participants: 15		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
/	/	This PAM was not discussed because there is hardly any logging in the area and gold mining is relatively far away.
Kaliña/Lokono Indigenous Peoples, Erowarte Focus group: Women No. of participants: 10		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
/	/	/
Kaliña/Lokono Indigenous Peoples, Erowarte Focus group: Men No. of participants: 9		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of proper rules outside the area of the people can lead to leakages. The people will be restricted in their movement in the concession areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This will enable the recuperation of degraded forests. Within the territory of the people, no concessions are awarded to outsiders. Indigenous people are consulted. 	The government regulations state that only trees above the minimum required diameter may be cut down, but people are ignoring this and cutting down younger trees that have not reached that diameter yet.

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Trio Indigenous People, Kwamalasamutu Plenary No. of participants: 54		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
/	/	/
Lokono/Kaliña Indigenous Peoples, Matta Focus group: Women No. of participants: 19		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible parties do not follow rules and legislation, lack of enforcement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved communication and coordination between government and traditional authorities. 	<p>There should also be coordination and communication directly between the concession holder and the community authorities.</p> <p>The government needs to improve monitoring and control.</p>
Paramaka Tribal People, Langatabiki Plenary No. of participants: 23		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A risk is that people do not adhere to the regulations, leading to degradation and contributing to climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This PAM could stimulate more efficient use of natural resources. 	<p>There should be clear arrangements, coordination and communication. The Newmont mining area has valuable timber species such as Walaba, Wana, Letterhout, and Bruinhart. The locals do not yet have a way to take advantage of these trees before the mine will be established. In the future, there should be negotiations between the gold companies and the loggers.</p>
Saramaka Tribal People, Bekiokondre Focus group: Women No. of participants: 14		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation of large scale commercial extractive activities in the area; and pollution by activities, e.g. of the soil by oil and diesel. Hindrance of stench. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better organization and structuring of these sectors leading to increased income for Suriname 	<p>In fact the area is considered not to be useful anymore for planting crops.</p>
Saramaka Tribal People, Pikinslee Plenary discussion No. of participants: 9		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
/	/	/
Matawai Tribal People, Pusugrunu		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
/	/	/
Kwinti Tribal People, Witagron Plenary discussion No. of participants: 14		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

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Table 20: Identification of benefits and risks of increasing transparency in the mining sector at the first national workshop

Strategic line 3: Land use planning Original wording used: Measures to increase transparency in the mining sector According to new structure: Policy line C. Promotion of sustainable practices in land use sectors other than forest, Measure 3.C.3 Further support Suriname's decision to participate in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives (EITI).	
First National Workshop	Focus group 2
Benefits	Risks
Improved equity within affected populations	Temporary or permanent and full or partly physical displacement
Improved availability, quality and access to resources or basic services	Economic displacement
Improved clarity or security of land tenure	Adverse effects on human rights, lands, natural resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of ITPs
More respect for knowledge and rights of ITPs	Potential for forced eviction
Support of development priorities of ITPs (as defined by them)	Adverse effects on development priorities of ITPs
Support of traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of ITPs	Adverse effects on traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of ITPs
Livelihood opportunities for ITPs	Adverse impacts on sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture
Maintenance of sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture	Adverse impacts on Cultural Heritage of ITPs, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices
Reduced generation or improved management of waste, chemicals and/or pesticides	Failure of structural elements of the PAM could pose risks to communities
	Potentially increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions
	Failure of structural elements of the PAM could pose risks to communities
	Potentially increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Table 21: Identification of benefits and risks of introducing environmentally and socially responsible permit requirement and less harmful methods in Community Consultations

