First Summary of Information
on REDD+ Safeguards of Suriname
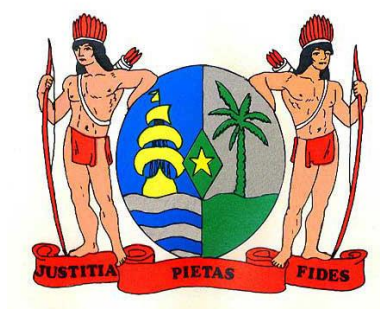
June 2020

PARAMARIBO-SURINAME

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List of acronyms and abbreviations

AAE	Asesoramiento Ambiental Estratégico (Strategic Environmental Advice)
ACTO	Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization
ANRICA	Austrian National Resources Management and International Cooperation Agency
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBL	Central Bureau of Aerial Mapping
CBO	Congressional Budget Office
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CELOS	Center for Agricultural Research in Suriname
CERD	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COP	Conference of the Parties
DPLP	Decree on the Principles of Land Policy
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council (UN)
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
ESA	Environmental and Social Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCMU	Forest Cover Monitoring Unit
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FML	Forest Management Law
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent/Consultation
FREL	Forest Reference Emission Level
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFC	Guyana Forestry Commission
GLIS	Grondregistratie en Land Informatie Systeem (Land registration and Land Information System)
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HFLD	High Forest cover and Low Deforestation
HRM	Human Resource Management

IACHR	Inter-American Court of Human Rights
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITP	Indigenous and Tribal Peoples
ITTA	International Tropical Timber Agreement
ITTC	International Tropical Timber Council
ITTO	International Timber Trade Organization
KAMPOS	Kwinti, Aluku, Matawai, Paamaka, Okanisi and Saamaka (Tribal communities)
KFW	Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (German government-owned development bank)
LBB	Dienst 's Lands Bosbeheer (Suriname Forest Service)
LULC	Land Use Land Cover
MAS	Maritime Authority Suriname
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MI	Management Institute
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
NFP	National Forest Policy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMOS	Nationaal Instituut voor Milieu en Ontwikkeling in Suriname (National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname)
NRTM	Near Real Time Monitoring System
NS	National REDD+ Strategy
ONF	French National Forest Office
OP	National Development Plan
P3DM	Participatory 3D Modelling
PAM	Policies and Measures
PIC	Pesticides in International Trade
PLR	Policies, Laws and Regulations
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRODOC	Project Document
QGIS	Quantum Geographic Information System

RAC	REDD+ Assistants Collective
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
RGB	Ministerie van Ruimtelijke ordening, Grond- en Bosbeheer (Ministry of Spatial Planning, Land and Forest Management)
RO	Ministry of Regional Development
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SBB	Stichting voor Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht (Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control)
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SE	Stakeholder Engagement (UNDP)
SEA	Strategic Environmental Advice
SES	Social and Environmental Standards (UNDP)
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (UNDP)
SFISS	Sustainable Forestry Information System Suriname
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SIS	Safeguards Information System
SLMS	Satellite Land Monitoring System
SOI	Summary of Information
SPASU	Spatial Planners Association of Suriname
SRTM	Shuttle Radar Topography Mission
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation

UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VIDS	Vereniging van Inheemse Dorpshoofden in Suriname (Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname)
VSG	Vereniging van Saramaccaanse Gezagsdragers (Association of Saamaka Traditional Authorities)
WHC	World Heritage Convention
WLA	Hydraulic Research Division
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

Executive summary

Suriname is a High-Forest-Low-Deforestation (HFLD) country, has in terms of percentage a forest cover of 93 percent and is considered to be the most forested country in the world. Its participation in the UNFCCC's REDD+ mechanism is one of the steps the country is taking to ensure that this status can be maintained over time, despite the need for development.

This document is the first Summary of Information (SOI) that Suriname submits to the UNFCCC. It marks one of the last steps in completing the country's REDD+ Readiness phase, which was initiated in 2014. Throughout this process, the country has not only worked towards meeting the minimum requirements set out by the UNFCCC for participation in REDD+ but walked an extra mile. This is specifically noticeable in the constant effort that was made to engage the country's ten different Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs) communities, that live widely dispersed in the interior forests of the country, throughout the readiness process.

Suriname's Summary of Information was produced in line with UNFCCC requirements. It consists of four main sections:

1. Description of the national circumstances regarding REDD+ in Suriname (forests, elements of the readiness process, the National REDD+ Strategy and potential benefits and risks), the Cancun Safeguards and the scope and development process of the SOI.
2. Elaboration on Suriname's Safeguards Information System (SIS), which was developed in the course of 2019 and is the major source of information included in the SOI.
3. Further information on the safeguards in the national context, including for each safeguard the national interpretation as well as information on how the safeguard is addressed and how it is respected. Information that will become available in the future from the project level is also described.
4. Conclusions that can be drawn from the current status of information on the extent to which the Cancun Safeguards are addressed and respected and the outlook on how information can be further improved over time.

A detailed analysis of Suriname's existing Policies, Laws and Regulations (PLRs) shows that many aspects of relevance under the Cancun Safeguards are addressed by existing PLRs. Thanks to an in-depth Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) that was conducted alongside the development of the country's National REDD+ Strategy, possible remaining REDD+ risks were identified together with rights- and stakeholders at an early stage. These were then taken into consideration in the development of the National REDD+ Strategy itself as well as in the development of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to accompany the implementation of REDD+ at national and project-level. The ESMF includes a number of provisions to ensure that safeguards are respected which in themselves can serve as an early indication of the country's efforts to adhere to the safeguards. However, in the future, the implementation of the ESMF will lead to REDD+-related information that is very well suited to provide further detail on the degree to which Suriname respects the Cancun Safeguards.

With this system in place, the information that will be gathered over time will be REDD+- as well as safeguards-specific. Moreover, as Suriname enters the next phases of REDD+, not only national level, but also project-level information will be gathered. While this level of detail goes above and beyond UNFCCC minimum requirements, we hope that a double objective can be achieved: maximum in-country transparency regarding REDD+ implementation in line with the interests of Suriname's REDD+ rights- and stakeholders, especially ITPs, and building trust with potential funding agencies that their investment will be effectively and equitably used.

1 National circumstances

1.1 REDD+ in Suriname

Suriname's vast extensions of forest cover put the country in a great position to participate in the UNFCCC's REDD+ mechanism. The following sub-sections provide detail information on Suriname's forest, the country's REDD+ Readiness process, the National REDD+ Strategy and potential REDD+ benefits and risks.

1.1.1 Forest in Suriname

Suriname is one of the countries in the Amazon region, a Republic with about 590.100[1] inhabitants and with 15.3 million hectares of forest. Suriname is part of the Guiana Shield tropical forest ecosystem, one of the largest contiguous and relatively intact, forested ecoregions of the world. These forests provide important goods and services at local and global levels, including income and food security for forest dependent communities and climate mitigation and biodiversity preservation for society at large.[2]

With 93% of its territory covered by forests, Suriname is the most forested country in the world in terms of proportion of land area. These forests also form part of the Amazon, the world's largest tropical forest and a well-known biodiversity hotspot of global importance.[3]

National deforestation has been monitored by the Forest Cover Monitoring Unit (FCMU) within the Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB). While Suriname has historically been a High Forest cover and Low Deforestation (HFLD) country, information from this source points out relatively high intensity deforestation in the Greenstone belt and an increase in deforestation rates from 0.02% in the 2000-2009 period to 0.05% in the 2009-2015 period. This acceleration may show that the country is initiating its forest transition[2]. The Post-deforestation Land Use Land Cover 2000-2017 study[4], shows that the main driver of deforestation is mining (bauxite, building materials, gold and oil) with almost 69%, and within mining mainly gold mining, being responsible for 66% of total deforestation. Infrastructure development, with around 18% of total deforestation, agriculture with 5% and urban development with 3% have also been identified as relevant drivers of deforestation (figure 1).

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[5]. These about 62,000 ITPs are distributed across ten (10) communities, four (4) of which are of indigenous and six (6) of tribal origin[6] 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.

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[1] In 2018 according to The General Bureau of Statistics (GBS)
[2] NIMOS, SBB and UNIQUE (2017). Background study for REDD+ in Suriname: Multi-perspective analysis of drivers of deforestation, forest degradation and barriers to REDD+ activities. Paramaribo, Suriname.
[3] Government of Suriname (2019). National REDD+ Strategy of Suriname. Paramaribo, Suriname.
https://www.surinameredd.org/media/3351/national-reddplus-strategy-of-suriname-en_web.pdf
[4] SBB (2018). Post-deforestation Land Use Land Cover 2000-2017 [Data file]. Retrieved from www.gonini.org
[5] NH, and SBB. 2006. National Forest Policy of Suriname. Paramaribo, Suriname.
[6] Smith, G. (2016). Stakeholder Engagement Strategy for REDD+ Readiness in Suriname. Paramaribo, Suriname: National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname, REDD+ program.

LULC 00-17/Percentage

- Urban 2.8%
- Agriculture 4.7%
- Burned areas 2.2%
- Infrastructure 18.0%
- Mining 68.9%
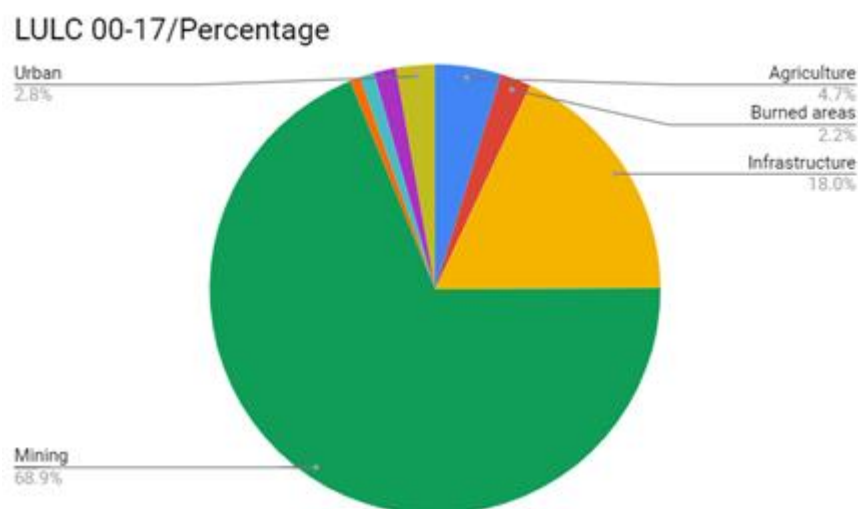
Figure 1: Post-deforestation LULC 2000-2017 (source: www.gonini.org)

1.1.2 REDD+ Readiness process of Suriname

Suriname's engagement in REDD+ started in 2009, when the country decided to develop a Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) for submission to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), a global partnership of governments, businesses, civil society and Indigenous Peoples. The final R-PP was approved in March 2013[7] and Suriname received a first grant out of the FCPF REDD+ Readiness Fund for REDD+ preparation.

Suriname's R-PP details the rationale for the country's engagement in REDD+, defines possible ways to achieve REDD+ and identifies institutional and capacity needs to be met beforehand.

From the R-PP, a Project Document (PRODOC) was developed, further prioritizing and structuring the activities to be conducted under the REDD+ readiness phase[8].

In 2018, on the request of Suriname, the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) approved an additional grant and project extension till June 30, 2020. Based on this, the PRODOC has been revised[9].

Activities are organized into three pillars:

1) Human capacities, consultation and stakeholder engagement;

2) REDD+ Strategy and Business Model; and

3) Development of Decision Support Tools.

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[7] Republic of Suriname. 2013. Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) of the Republic of Suriname. Version 4 Final Draft. Paramaribo, Suriname.

[8] UNDP. 2014. Project Document (PRODOC), Project Title: Strengthening national capacities of Suriname for the elaboration of the national REDD+ strategy and the design of its implementation framework. Available from https://surinameredd.org/media/1152/project-document_may-2014.pdf

[9] UNDP. 2018. Project Document II (PRODOC II), Project Title: Strengthening national capacities of Suriname for the elaboration of the national REDD+ strategy and the design of its implementation framework – phase II. Available from https://surinameredd.org/media/3276/pro-doc-signed14jan-full-version-1.pdf

Activities have been undertaken as detailed in the PRODOC and a number of outputs have been produced accordingly, including:

- A Stakeholder Engagement Strategy for REDD+ Readiness in Suriname[10]

- The National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) Roadmap[11]

- A Background Study for REDD+ in Suriname: Multi-Perspective Analysis of Drivers of Deforestation, Forest Degradation and Barriers to REDD+ Activities[12]

- State-of-the-art study: Best estimates for emission factors and carbon stocks for Suriname[13]

- A Corruption Risk Assessment for Suriname[14]

- The National REDD+ Strategy of Suriname [15] based on the findings of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for REDD+ implementation.

- Design Report Development of a REDD+ Grievance Mechanism for Suriname[16]

- Final report on the first Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) in May 2018[17]

- In 2019, Suriname submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution 2020-2030[18]

- Suriname's Safeguards Information System (SIS) for REDD+: sis.surinameredd.org, and the accompanying SIS report.

Throughout the REDD+ Readiness process, stakeholder engagement has been a priority.

Specific engagement activities that have taken place as part of Suriname's SIS development process and the preparation of the Summary of Information (SOI) are described in subsequent chapters. For further detail, please also see the SIS report.

1.1.3 The National REDD+ Strategy of Suriname

Recognizing the importance of its forests, Suriname has been actively preparing its institutions and stakeholders to engage in the international forest climate mitigation mechanism REDD+, collectively known as "reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, and

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[10] Smith, G. (2016). Stakeholder Engagement Strategy for REDD+ Readiness in Suriname. Paramaribo, Suriname: National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname, REDD+ program.

[11] Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB). (2017). NFMS Roadmap - Status and plans for Suriname's National Forest Monitoring System. Paramaribo, Suriname: National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname, REDD+ Program.

[12] NIMOS, SBB and UNIQUE (2017). Background study for REDD+ in Suriname: Multi-perspective analysis of drivers of deforestation, forest degradation and barriers to REDD+ activities. Paramaribo, Suriname.

[13] SBB; CELOS; CATIE; NZCS. 2017. State-of-the-art study: Best estimates for emission factors and carbon stocks for Suriname. SBB. Paramaribo, Suriname.

[14] Shakespeare, V. (2017). Corruption Risk Assessment for Suriname. Paramaribo, Suriname: National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname, REDD+ program.

[15] Government of Suriname (2019). National REDD+ Strategy of Suriname. Paramaribo, Suriname. https://www.surinameredd.org/media/3351/national-reddplus-strategy-of-suriname-en_web.pdf

[16] Consensus Building Institute (CBI). 2019. Design Report Development of a REDD+ Grievance Mechanism for Suriname.

[17] Government of Suriname (2018). Forest Reference Emission Level for Suriname's REDD+ Programme. Modified May 2018. Paramaribo, Suriname

[18] Government of Suriname 2019. Nationally Determined Contribution of the Republic of Suriname 2020-2030. Paramaribo, Suriname.

the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries".[19]

The Government of Suriname and national stakeholders have agreed on the following vision and mission for the role of forests in Suriname's sustainable development:

Vision

"Suriname's tropical forest continues to contribute to the improvement of the welfare and wellbeing of current and future generations, while continuing to offer a substantial contribution to the sustainable development of our country and the global environment, enabling the conditions for an adequate compensation for this global service."