Strategic line 3: Land use planning		
Original wording used: Environmental and socially responsible permit requirements, less harmful methods		
According to new structure: Policy line C. Promotion of sustainable practices in land use sectors other than forest		
Wayana Indigenous People, Apetina Focus group: Plenary No. of participants: 40		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
/	/	/
Lokono/Kaliña Indigenous People, Apoera Focus group: Women No. of participants: 9		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
/	/	
Lokono/Kaliña Indigenous People, Apoera Focus group: Men No. of participants: 10		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
/	/	
Aluku Indigenous People, Cottica aan de Lawa Plenary No. of participants: 38		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no monitoring, so even if the gold miners will have to use less harmful methods, this will not happen. (people don't stick to agreements) Lack of control and enforcement 		This will not properly address the variety of problems with gold mining in the area. Effective and transparent institutions that are not sensitive to corruption are an important condition.
Ndyuka Tribal People, Diitabiki Plenary No. of participants: 15		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage from use of "Skalians" would be reduced 	
Kaliña/Lokono Indigenous Peoples, Erowarte Focus group: Women No. of participants: 10		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destruction of forests and soil regardless 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less pollution 	/
Kaliña/Lokono Indigenous Peoples, Erowarte Focus group: Men No. of participants: 9		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient transparency on how the rules are complied • The forest is destroyed without rehabilitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for sustainable income generation 	Apart from gold mining, sand and gravel mining in the Marowijne River is a point of concern.
Trio Indigenous People, Kwamalasamutu Plenary No. of participants: 54		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
/	/	/
Lokono/Kaliña Indigenous Peoples, Matta Focus group: Women No. of participants: 19		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and replanting of areas where mining activities have taken place. This should also be applicable to sand mining, because the sand mines are left open, and this can cause sickness spread by mosquitoes. 	This was not applicable in the area, but the villagers wanted to give their opinion, because the maroon communities will be/are affected by gold mining activities. A condition is investing and giving the example that it is possible to do it in a less damaging manner.
Paramaka Tribal People, Langatabiki Plenary No. of participants: 23		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of livelihood and continue destruction of the forest, because small producers cannot comply with regulations without support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better for the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Often gold is mined in the creeks. • The Government does not have a fund to support the local people in financing machines used for gold mining. The local people do not have sufficient collateral means. They also do not have the money to invest in mercury free gold mining.
Saramaka Tribal People, Bekiokondre Focus group: Women No. of participants: 14		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution risk from alternatives for mercury • Health risks from alternatives for mercury 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the gold miners are appointed an area, it will be less of a threat to traditional community activities. 	In fact environmentally friendly mining does not exist. Alternative income generation will not help solve this problem.

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Saramaka Tribal People, Pikinslee		Plenary discussion	No. of participants: 9
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion	
/	/	/	
Matawai Tribal People, Pusugrunu		Plenary	No. of participants: 29
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion	
/	/	/	
Kwinti Tribal People, Witagron		Plenary discussion	No. of participants: 14
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion	
/	/	/	

Table 22: Identification of benefits and risks of regulating permits and timber exploitation in Community Consultations

Strategic line 3: Land use planning		
Original wording used: PAM: Regulating permits and timber exploitation		
- Improved legislation for community forests		
- Information, claim procedures ITPs forest concessions		
According to new structure: Policy line D. Participatory community development		
Wayana Indigenous People, Apetina Focus group: Plenary No. or participants: 40		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
/	/	/
Lokono/Kaliña Indigenous Peoples, Apoera Focus group: Women No. or participants: 9		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No benefits if insufficiently organized or insufficient capacity in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Outsiders cannot just enter or exploit the area• Empowerment: community is responsible for the management of the forest• Community forest concession can support current plans for expansion of the villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The government must provide support with the technical and monitoring/enforcement aspects.
Lokono/Kaliña Indigenous Peoples, Apoera Focus group: Men No. or participants: 10		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous long-term insecurity, as concessions are currently for 10 years only (with possible extension for another 10 years) If considered somewhat equal to tenure rights then people will have less land than they think appropriate (i.e. the actual size of the community forests is smaller than the area the people envision once their land and tenure rights are formalized) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source of income and own funds to finance village projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community members must be able to participate in the process of adjusting legislation. The villagers should not reissue their concession to third parties. The villagers also need financing opportunities (e.g. for materials) to be able to sustainably exploit their community forest. Even with income sources the villagers need support from the village council in the development of small scale enterprises.
Aluku Indigenous People, Cottica aan de Lawa Plenary No. of participants: 38		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
/	/	/
Ndyuka Tribal People, Diitabiki Plenary No. of participants: 15		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
/	/	The participants did not want to hear anything about community forests. The only solution they see is recognition of their land–tenure rights, because they have their own traditional rules and laws with regard to logging and use of the forest.
Kaliña/Lokono Indigenous Peoples, Erowarte Focus group: Women No. of participants: 10		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better oversight and structure within the sector A small sense of ownership over the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is not a substitute for land rights
Kaliña/Lokono Indigenous Peoples, Erowarte Focus group: Men No. of participants: 9		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
/	/	
Trio Indigenous People, Kwamalasamutu Plenary No. of participants: 54		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