Mission

"Establishing long-term partnerships through planning, research, effective protected areas management and sustainable forest management, resulting in an efficient use of the natural resources, including forests, ecosystems and biodiversity." [20]

The vision, strategic lines, policies, and measures presented in the National REDD+ Strategy (NS) of the country are a result of an extensive consultation process and of an analysis of the social, economic, policy and legal framework. In addition, different scenarios were conducted in order to inform the development of the strategy. Cultural sensitivity and gender issues were taken into special consideration throughout the participatory elements of Suriname's Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) process (see also section 1.1.4).

The conclusions from the findings of the SESA process were translated into a series of suggested actions. In developing the actions, the identified gaps in existing Policies, Laws and Regulations to avoid or minimize and manage potential REDD+ risks were specifically addressed. These conclusions were fed into the development of the NS and were used during the formulation of the strategic lines and policy lines (box 1). Each of these strategic lines and policy lines with their related measures for implementation are elaborated in further detail in the National Strategy[20].

Box 1: Strategic and policy lines of Suriname's National REDD+ Strategy

Strategic line 1: Continue being a High Forest cover and Low Deforestation country (HFLD) and receive compensation to invest in economic diversification
- 1.A Multilateral and bilateral negotiations aiming at receiving financial support for the preservation of Suriname's forest cover
- 1.B Support existing, alternative and additional sustainable livelihoods and diversification of the economy

Strategic line 2: Forest governance
- 2.A Advance participation of different stakeholders
- 2.B Enforcement, control and monitoring
- 2.C Forest and environmental laws and regulations
- 2.D Promotion of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)

Strategic line 3: Land use planning
- 3.A Land tenure
- 3.B Land use planning
- 3.C Promotion of sustainable practices in other land use sectors

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[19] NIMOS, SBB and UNIQUE (2017). Background study for REDD+ in Suriname: Multi-perspective analysis of drivers of deforestation, forest degradation and barriers to REDD+ activities. Paramaribo, Suriname.
[20] Government of Suriname (2019). National REDD+ Strategy of Suriname. Paramaribo, Suriname.
https://www.surinameredd.org/media/3351/national-reddplus-strategy-of-suriname-en_web.pdf

> 3.D Participatory community development
>
> **Strategic line 4:** Conservation of forests and reforestation as well as research and education to support sustainable development
>
>   4.A Protected areas
>
>   4.B Rehabilitation of degraded and deforested areas
>
>   4.C Scientific research and education on forest management

1.1.4 Potential REDD+ benefits and risks

Potential environmental and social REDD+ risks were assessed as part of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) that took place in 2017 alongside the development of Suriname's National REDD+ Strategy. The SESA applied a combination of analytical and participatory approaches to assess the risks and benefits of the planned REDD+ Policies and Measures. Community consultations took place between May and October 2017 and reached out to all ten ITP communities. A gender expert ensured that gender-specific recommendations were integrated into the National REDD+ Strategy, the SESA report and the resulting Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

Photo 1: Local community consultation in Bekiokondre (Saamaka, source: Tropenbos Suriname)

The SESA process identified a range of benefits falling into 21 different categories and covering a wide range of topics from empowerment to enhanced livelihoods and biodiversity conservation. Their achievement will not only be relevant under REDD+ but will also contribute to implementing a large number of national PLRs and international conventions (see

Table 1). Active promotion of the achievement of these benefits in REDD+ implementation has thus multiple advantages and is in line with UNFCCC Cancun Safeguard (e) that requests REDD+ actions to be "used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits". For more information, please see the SESA report.[21]

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[21] The report can be found on the REDD+ website: https://www.surinameredd.org/media/3301/sesa-report-1.pdf

Table 1: Assessment of how achieving identified benefits under REDD+ can contribute to achieving objectives of national PLRs and international conventions

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	Convention for the 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				

[22] It should be noted that this is a selection of international conventions Suriname has ratified and which are relevant in the context of the identified benefits.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Empowerment (responsibility/ ownership)									X		X										
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 these benefits directly through the included measures, such as income opportunities and empowerment (in terms of capacity and voice). The ESMF in its Action Matrix also includes provisions for more actively promoting benefits. In addition, the ESMF's Framework for implementing PAMs includes provisions for promoting benefits in REDD+ (sub-) project implementation.

The SESA report identified the potential REDD+ risks, which equally fall into 21 categories:

1. Adverse effects on livelihoods - reduced income opportunities
2. Adverse effects on livelihoods - unsustainable resource use, pollution
3. Adverse effects on livelihoods - traditional activities
4. Conflicts
5. Contradicting legislation - context: poor fine-tuning in the process of recognizing ITP rights

6. Corruption
7. Degradation of biodiversity
8. Disempowerment - context: lack of time for ITPs to think through proposals before taking an informed decision, pressure to sign agreement
9. Displacement of emissions
10. Disrespect of ITP rights
11. Forced eviction and/or displacement
12. Illegal activities
13. Inequality – income
14. Loss of cultural heritage
15. Loss of cultural heritage - intellectual property rights
16. Pollution
17. Reduced access to resources
18. Risk of reversal
19. Unsustainable resource use - wood waste
20. Unsustainable resource use - overexploitation of NTFPs
21. Unsustainable resource use - tourism

The ESMF contrasted these risks against existing legislation, identified important gaps and set out provisions to close these gaps. For further information on the ESMF and its relation to Suriname's SIS please see section 2.5.

1.2 The Cancun Safeguards

First and foremost, this Summary of Information responds to the requirements of the UNFCCC for countries that wish to access REDD+ results-based payments. To ensure this, the UNFCCC Cancun Safeguards were considered throughout the REDD+ Readiness phase in Suriname.

The table below presents the main decisions taken by at different UNFCCC COPs in the context of and including guidance on safeguards, safeguards information systems, and the summary of information on safeguards.

Table 2: UNFCCC decisions regarding safeguards and the SOI[23]

Decision	Content Associated with the Safeguards
1/CP.16	Determines the seven safeguards for REDD+ and the Safeguards Information System as essential elements to implement REDD+.
12/CP.17	Offers guidance to develop the system and indicates the safeguards shall be monitored at all REDD+ implementation phases.
9/CP.19	Establishes the submission of a summary of information on the safeguards as a requirement to receive results-based payments. The summary shall be made available at the *Lima REDD+ Information Hub*, along with the data about REDD+ results.
12/CP.19	Covers the format and frequency for submitting the summary of information on the safeguards.

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[23] Extracted from UN-REDD Programme. 2016. Towards a common understanding of REDD+ under the UNFCCC. An UN-REDD Programme Document to foster a common approach of REDD+ implementation. UN-REDD Programme Secretariat, Geneva, Switzerland, especially section 3.4.4.

17/CP.21	Provides guidance on how to elaborate the summary of information on the safeguards.

UNFCCC decision 17/CP.21 [24] in particular includes the following guidance on the content of summaries of information:

"The Conference of the Parties,

4. Decides that developing country Parties should provide information on which [REDD+] activity or activities...are included in the summary of information...;

5. Strongly encourages developing country Parties, when providing the summary of information..., to include the following elements, where appropriate:

(a) Information on national circumstances relevant to addressing and respecting the safeguards;

(b) A description of each safeguard in accordance with national circumstances;

(c) A description of existing systems and processes relevant to addressing and respecting safeguards, including the [safeguards] information systems..., in accordance with national circumstances;

(d) Information on how each of the safeguards has been addressed and respected, in accordance with national circumstances;

6. Encourages developing country Parties to provide any other relevant information on the safeguards in the summary of information...;

7. Also encourages developing country Parties to improve the information provided in the summary of information referred to in paragraph 1 above taking into account the stepwise approach;"

The content of this document reflects these orientations and includes all elements required by decisions 17/CP.21.

As a country receiving FCPF funding for readiness preparation, Suriname is required to also ensure compliance with the FCPF Readiness Fund's Common Approach to Environmental and Social Safeguards for Multiple Delivery Partners (Common Approach). [25] According to the Common Approach, participating countries are expected to achieve "substantial equivalence" to the "material elements" of the World Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies and procedures applicable to the FCPF Readiness Fund.[26]

Under the Common Approach, as the Delivery Partner for the Suriname REDD+ project, the UN Development Programme (UNDP) applies its own safeguards standards – the Social and Environmental Standards (SES).

In addition to the UNDP standards, those of potential future funding agencies may be of interest. One of the main potential future funding sources for REDD+ activity implementation is the Green Climate

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[24] UNFCCC (2016). Report of the Conference of the Parties on Its Twenty-First Session, Held in Paris from 30 November to 13 December 2015. Addendum. FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.3: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
[25] UN REDD FCPF (2012) R‑PP Template Annexes Version 6, for Country Use p. 44.
[26] FCPF (2011) Readiness Fund Common Approach to Environmental and Social Safeguards for Multiple Delivery Partners. https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/forestcarbonpartnership.org/files/Documents/PDF/Nov2011/FCPF%20Readiness%20Fund%20Common%20Approach%20_Final_%2010-Aug-2011_Revised.pdf

Fund (GCF). The GCF has its own social and environmental safeguards, which currently are the ones of the International Finance Corporation (IFC), though it will be developing its own safeguards over the coming years.

The UN Development Programme (UNDP) is an Accredited Entity of the GCF. Through the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Accreditation Process, the SES are acknowledged to be consistent with the GCF's Environmental and Social Standards.

As a consequence of the above, the safeguards and standards of greatest relevance in the context of REDD+ for Suriname are the Cancun safeguards and the Social and Environmental Standards of the UN Development Programme. The UNDP SES satisfy all key components of the Cancun Safeguards (for further information please see the tables included in Annex 1).

Both the Cancun Safeguards and the UNDP SES have been considered in the development of Suriname's SIS.

1.3   Scope and development process of the SOI

This summary of information covers the Readiness period of REDD+ running from July 2014 – June 2020[27]. In the future, as the country enters the REDD+ implementation phase, Suriname's Summary of Information will cover all five REDD+ activities: (a) Reducing emissions from deforestation; (b) Reducing emissions from forest degradation; (c) Conservation of forest carbon stocks; (d) Sustainable management of forests; (e) Enhancement of forest carbon stocks. Suriname's National REDD+ Strategy reflects the coverage of all five REDD+ activities in the measures included under the strategic and policy lines.

This Summary of Information was developed in the first semester of 2020 under the coordination of the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Suriname REDD+ Project and the NIMOS. The review process was conducted in close collaboration with the National SIS Counterpart Group, a group of national technical experts with various relevant backgrounds that was also involved in the development of the country's SIS (please see section 2.1 for further detail on this group).

The main source of input in producing the SOI was the information included in the current version of Suriname's Safeguards Information System (SIS). Further information on the development of Suriname's SIS is included in the next chapter.

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[27] At the time of the production of the SOI an extension until mid-2021 had been requested to the FCPF and a response was pending.

2 Safeguards Information System (SIS) of Suriname

Suriname's SIS was developed in the course of 2019. This section describes the process of its development and provides further detail on some of the key steps along the way. It concludes with an outlook into the future of the system.

2.1 SIS development process

The development of Suriname's SIS has followed the UN-REDD Programme's suggested Country Approach to Safeguards in order to help meet the UNFCCC safeguards requirements with consideration for country needs and context (figure 2).
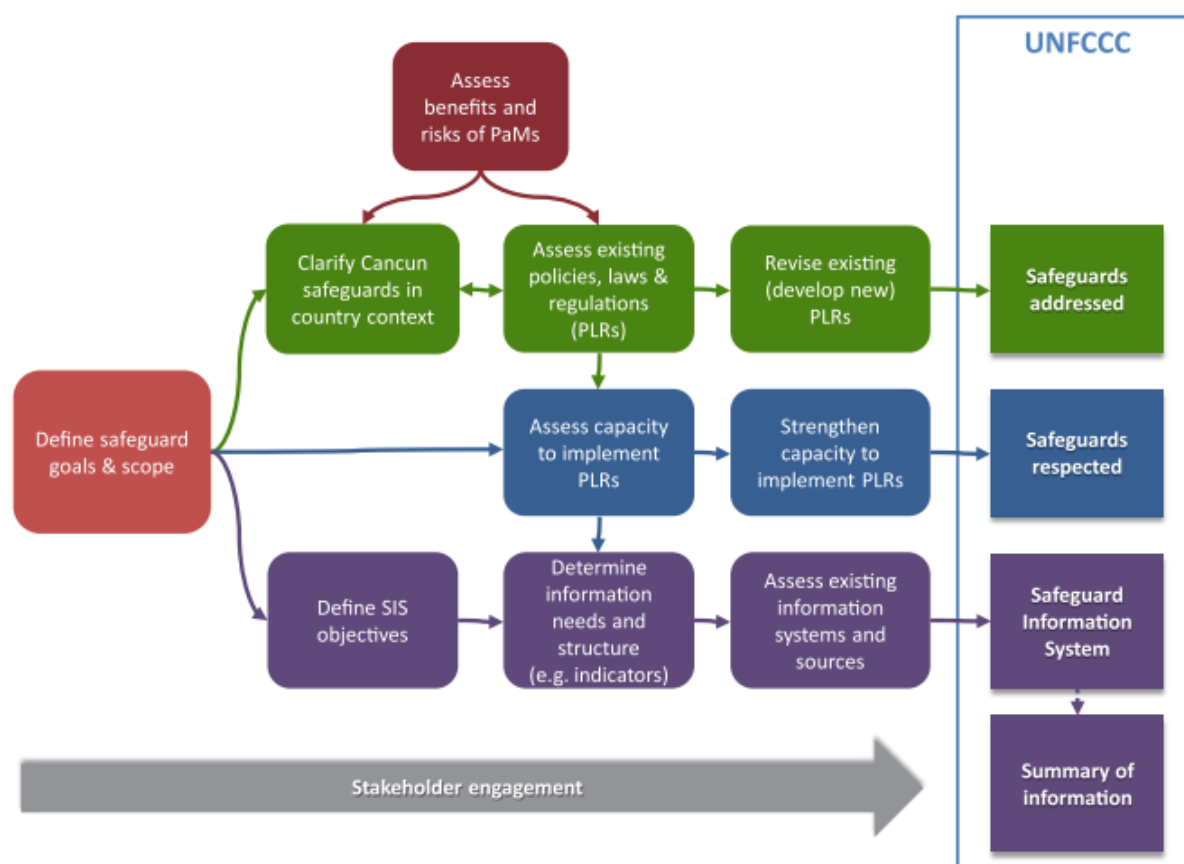
Figure 2: Conceptual framework for country approaches to safeguards[28]

In order to ensure inclusive engagement of all relevant stakeholders, different groupings of stakeholders were identified and have been involved in different ways in the development of the SIS, tailored to their background, knowledge and roles. Engagement activities included the following:

1. Meetings with the National SIS Counterpart Group;
2. National SIS Workshops (roadmap and validation workshop);
3. Consultations with Indigenous and Tribal Peoples;
4. SIS and SOI Trainings.

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[28] UN-REDD Programme Safeguards Coordination Group. 2016. Summaries of Information: How to Demonstrate REDD+ Safeguards Are Being Addressed and Respected. Geneva, Switzerland: UN-REDD Programme Secretariat.

Engagement was documented in a gender-disaggregated manner, and at local level, gender-relevant observations were noted separately. Figure 3 depicts the iterative process of developing Suriname's SIS together with different groups of stakeholders.
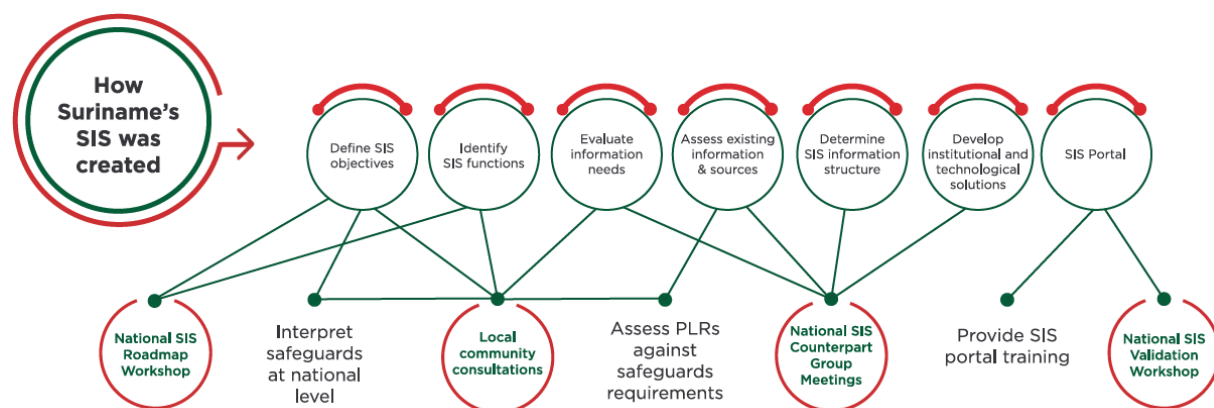
Figure 3: Suriname's SIS development process

The **National SIS Counterpart Group** served as an advisory group to NIMOS REDD+ PMU to develop the SIS due to their knowledge on REDD+, and combined backgrounds, covering both the technical as well as the social aspects of the SIS.

The role of the group as a whole was to:

- Provide input into separate steps of SIS development, starting from a basic point of defining safeguard goals and scope to discussing the national interpretation of safeguards and identifying suitable indicators;
- Participate in national level workshops (roadmap and validation workshop);
- Participate in periodic meetings;
- Review interim and final outputs.

Four meetings with the Counterpart Group have taken place in the course of the SIS development process.

Two **national workshops** took place in the course of the SIS development, the first at the beginning and the second towards the end. The first workshop, the SIS Roadmap Workshop, took place in early March 2019 and served as an introduction to the planned process of developing the SIS and to gather broad stakeholder input into the objectives and functions of Suriname's SIS, as well as on key elements that should be included in the national interpretation of the safeguards. The workshop was attended by national stakeholders, also including ITP representatives.

The second workshop, the SIS Validation Workshop, took place in late November 2019 and served to discuss the results of the SIS process, including the final interpretations of safeguards, the indicators and information sources and the SIS online portal. The same participants who attended the previous workshop were invited. In preparation of both workshops, a pre-meeting was held with ITP representatives to ensure they are familiar with the topics of the workshop and feel enabled to engage.

Photo 2: Group photo from the National SIS Validation Workshop in Paramaribo, November 2019

__Consultations with Indigenous and Tribal Peoples__ were held in eleven locations in the interior of the country (figure 4), reaching out to all ten ITP communities over the period from April to September 2019. Insights from these consultations were incorporated into objectives and functions of the SIS, the national interpretation of safeguards and into the process to identify suitable information and indicators for inclusion in the SIS. For more detailed information, please see the SIS report.

The map (red dots) only shows villages where consultations took place, not all existing villages. Participants also included community members from villages around the ones shown on the map.
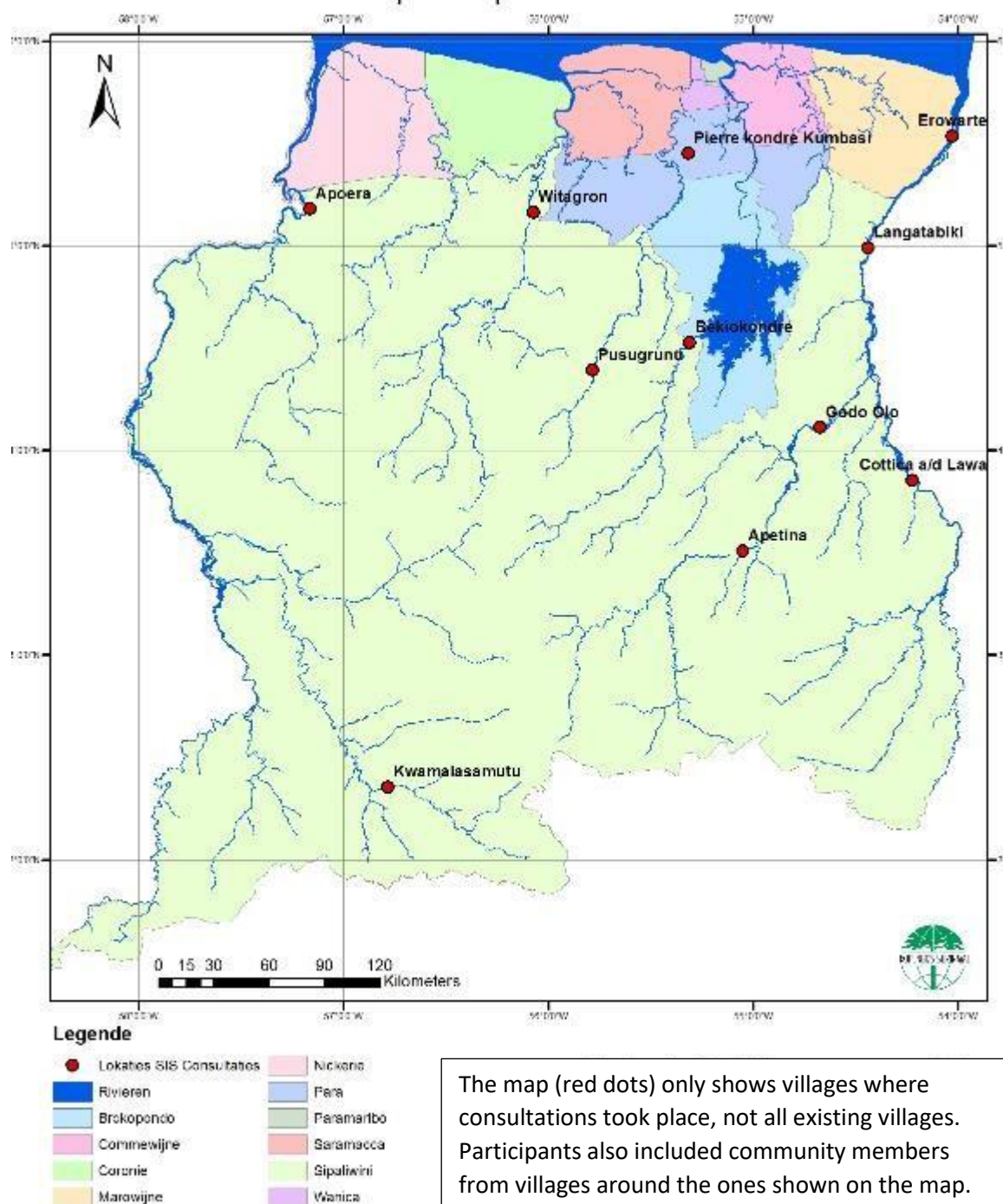
Figure 4: Locations of community consultations during SIS development

The SIS and SOI trainings were held at the end of the process to hand over the management and maintenance of the SIS portal and discuss the aspects of importance for producing and updating the Summary of Information. Trainings were attended by a select number of participants who will be responsible for the SIS and SOI in the future. For both trainings, manuals were prepared in advance. The SIS manual includes instructions for the use of the content management systems in which the SIS was produced. The SOI manual consists of a draft structure of the SOI with instructions on elements of importance to reflect under the separate sections.

2.2   Objectives and functions of the SIS

The identification of SIS objectives and functions was undertaken in a participatory manner, involving a wide range of stakeholders at the National SIS Roadmap workshop that took place on 01 March 2019 in Paramaribo. The following table (Table 3) presents the consolidated results of stakeholder consultation, and internal review and discussion.

Table 3: Objectives and functions of Suriname's Safeguards Information System for REDD+

Objectives - what national and international policy goals will the system contribute to?	Functions - what will the system need to do to meet these objectives?
Meet Warsaw framework requirements to ensure that the country can receive results-based payments for REDD+	Provide information on addressing and respecting safeguards, which can also feed into the preparation of the Summary of Information (SOI) for the UNFCCC
Foster improved and more streamlined national policies in the forest and other relevant sectors	Provide information with regards to social and environmental aspects of the implementation of existing policies or enforcement of existing laws and regulations, including those that are part of the National REDD+ Strategy Provide information on a range of social and environmental topics that can inform land use planning
Allow for the adaptive management of the National REDD+ Strategy	Record information on the challenges, successes and lessons learned in implementing the National REDD+ strategy
Promote support of REDD+ at the national level and ensure local community ownership and engagement Create a suitable investment climate for REDD+ by ensuring appropriate engagement of local communities and preventing conflicts that could emerge from implementation	Provide access to updated information on the social and environmental benefits of REDD+ Establish a public record of consultations and involvement of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in the REDD+ process

2.3   Structure of the SIS

The SIS provides three different types of information (Figure 5):

1) Information on how existing PLRs address aspects of importance under each safeguard;

2) Information on how safeguards are respected through provisions and/or activities at national level; and

3) Information on how safeguards are respected through provisions and/or activities at local level, i.e. as part of REDD+ implementation on the ground.
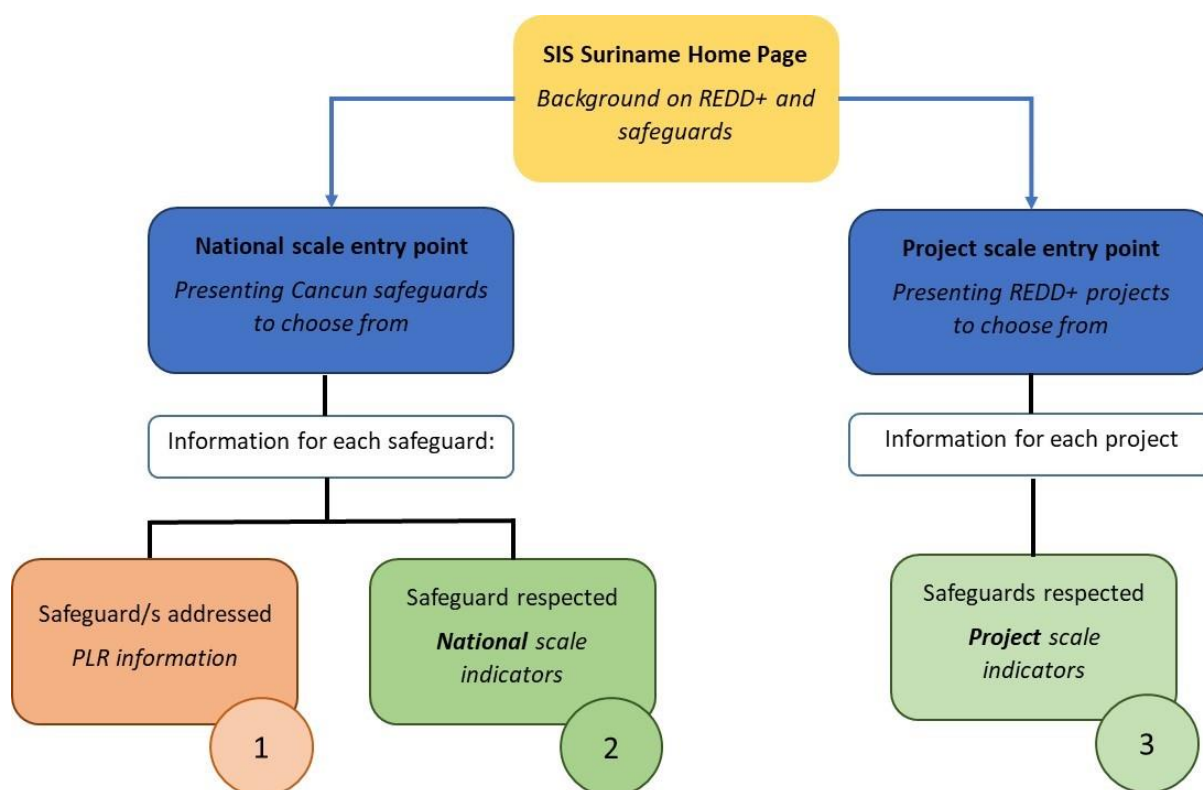
Figure 5: Basic set-up of Suriname's SIS online portal

Type 1 information results from a thorough review of safeguard requirements against existing PLRs. This information is unlikely to change frequently, so that monitoring efforts are limited. Type 2 and Type 3 information can be more difficult to identify and gather, for example, as it will result from REDD+ implementation over time and require monitoring and follow-up. However, this information is crucial to understand the actual efforts made by countries to respect the safeguards, above and beyond the existence of PLRs.

All information channeled into the SIS is available on an online portal available at www.sis.surinameredd.org (see image of portal home page in Figure 6) where information can be accessed on how safeguards are addressed and respected at both national and project scale of REDD+ implementation.

Information on REDD+ safeguards in the Surinamese context draws on a mix of indicators, some of which are quantitative and can be measured over time, some of which are qualitative and therefore presented as descriptions of the state of that indicator at a given point in time.

Figure 6: Suriname's SIS online portal

2.4   Institutional arrangements

Under the institutional arrangements that came forth from the National REDD+ Strategy, the following entities are involved in the operation of the SIS:

1. The policy direction of the SIS program will be led by the National Environmental Authority.

    In accordance with the Environmental Framework Act, the National Environmental Authority is the organization charged with compiling and coordinating environmental policy in Suriname, as well as monitoring its implementation. The National Environmental Authority will manage the SIS program administratively.

2. A Consultation Body will advise the National Environmental Authority on setting policy directions for the REDD+ programs.