/	/	/
Lokono/Kaliña Indigenous Peoples, Matta Focus group: Women No. of participants: 19		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can limit the use of the community forests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More forests might be available for communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the community already has their land rights, they don't need permission to have a community forest. They will automatically have the right to harvest and use the forest
Paramaka Tribal People, Langatabiki Plenary No. of participants: 23		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community will have a stronger role in the process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the villages have made request for Community Forest licenses which have not been awarded until date. However, outsiders have received concession rights without permission from the traditional authority. One participant explained that there are already some community forest concessions along the road to Langatabiki at kamp 6. And before the Merian mine at kamp 36 by the Aucaners where third parties exploit the concession. Furthermore, this person indicated that an area starting from the Tumatu bridge is also community forest concession. Some of the villagers have attended meetings/trainings on Climate Changes and Community Forestry in Paramaribo and have transmitted the gained knowledge to other villagers. The Paramaka people who use certain pieces of land for many years do not have official land papers and run the risk to lose the area to other people from within the tribe or elsewhere who have licenses issued by the government. The improved law on Community Forests should have an arbitration organ where people can raise their conflicts.
Saramaka Tribal People, Bekiokondre Focus group: Women No. of participants: 14		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No fair benefits for the community if there is no control mechanism to ensure this. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outsiders cannot just come and exploit the wood if this legislation is sorted out. Income generation is an opportunity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income generation from community forest concessions is dependent on the integrity of the representing person.
Saramaka Tribal People, Pikinslee Plenary discussion No. of participants: 9		

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing this system could undermine the process for arriving at and implementing legal recognition of collective ITP land rights. Unfair distribution of benefits/income from the community forest concession 		<p>The interpretation of people is that with these concessions the government is avoiding ("boycotting") the recognition of collective land rights. Before there were no community forest concessions in the area. Each clan has their designated area, as part of the traditional land use system. This has been disturbed due to persons requesting community forest concessions themselves. Participants perceive the government as two-faced: on the one side wanting to protect the forests, and on the other side granting concessions for extraction.</p> <p>The consequence of this is a difference in power between groups, even though an area belongs to a certain clan, because the group that received the concession has papers to prove it.</p>
Matawai Tribal People, Pusugrunu Plenary No. of participants: 29		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More involvement of the community in important decision-making processes 	<p>The community needs to be involved in the decision-making process when adapting the laws. Communication with the village should be through the local government authority. The District Commissioner does not always communicate through the local government authority.</p> <p>The community wants park rangers, to collect data, monitoring biodiversity and prevent trespassers from entering the forest concession.</p>
Kwinti Tribal People, Witagron Plenary discussion No. of participants: 14		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limitation to exploitation of community forests and thus income in case the new/adapted legislation would prohibit third parties from exploiting it. The community does not possess the necessary tools/machines for the exploitation themselves New/adapted legislation could contain additional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It could potentially reduce conflicts between village members and/or traditional village leaders The community can receive technical support from the government. 	<p>The permit should be given to the traditional leaders of the village, to ensure orderly procedures.</p>

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

<p>requirements (e.g. forest inventories). The community is not capable of doing these inventories themselves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative effects in case of poor participation opportunities for the community during the drafting of the new/adjusted legislation 		
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Table 23: Identification of benefits and risks of involving ITPs in issuing and compliance with permits (FPIC) and with monitoring concessions, recognizing ITP rights in Community Consultations