Figure 7 shows the organigram for the described institutional arrangements of the SIS.
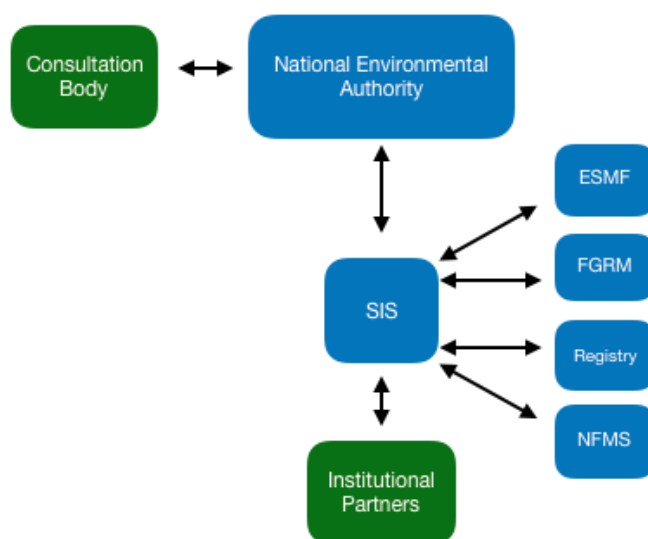
Figure 7: Organigram showing institutional arrangements for SIS implementation

2.5 Safeguards' interpretation and identification of indicators

In order to ensure that identified information sources and indicators are appropriate in the specific context of Suriname, the Cancun safeguards were discussed with national stakeholders. This was done in a step-wise approach:

- Draft proposal of a preliminary interpretation based on PLR analysis and background knowledge on Suriname's context;

- Gathering of stakeholder input in dedicated group work during the National SIS Roadmap workshop in March 2019;

- Further refinement of resulting interpretations with input from the SIS Counterpart Group and REDD+ PMU;

- Further refinement using insights gained in local level community consultations.

The actual text of the interpretation of the safeguards in the national context can be found under each safeguard in Section 3.

In order to identify suitable information to report about the extent to which safeguards are respected in Suriname, existing information systems as well as reporting requirements under selected international conventions were reviewed to assess potentially useful information sources (Annex 2 and 3). This process also included an assessment of the potential role of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that was produced as part of the development of Suriname's National REDD+ Strategy.

The backbone of the ESMF consists of two elements:

a) The Action Matrix, which includes actions at national level to address a number of issues of importance to ensure that REDD+ safeguards can be met; and

b) The framework for REDD+ (sub-) project implementation, which prescribes the process of REDD+ project preparation, review, assessment, approval and implementation, in line with safeguards requirements.

The Action Matrix includes suggested indicators to measure progress towards completion of the included actions and their impacts. The framework for project implementation requests project developers/implementers to make sure that safeguards are being taken into consideration from the start and throughout REDD+ projects, and that monitoring is conducted, especially where risks are identified. As a consequence, and because the ESMF was specifically developed for REDD+ implementation in Suriname, such information in the context of REDD+ safeguards is of direct relevance to Suriname's SIS. The assumption is that implementation of the ESMF will automatically generate information that can be attributed to REDD+ activities, which for many other types of national level information is difficult to ensure. This makes information coming from ESMF implementation particularly suitable for inclusion in the SIS.

Based on the review of existing and potential future information sources as well as of indicators used by other countries, a list of example information and indicators against the national interpretation of safeguards was derived. This list was presented to Suriname's SIS Counterpart Group to discuss the suitability of indicators or information sources, important issues to consider and the use of existing data. The results of this discussion were used to generate a further refined set of national-level information sources and indicators, which was again reviewed and eventually approved as final.

2.6 Future steps

There is great scope for further development of Suriname's SIS in the future. Many of the suggested indicators refer to the phase of REDD+ implementation, in which the ESMF will be applied, leading to the generation of REDD+-specific, safeguards-relevant information. In many places, where it is stated in section 3 that "information is not yet available", this is information that should become available when REDD+ project implementation starts. As and when Suriname enters that stage, it will be important to closely observe whether the information is gathered as expected, or whether some indicators may need re-phrasing in order to better reflect the information that can feasibly be gathered.

Especially the continued development and refinement of Suriname's National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) should be observed with regards to information that will emerge from it over time and may be relevant to report about the implementation of REDD+ safeguards. The NFMS consists of several components, namely the Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS), the Near Real Time Monitoring System (NRTM), the National Forest Inventory (NFI), the Sustainable Forestry Information System Suriname (SFISS) and the Community Based Monitoring (CBM). While some indicators already refer to data coming from the NFMS, specifically the SLMS and the NRTM, the SFISS that is currently being tested by SBB does not yet play a role in the current set of safeguards indicators. However, it is especially the SFISS that has potential to be a great monitoring tool towards more sustainable forest management, a topic which is currently not well covered by the safeguards indicators. Its targets include the reduction of illegal logging, the promotion of sustainable forest management and to reduce impact from logging through compliance with the Code of Practice. To achieve these targets, a set of sustainability rules will be checked regularly, and this is where the information of possible relevance for the SIS could come from. The further development of the SFISS will thus be closely observed to evaluate if and when indicators on sustainable forest management can be added to Suriname's SIS.

3 The Cancun Safeguards in the national context of Suriname

For each of the seven (7) REDD+ safeguards this section presents, in accordance with the guidance from UNFCCC COP Decision 17/CP.21, how the safeguard has been interpreted in the national context, how it is addressed through an overview of the applicable policies, laws and regulations, and the extent to which it is respected through a set of indicators that have been defined in the process of developing the SIS.

Complementary to information available on national scale REDD+ implementation, an additional section (3.8) summarizes information on how the safeguards are addressed in the context of project-scale implementation of REDD+. While no such information exists yet, this section will start to fill in future SOI, in line with the start of REDD+ project implementation at local level.

3.1 Safeguard A

3.1.1 How Suriname interprets the safeguard

Cancun Safeguard (a)

"That actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements"

National interpretation:

"That actions complement and are consistent with the objectives of national programs for forest and rural development and all those international conventions and agreements that are ratified by Suriname and deal with forests, climate change and human rights."

3.1.2 How the safeguard is addressed

The national forest program is clearly defined in several PLRs. National actions complement and are consistent with the objectives of these PLRs.

According to the Constitution, the provisions of international human rights agreements, which may be directly binding on anyone, shall become effective upon promulgation, i.e. do not require the amendment or development of national law before they are applicable. Other international agreements (law) shall be ratified and come into effect (national) after approval by the National Assembly. Legal regulations in force in the Republic of Suriname shall not apply if such application should be incompatible with provisions of international agreements which are directly binding on anyone and which were concluded either before or after the enactment of the regulations. This means that national regulations should be in accordance with international agreements/laws.

The government is working towards implementing the rulings of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. For example, a draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019, addressing several key points from the IACHR rulings, is currently being considered for approval.

The full PLR analysis can be consulted for further detail[29].

<u>Relevant PLRs:</u>

- Constitution of Suriname
- Forest Management Law 1992
- National Forest Policy 2003-2015 (NFP, this has not been updated as it is still considered valid)
- Interim Strategic Action Plan for the Forest Sector (2009-2013)
- The National Development Plan 2017-2021

<u>Conventions:</u>

A list of Human Rights and Environmental Agreements of Suriname is included in Annex 4.

3.1.3 How the safeguard is respected at national level

Indicator A.1. Description of how the implementation of the REDD+ strategy ensures consistency with the objectives of national programs for forest and rural development.

The national interpretation of safeguard (a) refers to the alignment between REDD+ and the objectives of national programs for forest and rural development. This indicator thus provides information on how this alignment was ensured, including by considering the need for such alignment already in the process to develop the National REDD+ Strategy.

Current status of the indicator:

Suriname's National REDD+ Strategy includes four strategic lines. In developing the strategy, it was ensured that each of the strategic lines, as well as the policy lines and measures underneath, align with national forest and rural development programs. Its implementation should thus be consistent with objectives of these programs. Example:

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

This strategic line is consistent with the assertion of the National Development Plan 2017-2021 that "*the compensation for conserving Suriname's pristine tropical forest is part of the international climate change program, under which REDD+ is inserted, and contributes to the growth and development through a programmatic approach for conserving and where necessary restoring Surinamese forest*". It also aligns with the National Biodiversity Plan, which establishes the "*Conservation of biodiversity and the crucial ecological functions by a responsible expansion and sustainable management of a network of protected areas, which is representative for the biological diversity of the forests in Suriname*". Furthermore, it aligns with the Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) for REDD+ (GOS 2013), which identifies co-benefits such as the creation of alternative livelihoods.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:

For future reporting it will be important to review whether the described policy objectives are still in place and whether there are any new policy objectives relevant for the implementation of REDD+. Should the latter apply, it may be of interest to observe whether any measures have been taken to update the Strategy to align it with potentially new policy objectives. As the implementation and RBP Phase proceed, it should be reviewed

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[29] Hausil, F. and Bertzky, M. (2019) Complete analysis of existing Policies, Laws and Regulations of the Republic of Suriname responding to the requirements of the UNFCCC Cancun Safeguards and the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. Available from http://sis.surinameredd.org/media/1058/plrs-analysis.pdf.

whether more detail can be included from the actual implementation that further supports this alignment of REDD+ and objectives of national programs for forest and rural development.

Indicator A.2. Description of how the implementation of the REDD+ strategy is consistent with the objectives of the various international agreements to which Suriname is a Party.

This indicator is directly related to the previous but addresses the alignment with international agreements instead of objectives of national policies.

Current status of the indicator:

REDD+ in Suriname will be implemented applying an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that was specifically developed for this purpose. This ESMF considers aspects of importance under identified potential REDD+ benefits and risks as well as relevant environmental and social safeguards, hereby supporting the objectives of international agreements.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:

In the future it should be reviewed whether there are any new international agreements to which Suriname is a party that should be considered for the ESMF. Should the ESMF be updated in line with new international agreements, respective updates should also be considered for the SIS and SOI.

Indicator A.3. Types of contribution of REDD+ to the objectives of national programs for forest and rural development and international agreements.

Indicators A.1 and A.2 provide information on the alignment of the National REDD+ Strategy and the ESMF with objectives of national and international agreements, however, the types of contributions are not visible from this information. Therefore, a third indicator was added to cover this type of information.

Current status of the indicator:

The SESA process that was conducted during the Readiness phase identified potential REDD+ benefits, which were contrasted with a number of national PLRs and international agreements to show which benefit would contribute to which policy/international agreement. The matrix with the results is available online[30].

Suriname's National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) that was developed as part of REDD+ Readiness has also been set up to make important contributions to the objectives of national forest programs, e.g. with regards to efficiency and transparency in forest governance. The system has several components, the Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS), the Near Real Time Monitoring System (NRTM), the National Forest Inventory (NFI), the Sustainable Forestry Information System Suriname (SFISS), the Community Based Monitoring (CBM) and Reporting. Of those, the SFISS contributes very directly to other national programs for forest and international environmental agreement, as it aims to reduce (and eventually halt) illegal logging, promote Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) and ensure full compliance with the Code of Practice.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:

In future reports it would be desirable to add information on types of contributions made by REDD+ implementation on the ground. It could be explored whether such information can be compiled from project-level information, for example as part of the registry that will be set up to keep track of REDD+ projects under implementation. Depending on how this registry is set up, accumulated information could be presented by number of projects providing different types of contributions.

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[30] See Assessment of how achieving identified benefits under REDD+ can contribute to achieving objectives of selected Policies, Laws and Regulations (PLRs) and International Conventions in Suriname. Available from: http://sis.surinameredd.org/media/1050/how_redd_benefits_support_plrs_and_conventions.pdf.

3.2 Safeguard B

3.2.1 How Suriname interprets the safeguard

Cancun Safeguard (b)

"Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty"

National interpretation:

"Institutions involved with REDD+ implementation are in a position (in terms of personnel, skills and resources) to implement transparent and effective national forest governance structures. Transparency and effectiveness can include:

- *providing understandable information, based on reliable data collected at different levels, at regular intervals;*
- *consideration of local and traditional rules and national legislation;*
- *fair benefit sharing[31];*
- *consideration of all stakeholder input as of equal importance in developing /revising legal/institutional frameworks;*
- *gender equity and equality[32];*
- *absence of corruption;*
- *land use, including land tenure;*
- *equal access to justice, including a specific Grievance Redress Mechanism[33] for REDD+."*

3.2.2 How the safeguard is addressed

PLRs recognize the **right to access of information**, the government is obliged to make information accessible (proactive information disclosure) and the public has the right to request information from public authorities (reactive information disclosure). However, no clear procedures are in place for the public to request and access information. Government institutions for distribution of information are in place, e.g. NIMOS/REDD+ PMU and the RAC (to inform ITP communities on REDD+ activities). In addition, several websites are operational, www.gov.sr, www.surinameredd.org, www.gonini.org and the REDD+ PMU produces radio programs in local languages.

The Forest Management Law recognizes the existence of a system of **traditional rights** among indigenous and tribal peoples. It provides that the customary rights of the indigenous and tribal

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[31] Context: In the discussions group members mentioned that when developing the legal and institutional framework for a benefit sharing mechanism it should be based on fair (equitable) participation and distribution of the national income, including well-being and prosperity of all interested stakeholders. Involvement should be ensured throughout the process, from development to the approval of the mechanism.

[32] The terms equity and equality are different in that equity refers to a process while equality refers to the outcome. Equity is based on considering differences in circumstances and interventions appropriate for different needs, while equality in gender refers to everyone e.g. having equal rights and access to resources. Gender equity is the tool and gender equality is the goal.

[33] For the definition of this, see the Development of a REDD+ Grievance Redress Mechanism for Suriname (2019) report.

peoples in their villages and on their vegetable gardens have to be respected 'as much as possible'. However, neither the Forest Management Law nor the legal framework define the term "customary rights".

The Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019, in Article 3, states that the ITPs in Suriname have legal status as a collective and have **collective rights** as defined in the law. Article 4 states that the ITPs have collective property rights on their traditional living areas including the natural resources they traditionally use for their self-sufficiency, their culture or religious activities.

PLRs recognize the right to fair distribution and the need to develop an adequate **benefit sharing** mechanism. At the moment, benefit sharing arrangements are not in place, however, the Government started the process to develop a REDD+ Benefit Sharing Mechanism.

PLRs also promote **gender equity** and guarantee adequate access to justice. They also support and encourage the coordination among various agencies that play a role in forest management.

PLRs promote **fiscal transparency** in the forest sector and the Parliament approves and monitors the financial and political policy of the government. The **Anti-Corruption Law** 2017 sets rules to prevent and combat corruption in the whole public sector, including the forest sector. Several laws include penalties towards corruption.

PLRs do recognize different types of **forest tenure** and provide for procedures to apply for a forest concession and a piece of domain land. Large parts of forested lands in the interior of the country are inhabited by Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs) that depend on forests for many reasons. However, at present, 97% of forested lands in the country are state-owned[34]. This means that most of the traditionally occupied land is under the property of, and officially managed by, the State. The National REDD+ Strategy addresses this issue under Policy Line 3.A: Land Tenure and the four measures included therein.

REDD+ implementation in Suriname does not intend to lead to **forced eviction or physical displacement**. Suriname has ratified the UNDRIP, which states in article 10: "No relocation shall take place without the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return". The National REDD+ Strategy includes several measures that jointly aim at empowering ITPs through engagement in law- and decision-making processes, clarifying land rights and fostering the principles of FPIC, which can help avoid forced eviction or displacement.

A REDD+ specific **Grievance Redress Mechanism** has been designed and the Government and the UNDP have started the process towards operationalization of the GRM.

The full PLR analysis can be consulted for further detail[35].

Relevant PLRs:

- Constitution of Suriname (Article 52, 54, 158 section 1)

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[34] NIMOS, SBB and UNIQUE (2017). Background study for REDD+ in Suriname: Multi-perspective analysis of drivers of deforestation, forest degradation and barriers to REDD+ activities. Paramaribo, Suriname.
[35] Hausil, F. and Bertzky, M. (2019) Complete analysis of existing Policies, Laws and Regulations of the Republic of Suriname responding to the requirements of the UNFCCC Cancun Safeguards and the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. Available from http://sis.surinameredd.org/media/1058/plrs-analysis.pdf.

- Anti-Corruption Law
- Personnel Law
- Penal code
- Forest Management Law, article 16, 41
- Decree on the Principles of Land Policy, L-1, Article 4
- Civil Code, Article 576
- Gender Policy 2021-2035
- Mining Law, Article 11
- Decree on the Issuance of State-owned Land (S.B. 1982 no. 11 as lastly amended by S.B. 2003 no. 7)
- Expropriation Law (G.B. 1904 no. 37 as lastly amended by G.B. 1935 no. 80)
- National REDD+ Strategy

Conventions:
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)
- Inter-American Convention on Corruption

3.2.3 How the safeguard is respected at national level

Indicator B.1. Number of culturally appropriate assemblies by community, such as krutus (village meetings), held in regular intervals to provide information and progress updates (held by NIMOS/PMU); in the absence of such data: Description of provisions included in the ESMF for how to ensure culturally appropriate engagement throughout REDD+ implementation.

Current status of the indicator:

In the Readiness phase various information sessions, awareness sessions and walk-in-school sessions on different REDD+ topics are held for communities, also including ITP communities, by the REDD+ PMU. Sessions for ITP communities are held in close collaboration with the REDD+ Assistants who are REDD+ representative of their villages. To the extent possible (i.e. almost always), the REDD+ Assistants ensure that the REDD+ message is provided in the local language to the communities. During all activities with the ITP communities their language, culture, and way of living is considered by the REDD+ PMU. Also communication materials are developed, such as posters and radio programs, in the 10 ITP languages. Statistics/ data (e.g. number of participants, gender (male/female)) regarding those sessions are available.

The ESMF includes provisions to ensure culturally appropriate engagement in different ways:
- To restore trust between ITPs and the government, the ESMF requests to "Complete establishment of PAMs regarding community forests/HKV regulations and land tenure rights, always engaging ITPs in a culturally appropriate way".
- The ESMF requests to incorporate cultural and gender aspects into the REDD+ community engagement strategy referred to under measure 2.A.3 of the National REDD+ Strategy, including reference to FPIC and ensuring that community engagement in legal revision processes provides sufficient time for consideration of proposals.
- The ESMF states that for each and any interaction with stakeholders, "and specifically with ITPs, it is recommended to refer to the following documents and guidance in the development of consultation methodologies and to consider culturally appropriate approaches to consultation:
  - FCPF and UN-REDD Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+ Readiness[36];

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[36] FCPF, and UN-REDD. 2012. Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+ Readiness with a Focus on the Participation of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest-Dependent Communities.

- The UN-REDD Guidelines on Free, Prior and Informed Consent[37];
- The UN-REDD Methodological Brief on Gender[38];
- The Stakeholder Engagement Strategy for REDD+ Readiness in Suriname[39]; and
- The Community Engagement Strategy for the Government[40]."

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:

The NIMOS/ REDD+ PMU produces annual stakeholder engagement plans and gathers information on the number of culturally appropriate meetings held. However, the resulting number of events only reflects the nationally initiated events by the REDD+ PMU, whereas a lot of stakeholder engagement can be expected to be organized by other organizations as part of REDD+ project implementation. It could thus be explored to show figures under this indicator separately for nationally initiated engagement events and project-initiated engagement events.

Indicator B.2. Number of separate meetings held by sex (M/F) and across different age groups to ensure all voices are being heard.[41]

Current status of the indicator:

During the consultation process for the SESA and the National REDD+ Strategy a gender expert was involved and separate meetings were held for women in order to ensure that their voices were also heard, and their input was gathered. Findings suggested that gender-specific issues and concerns are not yet sufficiently considered. Accordingly, recommendations to mainstream gender into REDD+ were incorporated into the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). For example, the ESMF's Action Matrix requests to monitor gender-specific capacity building events, including the participants' W:M ratio.

In addition, REDD+ project developers are required to include in their project proposal information on stakeholder consultation before, during and subsequent to implementation and information disclosure, including gender-sensitive approaches to consultation, which could produce information from project-level on number of separate meetings held.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:

As a result of incorporating this indicator, measures like organizing separate meetings by sex and across different age groups will be taken and data will be gathered accordingly. As in other cases, this data could be separated between national level-initiated events and project-level initiated events.

Indicator B.3. Description of gender specific provisions included in the ESMF and efforts taken to achieve gender equality.

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https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2013/May2013/Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement April 20%2C 2012 %28revision of March 25th version%29.pdf.

[37] UN-REDD Programme. 2013. Guidelines on Free, Prior and Informed Consent. Geneva, Switzerland. http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=8717&Itemid=53.

[38] UN-REDD Programme. 2017. UN-REDD Methodological Brief on Gender. Technical. Geneva, Switzerland: UNDP and UN-REDD Programme Secretariat. http://www.unredd.net/documents/global-programme-191/gender-and-womens-empowerment-in-redd-1044/global-gender-resources/15951-un-redd-methodological-brief-on-gender.html.

[39] Smith, G. (2016). Stakeholder Engagement Strategy for REDD+ Readiness in Suriname. Paramaribo, Suriname: National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname, REDD+ program.

[40] VIDS, and VSG. 2016. Community Engagement Strategie Voor de Overheid (Versie 1.1. - Maart 2016). Paramaribo, Suriname: Conservation International Suriname.

[41] It should be noted that age groups may need to be classified according to cultural context, i.e. age groups used in the context of ITP representation may differ from those used in the context of national level stakeholder representation.

Current status of the indicator:

In the Readiness phase, REDD+ organized training sessions on various topics in close collaboration with the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism for men and women in the interior and the coastal area of Suriname. The purpose of the trainings was capacity building and empowerment of men and women in e.g. entrepreneurship. Different communities received empowerment and participated in decisions making, which was done in collaboration with the Ministry of Regional Development. Still, the gender assessment conducted as part of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment revealed a need to further mainstream gender into REDD+, which justified an extra priority on gender in the ESMF's Action Matrix. The NIMOS/ REDD+ PMU addresses this need in preparation of entering the next phase of REDD+ e.g. by further building its capacity on gender through participation in gender related training programs. NIMOS/ REDD+ PMU also made sure that in the development of REDD+ policies, mechanisms and structures, e.g. the NS, SIS, GRM, BSM, gender mainstreaming is considered.

The ESMF includes the following gender specific provisions:
- The Action Matrix that resulted from the SESA process includes a separate priority on the topic (section 4.3, Table 8, page 44): Priority 4: Strengthening of gender inclusive REDD+ implementation, which includes actions on continued gender capacity building, gender literacy education, an increased role of the Bureau Gender Affairs and the development of gender specific processes, such as gender checklists and gender specific budgeting.
- The Matrix also includes an action to incorporate cultural and gender aspects into the community engagement strategy referred to under measure 2.A.3 of the National REDD+ Strategy (see priority 3 of table 8 in the ESMF, page 44).
- The Framework for implementing the Policies and Measures included in the National REDD+ Strategy considers gender in different places:
  - Project proposals need to include a description on how gender-specific issues are addressed by planned activities and of gender-sensitive approaches as part of stakeholder consultation before, during and subsequent to project implementation and information disclosure, using gender checklists adjusted to the context of Suriname. They should also include information on gender-specific budget allocation. (ESMF section 5.1, pages 48/49)
  - Where a social assessment has to be conducted to feed into an Indigenous and Tribal Peoples' Plan, it should be done in a gender-sensitive manner. (ESMF section 5.4, page 53)
  - Where a Resettlement Plan is required, it needs to consider gender equality. (ESMF section 5.7, page 56)
  - Where REDD+ implementing (sub-) projects aim to create income opportunities, the issues of gender and income equality need to be addressed in the proposal and during implementation. (ESMF section 5.9, page 57)

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:

The text can remain in future versions of the report, but it can be explored whether further information can be added on how the ESMF provisions are implemented.

Indicator B.4. Gender tools developed as requested in ESMF, including checklists, surveys and analyses: yes/no/pending; if yes: percentage of REDD+ projects that have used gender tools and include gender-specific budget.

Current status of the indicator:

The foundation for this indicator is the recommendation from the ESMF's Action Matrix under priority 4: Strengthening of gender inclusive REDD+ implementation recommends to "Develop gender tools, such as checklists, surveys and analyses and incorporate these into common procedures, e.g. (sub-) project proposal revision." The indicator will monitor the implementation of this recommendation from the ESMF.

In order to prepare for this, the NIMOS/ REDD+ PMU is broadening its knowledge in gender tools and formats. Among the gender tools that will likely be used in future are the Moser Gender Analysis Framework[42] and Social Relations Approach framework of Naila Kabeer[43].

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:

Future reports will include a description of the gender tools that are in use in the implementation and RBP phases of REDD+, in line with the request from the ESMF. The percentage figure will be calculated from accumulated project-level information. Ideally, over time, it would be desirable to also include information on the effects of the different activities fostering gender equality as a means towards achieving gender equity.

Indicator B.5.a. Number of grievances received on land use (including land tenure), disregard of traditional rights, etc. under REDD+ implementation, and

Indicator B.5.b. Percentage of grievances (%) concluded.

Where grievances are recorded, this is not only an indication of something going wrong, but it also presents an opportunity for adaptive management. Where grievances are categorized into different topics, the information is even more meaningful, as it allows for deeper analysis over time.

Current status of the indicator:

Suriname's REDD+ Grievance Redress Mechanism has been designed and will become operational in the course of 2020 and from then on, grievances can be registered, categorized, addressed and trends observed. Up until then, during information sessions with the ITP communities, complaints and grievances are informally shared with the REDD+ PMU. These complaints and grievances can be found in the information session reports. Where complaints were raised during the consultations for the development of the National REDD+ Strategy and the SESA, they were incorporated in the respective outputs, i.e. the National REDD+ Strategy itself, the SESA report and the ESMF, together with measures to address them.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:

This is a cumulative indicator that can be compiled from project-level information. For this type of indicator, which is also used to monitor other safeguards using different complaints categories, a system will need to be designed that allows the categorization of the complaints, so that number counts can be provided and percentages calculated. In this system it needs to be considered that one complaint may fall under several categories.

Indicator B.6. Progress made with implementation of Policies and Measures included in National REDD+ Strategy that refer to transparency of land tenure.

Current status of the indicator:

The land tenure situation is among the greatest concerns of the ITPs and thus requires special attention under REDD+. The indicator refers the National REDD+ Strategy, policy line 3.A: Land Tenure, and the four measures included herein:

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

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[42] Moser, C.O. (1993). Gender Planning and Development: Theory, Practice, and Training. London: Routledge. See short description at http://ingenaes.illinois.edu/wp-content/uploads/ING-Info-Sheet-2016_09-3-Moser-Triple-Role-Framework-Ludgate.pdf.

[43] Kabeer, N. (1994). Reversed Realities: Gender Hierarchies in Development, Verso, 1994. See description at http://blstrumm.weebly.com/uploads/3/7/4/7/3747740/social_relations.pdf.

- 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: Follow a prior step to establish a code of conduct on how to take into account land rights before implementing new development or REDD+ activities in the vicinity of ITPs' communities

This information is not yet available as implementation of the strategy has not yet started. However, some non-REDD+ specific progress can be observed at national level: A Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs is currently being discussed by the Parliament, which would address some important concerns regarding land tenure and ITP rights. For information on aspects covered, the PLR analysis can be consulted[44].

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:

In the future, reporting under this indicator should include information on each of the measures referred to above. Progress under measure 3.A.1 may be closely linked with decisions regarding the Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs mentioned before. For measure 3.A.2 a description will be included on how capacities and knowledge have been strengthened. For measure 3.A.3 progress on establishment of the registry will be needed. For measure 3.A.4, further information on the code of conduct will be included.

Indicator B.7. Description of ESMF provisions to avoid corruption.

Current status of the indicator:

A Corruption Risk Assessment was conducted for the Republic of Suriname, including a specific section on corruption risk under REDD+[45]. The document was considered in the preparation of the ESMF, which will apply in the next phases of REDD+.

The ESMF includes the following provision to avoid corruption:

The Action Matrix that resulted from the SESA process under priority 6 requests to assess the content of Suriname's Anti-Corruption Bill against REDD+ specific recommendations from the Corruption Risk Assessment that was conducted in 2017 and to initiate adjustment of the Bill, if needed. (ESMF section 4.3, Table 8, page 46)

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:

Updates to this information could refer to the result of such an assessment and potential consequences.

Indicator B.8. Description of awareness raising/training measures undertaken on REDD+, also including on the REDD+ GRM.

Current status of the indicator:

Numerous stakeholder engagement activities were undertaken during the Readiness phase. The NIMOS/ REDD+ PMU prepares annual stakeholder engagement plans, that include information on additional awareness raising/training measures envisioned. Regarding specific awareness raising/training measures undertaken on the GRM, consultations with several stakeholder groups, including the REDD+ Assistants Collective (RAC), took place as part of the GRM design, also leading to awareness raising. However, the Design

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[44] Hausil, F. and Bertzky, M. (2019) Complete analysis of existing Policies, Laws and Regulations of the Republic of Suriname responding to the requirements of the UNFCCC Cancun Safeguards and the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. Available from http://sis.surinameredd.org/media/1058/plrs-analysis.pdf.

[45] Shakespeare, V. (2017). Corruption Risk Assessment for Suriname. Paramaribo, Suriname: National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname, REDD+ program. Available from https://www.surinameredd.org/media/3255/corruption-risk-assessment-digitaal.pdf.

Report of Suriname's REDD+ GRM also confirms that substantial additional consultation will be needed in the design of the Grievance Redress Office[46]. These consultations may provide an opportunity to also include training on the REDD+ GRM.

Suriname's REDD+ Grievance Redress Mechanism is currently under development.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:

Information could be elaborated to include more detail about awareness raising/training measures conducted from the end of the readiness phase onwards, including, but not limited to GRM-related awareness raising/training. It could be explored whether, over time, it would be possible to also include awareness raising/training activities conducted as part of project implementation.

Indicator B.9. Benefits tracker in place, number of projects providing different benefits (table format): biodiversity, livelihoods, land use and land tenure, capacity/training.