Strategic line 3: Land use planning Original wording used: Involvement of ITP in process of issuing and compliance with permits (FPIC) and with monitoring concessions, recognizing ITP rights (including land rights) According to new structure: Policy lines A. Land tenure and D. Participatory community development		
Wayana Indigenous People, Apetina Focus group: Plenary No. or participants: 40		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artisanal gold miners could come into the area from the French or Brazilian side and will not easily be removed because they may also have weapons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal recognition may be a step forward, but it is not the most important step 	<p>From the Wayana perspective, there is no need for the western concept of 'legal recognition of land rights'. They do not see 'living in their lands in their lifestyle' as a right that needs to be granted by anyone else but themselves. What is important to them is that they can roam freely in their area and live from the forest as is necessary. For them it is more important to have a map based on their world view and in which they can integrate zoning and future planning according to their concepts. The Wayana are still in discussion and have yet to come with a formal point of view with regard to land rights.</p> <p>Some people do not believe any more in land tenure rights since this has been ongoing for many years. The best way to know what the villagers think is to go directly to the villages because representing organizations are not always responsive.</p>
Lokono/Kaliña Indigenous Peoples, Apoera Focus group: Women No. of participants: 9		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community can better protect and monitor their land • Participation and information is respected 	There should be a protocol that describes the course of action in case village authorities misuse the ITP rights/do not handle for the greater good.
Lokono/Kaliña Indigenous Peoples, Apoera Focus group: Men No. of participants: 10		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers do not comply with the rules • Lack of capacity in the village council leads to lack of enforcements of strict rules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security over their own territory • People have a voice in decision-making processes ('inspraak') • Protection of the people and their forest (due to rules made by the village councils for both local people as well as outsiders) 	Some communities require training on how to best manage legal recognition of rights. The people need assistance in negotiation with multi-nationals on long-term projects.
Aluku Indigenous People, Cottica aan de Lawa Plenary No. of participants: 38		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition of collective (land) rights will be a paper tiger because so many concessions have already been granted. • Corruption and stakes in granting of land/concessions. • Others will not respect collective (land) rights. 		It is important that the community's living area is demarcated and borders are physically indicated.
Ndyuka Tribal People, Diitabiki Plenary No. of participants: 15		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased crime when the road will be built to the area (the expectation is that a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The villagers will have a feeling of security, because currently they do not feel 	Formal recognition of land-tenure rights is the number one priority. Without this, it will not be possible to harmonize development. The people do not want new laws imposed