Current status of the indicator:

REDD+ has the potential to generate a number of different benefits, which can be of monetary as well as non-monetary nature. Different types of potential benefits were identified in a participatory manner as part of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)[47]. It is considered useful to communicate clearly about benefits obtained through REDD+ implementation, especially also about the non-monetary ones. Therefore, the ESMF establishes in the Action Matrix to create a benefits tracker in order to ensure that REDD+ benefits are recorded and can be communicated to all stakeholders.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:

Future reporting should include an update on the status of development of such a tool at first, and later include information on number of projects providing benefits and kinds of benefits obtained. The benefit categories identified in the SESA could be used as a starting point for the benefits shown in the benefits tracker. The framework for REDD+ project implementation of the ESMF includes the request for proposal developers to identify potential benefits of planned activities and measures to promote them. This information could be accumulated and fed into the tracker. Ideally, over time, the information included in the tracker should be about benefits actually obtained, rather than benefits planned. It will thus be explored whether such information can feasibly be gathered from project level. It may also be necessary to review the benefit categories and adjust the category system if it turns out that it does not reflect REDD+ reality on the ground.

Indicator B.10. Number of projects with an ITP plan, developed in line with FPIC principles, that includes an action plan of measures to ensure that ITPs receive social and economic benefits that are "culturally appropriate" (ESMF p.55 point 5)

Current status of the indicator:

This indicator is based on the concern of ITPs that activities may be conducted without their agreement or that they will be communicated in a way that cannot be understood by them and without sufficient time to consider potential impacts. This concern is addressed in the ESMF by requesting that those projects that affect ITPs require an ITP plan, developed in line with FPIC principles, that includes an action plan of measures to ensure that ITPs receive social and economic benefits that are "culturally appropriate".

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[46] Consensus Building Institute (CBI). 2019. Design Report Development of a REDD+ Grievance Mechanism for Suriname. Available from https://www.surinameredd.org/media/3294/suriname-reddplus-grm-final-design-report.pdf.
[47] The benefit categories can be seen in the Assessment of how achieving identified benefits under REDD+ can contribute to achieving objectives of selected Policies, Laws and Regulations (PLRs) and International Conventions in Suriname, available from http://sis.surinameredd.org/media/1050/how_redd_benefits_support_plrs_and_conventions.pdf.

This indicator is not applicable yet as there are no projects under implementation in the reporting period.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:

As in other cases, this indicator requires accumulating information from project level to sum up the number of projects that have an ITP plan in place in line with the requirements. The indicator will be more revealing together with information from grievances raised in the context of FPIC and related matters, which would point at the fact that there are challenges with implementing ITP plans as envisioned. This joint information should be used for adaptive management.

Indicator B.11. Results from institutional REDD+ implementation needs assessment.

Current status of the indicator:

The indicator refers to the Action Matrix included in the ESMF (section 4.3, table 8) under priority 3 Institutional and governance strengthening, which recommends to conduct an institutional REDD+ implementation needs assessment, looking at functions and tasks required and existing capacities for REDD+ implementation. It was found that the National REDD+ Strategy in parts addresses current gaps/shortcomings but that further strengthening will be needed for long-term REDD+ success. The needs assessment should cover (a) knowledge and skills, (b) staffing and (c) financial resources. (see ESMF section 4.3, Table 8, page 46)

NIMOS has initiated the process of conducting an institutional REDD+ implementation needs assessment. Human Resource Management-expertise is currently being hired to set up a system that allows staffing, both qualitatively and quantitatively, to be strategically aligned with the future of NIMOS as a knowledge institute, but above all as REDD+ implementing agency on the one hand and on the other the needs of its employees. The NIMOS/ REDD+ PMU have developed a framework for the establishment of a Carbon Intelligence Unit, which will fulfil a crucial role during REDD+ implementation. NIMOS/ REDD+ PMU have also assessed what capacity will be needed with the ESA Office for REDD+ implementation. A ToR has been drafted for recruitment of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) officer to operationalize the ESMF, including implementation of the Action Matrix and the Framework for implementing PAMs.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:

Future reports will not only include a summary of the findings of the assessment but also information on measures taken to fill important gaps in line with the findings. The resulting information will show the country's determination to ensure the institutional capacity for successful REDD+ implementation is in place.

Indicator B.12. Description of cases where REDD+-related government information was contested by non-governmental bodies.

There are no documented cases of government related information being contested.

Indicator B.13. Number and type of non-governmental institutions engaging in REDD+ readiness (later implementation).

For continued accountability it is important that REDD+ engagement activities involve different non-governmental stakeholders. This need is reflected in the indicator.

Current status of the indicator:

Different types of NGOs and Community Based Organizations have been engaged throughout the REDD+ Readiness phase, including, among others: Stichting Projekta, Conservation International Suriname, the Amazon Conservation Group, Women groups, the Suriname Conservation Foundation, Latour Community Work Foundation (Stibula), KAMPOS, WWF, SPASU and VIDS.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:

For future reporting under this indicator it will be important to keep track of the engagement of non-governmental stakeholders in REDD+. As in other cases, figures could be kept separate for nationally initiated engagement as laid down in the annual stakeholder engagement and communication plans, and project-level engagement, as should become available from project-level.

Indicator B.14. Ways in which PMU keeps stakeholders informed about REDD+.

Current status of the indicator:

This indicator contributes to transparency and legitimacy of REDD+. Early on in the readiness phase, a REDD+ Stakeholder Engagement Strategy was drafted. Annually, a Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Plan is developed, which sets out the objectives, target groups, tools and timeline for the activities to be implemented. The indicator serves to showcase the many channels through which the PMU keeps up information flows to different stakeholder groups.

The PMU is using a variety of communication channels to keep stakeholders informed about progress with REDD+:
- The website www.surinameredd.org, which specifically informs about activities taken as part of REDD+ readiness and any REDD+ relevant news;
- A facebook site to spread relevant REDD+ news via social media: https://www.facebook.com/reddplussuriname;
- Regular REDD+ newsletters;
- Radio programs in tribal languages;
- Regular interaction with the REDD+ Assistants Collective (RAC), which are representatives of the Indigenous and Tribal Communities and communicate back to the local level;
- Video productions;
- Posters for ITP communities and general audience in English, Dutch and Sranan Tongo;
- Brochures and factsheets;
- REDD+ Information sessions at schools; government and business organizations;
- REDD+ awareness and public outreach events in the districts and the ITP communities.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:

Not only is it important that any further communication channels be added to the above list, but it will also have to be kept up to date to reflect only channels that are maintained, rather than a growing list of channels of which several are no longer active.

3.3 Safeguard C

3.3.1 How Suriname interprets the safeguard

> **Cancun Safeguard (c)**
>
> *"Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)"*

National interpretation:

"*Respect for the knowledge and rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, which includes protecting their traditional ways of life, by taking into account relevant international obligations, such as resulting from the IACHR rulings and Suriname´s ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political rights (ICCPR), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), and the international Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).*"

3.3.2 How the safeguard is addressed

Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs) are mentioned in xisting PLRs, but not specifically defined: The Forest Management Law (FML) mentions "forests peoples living in villages and settlement in tribal societies" and the Decree on the Principles of Land Policy (DPLP) "Maroons and Indigenous People". In the Draft Law for the Protection of Residential and Living Areas the term "Indigenous and Tribal Peoples" (ITPs) is introduced. The Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019, in Article 1n, includes a clear definition of "Indigenous Peoples" and of "Tribal nations".

Traditional knowledge of ITPs or local communities is not specifically defined. However, the Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019, in Article 4g, states: "The Indigenous and Tribal Peoples have the collective property rights over their traditional knowledge and their collective intellectual and /or cultural property." While there is no single PLR that protects/regulates all aspects of traditional knowledge of ITPs, separate aspects are addressed in different PLRs. For example, the Copyrights Law addresses the aspect of Intellectual Property Rights.

Suriname has ratified **human rights** treaties and declarations, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, under which Suriname has substantial obligations to recognize and respect the rights of the ITPs. PLRs do recognize the **right to non-discrimination of ITPs, self-determination and protection of customary rights** of ITPs. Suriname's Constitution in Article 8 states that "No one shall be discriminated against on the grounds of birth, sex, race, language, religious origin, education, political beliefs, economic position or any other status." The Decree on Land Policy Principle, L-1, Article 4, recognizes the "respect for traditional rights." The Forest Management Law, Article 41, states that "the customary laws of the tribal inhabitants of the interior (...) shall be respected". The Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019, in Article 4a, states that the ITPs have the right

to full enjoyment and legal protection, as a collective or as individuals, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The full PLR analysis can be consulted for further detail[48].

Relevant PLRs:
- Constitution, Article 8
- Forest Management Law, Article 41
- Decree on the Principles of Land Policy, L-1, Article 4
- Draft Law for the Protection of Residential and Living Areas
- Copyrights Law
- Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019, Articles 4a and 4g

Conventions:
- ICCPR
- ICESCR
- CERD
- UNDRIP

3.3.3 How the safeguard is respected at national level

Indicator C.1. Description of how traditional knowledge and rights are considered in the process of implementation of the REDD+ NS and in the ESMF.

Current status of the indicator:

Safeguards indicators should inform about the participation of ITP in all REDD+ phases. Moreover, ensuring that this participation is properly conducted, so that it follows and respects traditional knowledge and rights, is also important, as was repeatedly raised by local community members during the SESA consultation process. Throughout the readiness phase, consultation and participation of ITPs has been designed and conducted keeping in mind traditional knowledge and rights. Accordingly, the ESMF includes provisions to ensure such consideration in REDD+ NS implementation.

In NIMOS contracts (e.g. grant agreements on REDD+ ground-truth projects) specific clauses on respect for traditional knowledge and rights are incorporated.

The ESMF includes several provisions to help ensure that ITP knowledge and rights are respected:
- Priority 1 of the action matrix on "Clarification of topics currently unclear and causing mistrust and confusion" recommends, at national level, to agree on an official government position with regards to ITP rights (beyond land rights), "in line with stakeholder expectations, SESA findings and international commitments" and to develop a communication plan to inform stakeholders accordingly. It is further recommended that "traditional rights are documented and used as reference in processes to amend legislation. Existing land use maps are used in addition. (see table 8, page 41)
- Priority 6 of the action matrix (section 4.3, Table 8, page 50/51) suggests "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)" and in other places.

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[48] Hausil, F. and Bertzky, M. (2019) Complete analysis of existing Policies, Laws and Regulations of the Republic of Suriname responding to the requirements of the UNFCCC Cancun Safeguards and the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. Available from http://sis.surinameredd.org/media/1058/plrs-analysis.pdf.

- Section 5.9 Mitigation Measures specifies that "Where REDD+ implementing (sub-) projects aim to use traditional knowledge in promoting alternative livelihoods, proposals and implementation need to address the issues of protecting intellectual property rights and fair sharing of benefits derived from the use of traditional knowledge." (page 57)
- Additional screening questions included in Annex 1, Table 13, page 74 include specific questions to ensure that
  o Potential effects of REDD+ (sub-) projects on "cultural heritage of indigenous peoples and/or local communities, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices" is duly considered in the screening of projects.
  o Opportunities are recognized where REDD+ (sub-) projects are "particularly suited to promote respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities".
  o In the context of stakeholder engagement, the ESMF highlights that all stakeholder engagement in the course of (sub-) project screening, scoping, assessment, review and implementation should consider the FCPF and UN-REDD guidelines on stakeholder engagement, which prescribe that "Special emphasis should be given to the issues of land tenure, resource use rights, customary rights, and property rights" (among other principles).

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:
Any further updates on how traditional knowledge and rights are considered in NS implementation should be added. This could include updates on the documentation of ITP rights. Throughout the application during the implementation phase provisions should be made to receive feedback and comments from communities on how traditional knowledge and rights are being considered. It could be explored whether examples from the project-level can be added at a later stage for better demonstration of adherence.

Indicator C.2. Number of documented traditional rights and rules or percentage (%) of ITP communities with documented traditional rights and rules that are to be taken into consideration in processes to amend legislation.

Current status of the indicator:

The SESA consultation process found that in several ITP communities, documentation of traditional rights and rules has started. Since the documentation of such rights and rules is needed so that these rights and rules can be considered in processes to amend legislation, this is an important indicator to show progress towards their consideration. 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.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:
For this indicator it is important to note that the process to document traditional rights and rules so far has been unrelated from REDD+. This indicator, however, is designed for REDD+ implementation, therefore in future reporting, the percentage of ITP communities whose rights and rules have been taken into consideration will refer specifically to the sites where REDD+ gets implemented, not to all ITP communities across the country.

Indicator C.3. Provisions included in the ESMF to ensure application of FPIC and percentage (%) of REDD+ projects that demonstrate compliance with FPIC.

Current status of the indicator:

As the SESA process revealed, one of the main concerns of members of the ITP communities was that decisions may be taken that affect them without them knowing or agreeing to them, or without them being consulted in an understandable, inclusive and equitable way. Application of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in line with international standards in advance of implementing projects that can affect ITPs can address these concerns and the ESMF includes provisions to ensure that this happens. This indicator provides a good overview of the measures in place to address this concern.

The ESMF includes several provisions covering FPIC:

- Priority 1 of the action matrix on "Clarification of topics currently unclear and causing mistrust and confusion" recommends, at national level, to agree on an official government position with regards to FPIC, "in line with stakeholder expectations, SESA findings and international commitments" and to develop a communication plan to inform stakeholders accordingly. It is further recommended to develop and implement official guidelines for seeking and obtaining FPIC, in line with UN-REDD Programme (2013) (see section 4.3, table 8, page 41). (It should be noted that 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.)

- Priority 3 of the action matrix on "Institutional and governance strengthening" requests under priority reform area "Coordination and communication" to "Incorporate cultural and gender aspects into the REDD+ community engagement strategy referred to under measure 2.A.3 (of the National REDD+ Strategy), including reference to FPIC (see section 4.3, table 8, page 44)

- Under section 5.1 Proposal preparation it is requested that the topic of FPIC gets covered as part of the description of Stakeholder consultation before, during and subsequent to implementation and information disclosure, including gender-sensitive approaches" (page 49).

- Section 5.2 Screening re-emphasizes that "Provisions regarding FPIC and the applicable grievance redress mechanism (see respective sections in the ESMF) apply to all REDD+ implementing (sub-) projects"

- In section 5.3 Scoping, table 9 on pages 50 and 51 specifies that FPIC applies for category A, B and C projects that are happening in or near ITP areas.

- Section 5.4 Assessment prescribes that a social assessment should include, as needed: (a) an assessment of the potential negative and positive impacts of the project with the affected ITPs' communities based on principles of FPIC; and (b) Based on principles of FPIC and together with affected ITPs' communities, the identification and evaluation of measures necessary to avoid adverse effects or if such measures are not feasible, the identification of measures to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects, and to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits under the project (page 53).

- Section 5.6 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Plan specifies that, where an ITP plan is generated, it needs to include a summary of the results of the FPIC process and a framework for ensuring FPIC during project implementation (page 55).

- The need for FPIC is emphasized in section 5.10 Stakeholder engagement (page 60).

- Section 6 Institutional arrangements and capacity building for ESMF implementation highlights the likely need for capacity building of actors involved in the implementation of the ESMF on different topics, including FPIC.

- The additional screening questions in Annex 1 include specific questions to cover FPIC (Annex 1, table 13, page 75).

Information on percentages of projects applying FPIC would have to be created over time.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:
Apart from the FPIC provisions included in the ESMF, it may be of interest in the future to also report on progress regarding their implementation, e.g. by including the agreed government position on FPIC under REDD+. Once project-level information becomes available, it will be necessary to calculate the percentage of projects that demonstrate compliance with FPIC. Ideally, this would be 100%, unless there are REDD+ projects that are carried out in areas not in or near ITP communities. In line with this, it could be observed whether the indicator should be revised to say: % of REDD+ projects *that involve ITPs* and demonstrate compliance with FPIC.

Indicator C.4. Percentage (%) of REDD+ projects where community organizations and platforms, as well as knowledgeable ITP platforms and traditional authorities have been involved at some stage.

Involving community organizations and platforms in REDD+ implementation at local level helps ensure that their knowledge and experience gets incorporated in the planning and implementation of projects and that projects can be contextualized to the local situations, concerns and history and that existing community structures and processes are being considered. Their involvement is thus regarded as a positive sign of careful planning and implementation of REDD+ projects on the ground. During REDD+ Readiness phase, involvement of these community organizations and platforms has been ensured throughout.

Current status of the indicator:

Information on the percentage of projects involving such institutions is not yet available. However, engagement of such organizations up until now has been extensive. The two best known platforms of the ITPs, namely KAMPOS (tribal platform) and VIDS (indigenous platform), are involved in the REDD+ program. Currently, KAMPOS is executing an institutional and capacity building project which is being financed by REDD+. Training programs for VIDS are financed by REDD+, and a meeting with all the head chiefs of the indigenous tribes was financed by the REDD+ program.

One of the activities being implemented in the REDD+ Readiness phase is "Designing and implementing ground-truth projects on sustainable economic development opportunities for national rights holders and stakeholders". The objectives of the ground-truth projects are: Strengthening and fine-tuning the Policies and Measures (PAMs) of the National REDD+ Strategy; and Capacity building of and preparing (potential) partners in implementing activities on the ground, which will be crucial in the REDD+ implementation phase.

There are three (3) REDD+ ground-truth projects in which different communities are involved. One of the projects is being implemented by Amazon Conservation Team Suriname, which is an NGO with a long track record of working with the indigenous peoples of South Suriname, whereby the capacity of community members of the village Kwamalasamutu will be built for a livelihood product. Another project with the focus on agroforestry is being implemented by Stichting MA-SOSIE (Community Based Organization) in district Brokopondo, whereby the Marchallkreek community will be trained. The implementer of the third project is the women organization Uma Jepi Makandra (ITP) of Apoera and the objective of the project is to conduct an ecological study for management of carapa tree populations in Apoera and vicinity in collaboration with women of Apoera.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:

More information on projects involving these organizations will become available as Suriname enters the implementation and results-based payments phases of REDD+. To easily calculate the percentage, it will be helpful to create a separate column in the REDD+ registry of projects with a simple yes/no response to the question whether such organizations are involved and add another column, which could then include some further detail, such as the name(s) of involved organizations/platforms etc. and the stages of their involvement. This will greatly facilitate the reporting under this indicator in the future.

Indicator C.5. Progress on implementing the reparations requested in the Saamaka Judgment and the Kaliña and Lokono Judgement.

Current status of the indicator:

Again, this indicator originates from the concern of the ITPs that their rights may not respected. As both the Saamaka Judgement and the Kaliña and Lokono Judgement include measures that are to be taken to address issues around the rights of Suriname's ITPs. Reporting on progress on implementing these reparations provides important insights into the efforts made by the government to address these issues.

The government is making an effort to implement the rulings of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, which are based on the Saamaka Judgment. Specifically, a draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019, addressing

several key points from the IACHR rulings, is currently being considered for approval. It includes, for example,

   a) A clear definition of ITPs;
   b) Confirmation that ITPs have the right to full enjoyment and legal protection, as a collective or as individuals, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms (Article 4a);
   c) Confirmation that "The Indigenous and Tribal Peoples have the collective property rights over their traditional knowledge and their collective intellectual and /or cultural property" (Article 4g).

Most recent documentation from the IACHR on these cases can be found at:
http://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/supervisiones/saramaka_26_09_18_ing.pdf
http://www.corteidh.or.cr/cf/jurisprudencia2/casos_en_etapa_de_supervision.cfm

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:
The implementation of Suriname's National REDD+ Strategy and the ESMF in several ways support progress towards implementation of the reparations. Due to the importance of the indicator, it could be explored for future reporting to conduct a limited analysis of the extent to which separate (or select) reparations have in the meantime been addressed and actually report on progress one by one.

3.4   Safeguard D

3.4.1   How Suriname interprets the safeguard

Cancun Safeguard (d)

"The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, in the actions referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of this decision."

National interpretation:

"The full and effective participation of relevant rights holders and stakeholders, in particular Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and local communities[49], whereby "full and effective" is understood to be considered as:

-   understandable (simple language) and transparent;
-   meaningful (i.e. input gets used and results are visible) and goal-oriented;
-   gender sensitive- and inclusive and culturally appropriate;
-   based on information made available in a timely manner;
-   including traditional authorities, community organizations and platforms;
-   to the extent possible aiming for a high level of engagement that considers traditional and community structures, is fair and based on the principle of equality;
-   fully respecting FPIC principles.*"*

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[49] Local communities that are not considered ITPs, live in and around the forest areas of Suriname and can be influenced by REDD+ / development activities.

3.4.2 How the safeguard is addressed

Existing PLRs recognize the right to public **participation in decision-making**. For example, a key element of the implementation strategy for the National Development Plan 2017-2021 is to enhance participation of stakeholders in policy formulation and implementation. According to the Plan, "the adoption of a new Planning Act and the establishment of new procedures and institutions should enable active participation in both the sectoral and regional planning".

The main policy objective of the National Forest Policy is the participation of ITPs in activities in and around their lands, on the basis of **full information** and sharing in the benefits and proceeds thereof. However, PLRs do not define a clear process for public authorities to carry out consultations, including the process for addressing inputs received from the consultations.

The NIMOS ESIA Guidelines [50] include **concrete levels of public participation** and addresses consultation and public participation. Since the Environmental Framework Law (7 May 2020) has been adopted these guidelines have a legally mandatory basis. The Draft Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) State Order 2019 also includes a clear process to carry out consultations as well as a process to address inputs received from consultations.

The **National REDD+ Strategy** includes several measures on engaging ITPs in law- and decision-making processes, clarifying land rights and fostering the principles of FPIC. For example, measure 2.A.2 Preparation and Approval of an Environmental Framework Act with Environmental Impact Assessment procedures as part thereof and 2.A.4, which aims at strengthening capacity of indigenous and tribal peoples (ITPs) in forest governance. Other relevant measures in the context are 2.A.3 and 2.B.2.

The Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019, in Article 4, states that ITPs have the **right to full participation in decision-making processes** concerning projects, programs, administrative measures, policies or other measures that significantly affect their life and / or their rights.

In Article 13, the Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019, states that **FPIC** is required at each stage of a proposed project, program, policy or other measure that may affect the living conditions/ the rights of ITPs. The procedure for obtaining FPIC and objection options against the decision will be further detailed by the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples themselves in an FPIC Protocol that will be established within 12 months of the entry into force of the law.

There is currently no PLR that defines/creates a Grievance Redress Mechanism (**GRM**); however, development of a REDD+ specific GRM is underway.

The full PLR analysis can be consulted for further detail[51].

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[50] NIMOS. 2009. Environmental Assessment Guidelines Volume I: Generic. Paramaribo, Suriname: National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS).

[51] Hausil, F. and Bertzky, M. (2019) Complete analysis of existing Policies, Laws and Regulations of the Republic of Suriname responding to the requirements of the UNFCCC Cancun Safeguards and the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. Available from http://sis.surinameredd.org/media/1058/plrs-analysis.pdf.

Relevant PLRS:
- Constitution
- Development Plan
- Environmental Law
- Draft Environmental Impact Assessment state Order 2019
- Law on Regional Bodies
- National Forest Policy
- National REDD+ Strategy
- Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019

3.4.3 How the safeguard is respected at national level

Indicator D.1. Description of how culturally appropriate assemblies are being promoted and conducted in the interior under REDD+ and how district hearings are promoted and conducted in coastal areas under REDD+.

Effective participation, to Suriname's ITPs, includes that engagement activities are culturally appropriate. Since assemblies in the interior are of different nature than those along the coast, the indicator distinguishes between the two.

Current status of the indicator:
An early step during REDD+ Readiness in Suriname was to establish the REDD+ Assistants Collective (RAC), consisting of representatives of the ITP communities. Culturally appropriate assemblies are being promoted and conducted in the interior by empowering the RAC, traditional authorities and ITP communities through capacity building, training in various topics and information sharing sessions. The training and information sessions are mostly held in close collaboration with the RAC who are representative of their villages. The RAC ensures that the REDD+ information is provided to the ITP communities in a culturally appropriate manner and that traditional communication channels and procedures are being respected. Also, communication materials are developed, such as posters and radio programs in the 10 ITP languages, Dutch and Sranan Tongo (lingua franca).
District hearings are promoted and conducted in the coastal areas under REDD+ through information sessions provided to the local authorities of the different districts namely the District Council and Resort Council members.
All statistics regarding those training and information sessions (e.g. number of participants, gender (male/female)) are kept up to date.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:
For future reporting the above information should be reviewed to reflect new developments. More specific information on the types of events could be included based on the latest annual stakeholder engagement plans.

Indicator D.2. Types of engagement of stakeholders facilitated by projects (being informed, consulted, co-design/management, mechanisms for joint decision-making).

The term "engagement" can refer to very different activities. It includes the mere passing on of information at one end, then training and participatory consultation somewhere in the middle and co-design/management or mechanisms for joint decision-making at the other end. Not every type of engagement is suitable for every planned activity, however, "meaningful participation" should not be solely based on information sharing. This indicator thus aims to demonstrate the variety of engagement types that are carried out for REDD+ in Suriname.
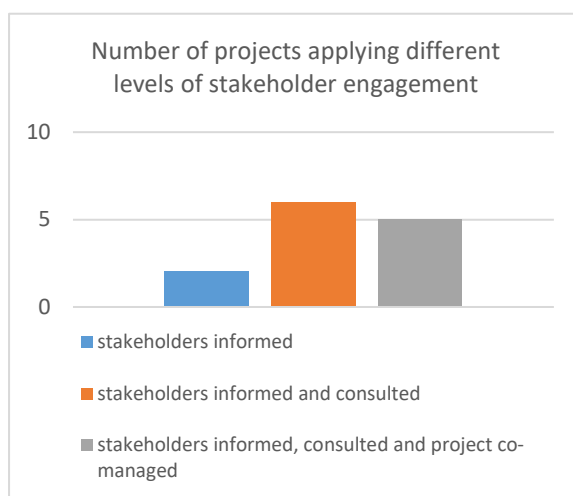
Current status of the indicator:

There is not yet any information from project-level. However, during the REDD+ Readiness phase, different types of engagement methods have been and are being applied:

- Information sessions: e.g. information sessions on REDD+ in Suriname for government institutions, private sector, NGO's, education institutions, etc.
- Awareness sessions: e.g. theater performances, sports events, etc. linked to REDD+ message.
- Consultation sessions: e.g. in the process of developing the National REDD+ Strategy and the SIS for Suriname all relevant stakeholders including the 10 ITP communities were consulted.
- High level engagement: e.g. REDD+ related meetings with the Cabinet of the President, Ministries and the Parliament.
- Joint decision-making: e.g. validation of the National REDD+ Strategy, FREL and the SIS for Suriname by all relevant stakeholders including the ITP communities.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:

Number of projects applying different levels of stakeholder engagement

- stakeholders informed
- stakeholders informed and consulted
- stakeholders informed, consulted and project co-managed

This is a cumulative indicator that will be compiled from analyzing REDD+ implementing projects by type of engagement. The result could be presented as a graph (data in the graph is not real, it is for the example only):

In order to create such a graph in the future, the information could be added to the REDD+ registry of projects in a separate column, e.g. using codes for 1 = stakeholders informed, 2 = stakeholders informed and consulted, etc. In line with the ESMF, engagement of stakeholders should be extensive. Therefore, if the graph does not show this, it should be explored whether adaptive measures are needed to respond to that (e.g. if the majority of projects belong to the 'informed' category, stronger incentives should be put in place for projects to promote engagement and co-management).

Furthermore, if the compilation of the data shows that all the projects belong to the same category, then it could be explored whether that category should be broken up further to provide more detailed information. However, in making changes to quantitative indicators, it should always be considered that this represents the trade-off of interrupting time series.

Indicator D.3.a. Number of grievances and complaints received regarding engagement activities undertaken, participation, information sharing, gender-inclusiveness of participatory events, FPIC processes.

Indicator D.3.b. Percentage of grievances concluded.

Where grievances are recorded, this is not only an indication of something going wrong, but it also presents an opportunity for adaptive management. Where grievances are categorized into different topics, the information is even more meaningful, as it allows for deeper analysis over time.

Current status of the indicator:

Suriname's REDD+ Grievance Redress Mechanism has been designed and will become operational in the course of 2020 and from then on, grievances can be registered, categorized, addressed and trends observed. Up until then, during information sessions with the ITP communities, complaints and grievances are informally shared with the REDD+ PMU. These complaints and grievances can be found in the information session reports. Where complaints were raised during the consultations for the development of the National REDD+ Strategy and the SESA, they were incorporated in the respective outputs, i.e. the National REDD+ Strategy itself, the SESA report and the ESMF, together with measures to address them.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:

This is a cumulative indicator that can be compiled from project-level information. For this type of indicator, which is also used to monitor other safeguards using different complaints categories (see, e.g. B.5), a system will need to be designed that allows the categorization of the complaints, so that number counts can be provided and percentages calculated. In this system it needs to be considered that one complaint may fall under several categories.

Indicator D.4. Description of gender specific provisions included in the ESMF and efforts taken to achieve gender equality.

Current status of the indicator:

The gender analysis that was conducted alongside the development of Suriname's National REDD+ Strategy revealed the need for further gender mainstreaming in REDD+. Therefore, the ESMF includes the following gender specific provisions:

- The Action Matrix that resulted from the SESA process includes a separate priority on the topic (section 4.3, Table 8, page 44): Priority 4: Strengthening of gender inclusive REDD+ implementation, which includes actions on continued gender capacity building, gender literacy education, an increased role of the Bureau Gender Affairs and the development of gender specific processes, such as gender checklists and gender specific budgeting.
- The Matrix also includes an action to incorporate cultural and gender aspects into the community engagement strategy referred to under measure 2.A.3 of the National REDD+ Strategy (see priority 3 of table 8 in the ESMF, page 44)
- The Framework for implementing the Policies and Measures included in the National REDD+ Strategy considers gender in different places:
  - o Project proposals need to include a description on how gender-specific issues are addressed by planned activities and of gender-sensitive approaches as part of stakeholder consultation before, during and subsequent to project implementation and information disclosure, using gender checklists adjusted to the context of Suriname. They should also include information on gender-specific budget allocation. (ESMF section 5.1, pages 48/49)
  - o Where a social assessment has to be conducted to feed into an Indigenous and Tribal Peoples' Plan, it should be done in a gender-sensitive manner. (ESMF section 5.4, page 53)
  - o Where a Resettlement Plan is required, it needs to consider gender equality. (ESMF section 5.7, page 56)
  - o Where REDD+ implementing (sub-) projects aim to create income opportunities, the issues of gender and income equality need to be addressed in the proposal and during implementation. (ESMF section 5.9, page 57)

In order to prepare for implementation of the ESMF provisions, in the Readiness phase, REDD+ PMU organized training sessions on various topics in close collaboration with the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism for men and women in the interior and coastal area of Suriname. The purpose of the trainings was capacity building and empowerment of men and women in e.g. entrepreneurship. Different communities received empowerment and participated in decisions making, which was done in collaboration with the Ministry of Regional Development. In addition, the REDD+ PMU is further building its capacity on gender through participation in gender related training programs.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:

Reporting on this indicator consists of two parts: a. Information on gender specific provisions from the ESMF and b. information on how projects try and achieve gender equality. The first is already available and will remain the same unless the ESMF gets updated. The second could be extracted from project-level information and could be a brief summary of efforts made at project-level.