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

road will be built after land tenure rights are recognized)	safe and secure. Any moment, their land can be issued to others.	by the central government, but once they have their formal land-tenure rights they want to streamline this with eventual new laws from the Government of Suriname.
Kaliña/Lokono Indigenous Peoples, Erowarte Focus group: Women No. of participants: 10		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a risk of conflict or social unrest because it is unclear what will happen with current concessions and permits in the area once collective land rights are recognized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security and protection over their own area. 	Participants stressed this to be the most important PAM that should be implemented first.
Kaliña/Lokono Indigenous Peoples, Erowarte Focus group: Men No. of participants: 9		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rules for collective rights are not organized well enough. Corruption (including corrupt village captains). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collective rights. If the people have their territory it is easier to secure REDD+ benefits for the community. The people can make their own management decisions. 	The people have made a development plan for the eight villages and in February 2016 they have won a case against the Government of Suriname (GoS) at the OAS Court of Justice. The GoS also has to comply with international laws and conventions such as the ILO Indigenous and Tribal People convention 169. The Indigenous people feel isolated in their struggle for land rights and see no support of the rest of the population.
Trio Indigenous People, Kwamalasamutu Plenary No. of participants: 54		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Companies or others that do not respect their rights. Traditional rules and laws are not documented on paper. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community will feel secure once their rights are recognized, because this will help protect them against companies that want to do mining or logging in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition of traditional rules should be included along with recognition of rights. Demarcation of their traditional territory and using physical indications with signs in four languages (Trio, Dutch, English and Portuguese) of the area are important. Training of the Indigenous Park Rangers to assist in monitoring and enforcement is an important condition. Nature is still relatively undisturbed. The participants do not know how the future Trio generations will handle this. Until now the people in the village are not afraid.
Lokono/Kaliña Indigenous Peoples, Matta Focus group: Women No. of participants: 19		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of preparation and capacity to take on the responsibility that comes with legal recognition of land rights, e.g. with regard to management of their own land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to self-determination and stronger voice as a community in their living area • Indigenous Peoples are seen as equal partners 	<p>An important condition is that the land rights are legally recognized. A condition for recognizing these rights is awareness raising and capacity building. Communities should have their village rules or procedure ready.</p>
Paramaka Tribal People, Langatabiki Plenary No. of participants: 23		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The people can better protect their area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People from outside the area with concession rights within the Paramaka area creating problems and conflicts with the locals. • Prior to establish land rights with the Tribal peoples, the government should consult the traditional Paramaka authorities.
Saramaka Tribal People, Bekiokondre Focus group: Women No. of participants: 14		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community has a voice in processes concerning them. • Formalized land rights can also help solve conflicts with other parties. 	<p>It is important to note that awareness is necessary on this issue with regard to what it would imply.</p>
Saramaka Tribal People, Pikinslee Plenary discussion No. of participants: 9		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
/	/	/
Matawai Tribal People, Pusugrunu Plenary No. of participants: 29		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They will feel assured when they have titles on their land 	<p>One of the conditions is that when the communities receive collective land rights, they should also receive rights to everything below and above the ground</p>
Kwinti Tribal People, Witagron Plenary discussion No. of participants: 14		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of awareness and respect from others for rights of indigenous and tribal peoples even after recognition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved participation and collaboration between different parties • It contributes to solutions for 	/

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problems as result of poor fine-tuning of legal recognition of ITP rights with other existing legislation (e.g. Forest Act, Mining Decree) 	various problems	
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Table 24: Identification of benefits and risks of improving the Nature Conservation Law, addressing ITP rights in relation to protected areas and engagement in monitoring in Community Consultations

Strategic line 4: Conservation of forests and reforestation supports sustainable development Original wording used: Protected areas and monitoring a. Improving the Nature Conservation Law b. ITP rights in relation to protected areas c. Engagement in monitoring According to new structure: Policy line A. Protected areas, in combination with Strategic line 3. Policy line A. Land Tenure, and Strategic line 2. Policy line A. Advance participation of different stakeholders.		
Wayana Indigenous People, Apetina Focus group: Plenary No. of participants: 40		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
Subtle restrictions to the parts of the community's way of life.		The community needs to take care not to make arrangements that are contradicting their lifestyle in a subtle way. E.g. finding a source of sustainable income, but receiving restrictions along with it to protect the source of income (e.g. not being allowed to hunt for certain animals). There should be transparent communication and fair arrangements.
Lokono/Kaliña Indigenous Peoples, Apoera Focus group: Women No. of participants: 9		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trespassers/outsideers will not always be allowed Protection of income sources 	There needs to be monitoring. The community needs to be involved in the process of adaptation of legislation and in monitoring, with support from the government for law enforcement.
Lokono/Kaliña Indigenous Peoples, Apoera Focus group: Men No. of participants: 10		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrictions on hunting traditions. For example, the people are used to shoot two white lipped peccaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The people feel protected Security that the area will not be destroyed. 	

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

at a time to divide the meat among their relatives whereas it is only allowed to shoot one white lipped peccary at one time per gun license.		
Aluku Indigenous People, Cottica aan de Lawa Plenary No. of participants: 38		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Too many restrictions 		Knowledge of what is written in the law is not common in the remote interior. The same goes for the Game law with regard to hunting. It is a pre-condition that communities can participate in the process of adapting the law. Additions to this PAM: breeding of animals and fish.
Ndyuka Tribal People, Diitabiki Plenary No. of participants: 15		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
/	/	When discussing this PAM, the participants said that their custom way of life includes protection of the forest, as such is included in traditional rules and laws. The solution is legal recognition of their land-tenure rights.
Kaliña/Lokono Indigenous Peoples, Erowarte Focus group: Women No. of participants: 10		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of control could undermine efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food security Safeguarding of traditional lifestyles 	The system of 'bush police' should be reintroduced and strengthened.
Kaliña/Lokono Indigenous Peoples, Erowarte Focus group: Men No. of participants: 9		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to the forest resources. No participation in the income created by the protected forests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income generation 	The people want to protect the forest themselves as part of land rights.
Trio Indigenous People, Kwamalasamutu Plenary No. of participants: 54		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional rules are currently not documented which increases the chance of them being disrespected. Omission of the Indigenous Park Rangers in monitoring and conservation, as they are not formally recognized by government institutions such as SBB and LBB. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of many species which are noticeably declining. When these species are protected, they can be used as tourist attraction for income generation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The opinion of the community about protected areas has already been asked in this village. The community does want to protect the area, but there should be special arrangements for the locals. They should still be allowed to go hunting/fishing and harvest fruit/seeds and other products to a certain limit. The rules should only apply for visitors to the area. The communities from the Coeroeni resort have their own hunting rules. Hunters from outside the area are not welcome. In the past people were entering the area without permission. The traditional laws/rules should be recognized by national legislation. Currently visitors also need to notify the District Commissioner.
Lokono/Kaliña Indigenous Peoples, Matta		
Focus group: Women		
No. of participants: 19		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of monitoring and control could lead to illegal activities (there should be some form of support from the government and sharing of responsibility in this regard). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased authority Ability to make own rules for their villages, but only if their traditional authority is recognized by law. 	The rules that are made by the village must also be recognized and respected by the village.
Paramaka Tribal People, Langatabiki		
Plenary		
No. of participants: 23		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
Limited hunting and fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The animal/plant populations can be restored and these can spread to other areas outside the protected area, where hunting and fishing is allowed 	This PAM is not applicable to this area since there are no legally established protected areas. However, a few participants mentioned the past existence of a traditionally protected area near Grankreek within the Paramaka territory. The Gran kreek reserve was established by the local people themselves because of spiritual/cultural activities that were carried out by them. This no longer exists because the forest is already destroyed and as long as the mining activities do not stop, a nature reserve will not be effective.
Saramaka Tribal People, Bekiokondre		
Focus group: Women		
No. of participants: 14		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of the area 	An important condition is that the community is indeed allowed to do their traditional activities such as hunting and fishing.
Saramaka Tribal People, Pikinslee Plenary discussion No. of participants: 9		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
/	/	/
Matawai Tribal People, Pusugrunu Plenary No. of participants: 29		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
/	/	The community needs to be involved in the process to change/adapt the laws with regard to protected areas and monitoring. The community needs to decide how the law is adapted.
Kwinti Tribal People, Witagron Plenary discussion No. of participants: 14		
Risks	Benefits	Remarks from discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The laws could limit traditional activities such as hunting/fishing and also tourism. Lack of dialogue with stakeholders when enforcing the law. Community participation in the process of adapting the law is crucial. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The possibility for a win-win situation exists with regard to conserving the traditional living area. 	The legislation should be adapted by means of a participative process. Good arrangements need to be put on paper.

Annex B: Community consultation reports and survey results

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Annex B.1: Erowarte (Kaliña/mixed)

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Annex B.2: Apoera (Lokono/mixed)

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Annex B.3: Matta (Lokono/mixed)

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Annex B.4: Kwamalasamutu (Trio)

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Annex B.5: Apetina (Wayana)

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Annex B.6: Bekiokondre, Deboö, Pikinslee (Saramaka)

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Annex B.7: Langatabiki (Paramaka)

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Annex B.8: Diitabiki (Ndyuka)

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Annex B.9: Pusugrunu (Matawai)

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Annex B.10: Witagron (Kwinti)

Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of
the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname

Annex B.11: Cottica aan de Lawa (Aluku)