Indicator D.5. Gender tools developed as requested in ESMF, including check-lists, surveys and analyses: yes/no/pending; if yes: percentage of REDD+ projects that have used gender tools and include gender-specific budget.

Current status of the indicator:

The foundation for this indicator is the recommendation from the ESMF's Action Matrix under priority 4: Strengthening of gender inclusive REDD+ implementation recommends to "Develop gender tools, such as checklists, surveys and analyses and incorporate these into common procedures, e.g. (sub-) project proposal revision." The indicator will monitor the implementation of this recommendation from the ESMF.

In order to prepare for this, the REDD+ PMU is broadening its knowledge in gender tools and formats. Among the gender tools that will likely be used in future are the Moser Gender Analysis Framework[52] and Social Relations Approach framework of Naila Kabeer[53].

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:

Future reports will include a description of the gender tools that are in use in the implementation and RBP phases of REDD+, in line with the request from the ESMF. The percentage figure will be calculated from accumulated project-level information. Ideally, over time, it would be desirable to also include information on the effects of the different activities fostering gender equality as a means towards achieving gender equity.

Indicator D.6. Provisions included in the ESMF to ensure application of FPIC and percentage (%) of REDD+ projects that demonstrate compliance with FPIC.

Current status of the indicator:

As the SESA process revealed, one of the main concerns of members of the ITP communities was that decisions may be taken that affect them without them knowing or agreeing to them, or without them being consulted in an understandable, inclusive and equitable way. Application of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in line with international standards in advance of implementing projects that can affect ITPs can address these concerns and the ESMF includes provisions to ensure that this happens. This indicator provides a good overview of the measures in place to address this concern.

The ESMF includes several provisions covering FPIC:

- Priority 1 of the action matrix on "Clarification of topics currently unclear and causing mistrust and confusion" recommends, at national level, to agree on an official government position with regards to FPIC, "in line with stakeholder expectations, SESA findings and international commitments" and to develop a communication plan to inform stakeholders accordingly. It is further recommended to develop and implement official guidelines for seeking and obtaining FPIC, in line with UN-REDD Programme (2013) (see section 4.3, table 8, page 41). (It should be noted that 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.)

- Priority 3 of the action matrix on "Institutional and governance strengthening" requests under priority reform area "Coordination and communication" to "Incorporate cultural and gender aspects into the REDD+ community engagement strategy referred to under measure 2.A.3 (of the National REDD+ Strategy), including reference to FPIC (see section 4.3, table 8, page 44)

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[52] Moser, C.O. (1993). Gender Planning and Development: Theory, Practice, and Training. London: Routledge. See short description at http://ingenaes.illinois.edu/wp-content/uploads/ING-Info-Sheet-2016_09-3-Moser-Triple-Role-Framework-Ludgate.pdf.

[53] Kabeer, N. (1994). Reversed Realities: Gender Hierarchies in Development, Verso, 1994. See description at http://blstrumm.weebly.com/uploads/3/7/4/7/3747740/social_relations.pdf.

- Under section 5.1 Proposal preparation it is requested that the topic of FPIC gets covered as part of the description of Stakeholder consultation before, during and subsequent to implementation and information disclosure, including gender-sensitive approaches" (page 49).

- Section 5.2 Screening re-emphasizes that "Provisions regarding FPIC and the applicable grievance redress mechanism (see respective sections in the ESMF) apply to all REDD+ implementing (sub-) projects"

- In section 5.3 Scoping, table 9 on pages 50 and 51 specifies that FPIC applies for category A, B and C projects that are happening in or near ITP areas.

- Section 5.4 Assessment prescribes that a social assessment should include, as needed: (a) an assessment of the potential negative and positive impacts of the project with the affected ITPs' communities based on principles of FPIC; and (b) Based on principles of FPIC and together with affected ITPs' communities, the identification and evaluation of measures necessary to avoid adverse effects or if such measures are not feasible, the identification of measures to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects, and to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits under the project (page 53).

- Section 5.6 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Plan specifies that, where an ITP plan is generated, it needs to include a summary of the results of the FPIC process and a framework for ensuring FPIC during project implementation (page 55).

- The need for FPIC is emphasized in section 5.10 Stakeholder engagement (page 60).

- Section 6 Institutional arrangements and capacity building for ESMF implementation highlights the likely need for capacity building of actors involved in the implementation of the ESMF on different topics, including FPIC.

- The additional screening questions in Annex 1 include specific questions to cover FPIC (Annex 1, table 13, page 75).

Information on percentages of projects applying FPIC would have to be created over time.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:
Apart from the FPIC provisions included in the ESMF, it may be of interest in the future to also report on progress regarding their implementation, e.g. by including the agreed government position on FPIC under REDD+. Once project-level information becomes available, it will be necessary to calculate the percentage of projects that demonstrate compliance with FPIC. Ideally, this would be 100%, unless there are REDD+ projects that are carried out in areas not in or near ITP communities. In line with this, it could be observed whether the indicator should be revised to say: % of REDD+ projects *that involve ITPs* and demonstrate compliance with FPIC.

Indicator D.7. Number of separate meetings held by sex (M/F) and across different age groups to ensure all voices are being heard[54]**.**

Current status of the indicator:

(This indicator is identical to B.2 but was considered of relevance to this safeguard as well.) During the consultation process for the SESA and the National REDD+ Strategy a gender expert was involved and separate meetings were held for women in order to ensure that their voices were also heard, and their input was gathered. Findings suggested that gender-specific issues and concerns are not yet sufficiently considered. Accordingly, recommendations to mainstream gender into REDD+ were incorporated into the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). For example, the ESMF's Action Matrix requests to monitor gender-specific capacity building events, including the participants' W:M ratio.

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[54] It should be noted that age groups may need to be classified according to cultural context, i.e. age groups used in the context of ITP representation may differ from those used in the context of national level stakeholder representation.

In addition, REDD+ project developers are required to include in their project proposal information on stakeholder consultation before, during and subsequent to implementation and information disclosure, including gender-sensitive approaches to consultation, which could produce information from project-level on number of separate meetings held.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:

As a result of incorporating this indicator, measures like organizing separate meetings by sex and across different age groups will be taken and data will be gathered accordingly. As in other cases, this data could be separated between national level-initiated events and project-level initiated events.

Indicator D.8. Ways in which PMU promotes stakeholder engagement in REDD+.

Current status of the indicator:

(This indicator is identical to B.14 but was considered of relevance to this safeguard as well.) This indicator contributes to transparency and legitimacy of REDD+. Early in the Readiness phase, a REDD+ Stakeholder Engagement Strategy was drafted. Annually, a Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Plan is developed, which sets out the objectives, target groups, tools and timeline for the activities to be implemented. The indicator serves to showcase the many channels through which the PMU keeps up information flows to different stakeholder groups.

The PMU is using a variety of communication channels to keep stakeholders informed about progress with REDD+:
- The website www.surinameredd.org, which specifically informs about activities taken as part of REDD+ readiness and any REDD+ relevant news;
- A facebook site to spread relevant REDD+ news via social media: https://www.facebook.com/reddplussuriname;
- Regular REDD+ newsletters;
- Radio programs in tribal languages;
- Regular interaction with the REDD+ Assistants Collective (RAC), which are representatives of the Indigenous and Tribal Communities and communicate back to the local level;
- Video productions;
- Posters for ITP communities and general audience in English, Dutch and Sranan Tongo;
- Brochures and factsheets;
- REDD+ Information sessions at schools; government and business organizations;
- REDD+ awareness and public outreach events in the districts and the ITP communities.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:

Not only is it important that any further communication channels be added to the above list, but it will also have to be kept up to date to reflect only channels that are maintained, rather than a growing list of channels of which several are no longer active.

3.5 Safeguard E

3.5.1 How Suriname interprets the safeguard

Cancun Safeguard (e)

"That actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the actions referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits, taking into account the need for sustainable livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities and their interdependence on forests in most countries, reflected in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as the International Mother Earth Day"

National interpretation:

"That actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests, as defined in Suriname's FREL, and biological diversity, ensuring that REDD+ actions are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of nature as a whole, and especially natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits."

3.5.2 How the safeguard is addressed

The term "forest" is clearly defined in Suriname's PLRs, however, while palm tree plantations and trees planted for agricultural purposes are excluded from this definition, other plantation forest is not (e.g. for pulp and paper). Shifting cultivation is included in the forest definition, as long as it is done in a traditional way.

The Forest Law does not prohibit the conversion of forest but provides for some criteria to convert forest for purposes other than forestry. PLRs do promote or require the identification/mapping and protection of natural forests and biological diversity. The National REDD+ Strategy aims to conserve Suriname's forest by addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in line with the country's agreed Development Plan. Now that the Environmental Law (7 May 2020) is in force, as promoted in the National REDD+ Strategy, an Environmental Impact Assessment will be mandatory for specific activities, including forest concessions for timber harvesting, agriculture and aquaculture projects. The resulting EIA report should include an Environmental Management Plan and the project proponent is obliged to conduct regular monitoring.

Suriname is party to the CBD and the CITES Convention. The term Biodiversity is defined in line with the CBD's definition. Endangered species are regulated through the Game legislation. The Nature Conservation Law promotes research for science-based biodiversity conservation. Several PLRs promote the economic, social and cultural development of natural resources, including the Development Plan (OP), Forest Management Law (FML), and National REDD+ Strategy (NS).

The National REDD+ Strategy specifically addresses the topic of sustainable forest management under Policy line D.2 Promotion of Sustainable Forest Management and the measures included therein.

The full PLR analysis can be consulted for further detail[55].

Relevant PLRs:
- Forest Management Law
- Forest Policy
- Development Plan
- Game Legislation
- Nature Conservation Law
- Environmental Law
- National REDD+ Strategy

Conventions:
- United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES)

3.5.3 How the safeguard is respected at national level

Indicator E.1.a. Area (ha) of land where deforestation and/or degradation (apart from "normal" impact from traditional shifting cultivation) has been detected within and around REDD+ project areas.   **Indicator E.1.b. Degree of disturbance where degradation has been detected (from remote sensing data and field checks).**
Current status of the indicator: Under REDD+, deforestation and/or degradation (apart from "normal" impact from traditional shifting cultivation) should not occur within REDD+ project areas but neither should it occur directly around them, as this could point to a case of small-scale displacement of such activities from within project areas to areas close by. Suriname's NFMS includes elements that gather and analyze remote sensing data, which can be used to demonstrate that no forest is destroyed or degraded (apart from "normal" impact from traditional shifting cultivation) under REDD+ implementation in and around REDD+ project areas.   Since there is no REDD+ project level implementation yet, no information for this indicator is available right now.   **Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:**   This indicator will be calculated from data included in Suriname's National Forest Monitoring System, e.g. using Near Real Time Monitoring data at regular intervals and will be provided by the respective government department. The intervals and communication channels as well as format for the data will have to be agreed between departments. A response mechanism should also be agreed in case the data does show deforestation/degradation within and around REDD+ project areas.
Indicator E.2. Overview of social and environmental benefits created by REDD+ projects.
Current status of the indicator:

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[55] Hausil, F. and Bertzky, M. (2019) Complete analysis of existing Policies, Laws and Regulations of the Republic of Suriname responding to the requirements of the UNFCCC Cancun Safeguards and the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. Available from http://sis.surinameredd.org/media/1058/plrs-analysis.pdf.

REDD+ projects can result in co-benefits alongside the benefit of carbon sequestration/maintenance of carbon stocks. These potential social and environmental co-benefits, such as increased livelihood alternatives and biodiversity conservation, were identified during the SESA process (see Table 1 in section 1.1.4). They are also part of the National REDD+ Strategy and of national Policies, Laws, Regulations and international conventions of which Suriname is signatory.

This is an accumulated indicator that will be calculated from project-level information.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:
This indicator is related to indicator B.9, especially part 2 on number of projects providing different benefits and types of benefits provided. Therefore, similar considerations apply here, and ideally the benefits tracker can be used in the future to extract the information against the indicator. One important source of information at the early stages of the next REDD+ phases could be the REDD+ project proposals as the ESMF in its Framework for implementing PAMs request that project developers include in the project proposals information a) the potential benefits and risks of the planned activities and b) measures to promote benefits and mitigate risks. Later, however, it will be of interest to provide information on actual benefits obtained rather than benefits planned.

Indicator E.3. Description of provisions to reduce environmental risks and promote social and environmental benefits.

Current status of the indicator:

Section 1.1.4 describes the identified risks and benefits from the implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy. Provisions to reduce environmental risks and promote social and environmental benefits are included in the SESA Action Matrix and in the ESMF. The provisions included in the ESMF overall aim to ensure no harm is done to "nature as a whole" rather than forest "only", which is important in the face of the broadening in the wording of the safeguard from "natural forest" to "nature as a whole" as a result of the national safeguards interpretation process.

Suriname's Environmental and Social Management Framework for REDD+, in its entirety, aims to minimize and manage social and environmental risks and promote social and environmental benefits. It does so through two major instruments:

- The Action Matrix: it includes actions derived from the SESA process that engaged about 800 stakeholders, of which more than 600 were representatives of ITP communities. These actions address social and environmental as well as governance issues to create an enabling environment for sustainable REDD+ implementation, such as the re-establishment of trust between key stakeholders, capacity building at national and local level, and gender specific actions, among others.

- The framework for REDD+ project implementation: this framework is closely aligned with the existing NIMOS Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines and describes what needs to be considering in screening, scoping, assessment, review and final decision about REDD+ projects, in order for those to indeed minimize and manage potential remaining risks and promote social and environmental benefits.

In conclusion, the ESMF, and especially the included action matrix and project implementation framework, can be considered a strong shield against potential REDD+ risks and proactive support of social and environmental REDD+ benefits. In addition, the development of a REDD+ specific Grievance Redress Mechanism is underway, which should allow for adaptive management of REDD+ implementation as needed.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:
The instruments designed to reduce environmental risks and promote benefits are new and thus their functioning, i.e. the functioning and effectiveness of EIA, management plans and other provisions that mitigate or reduce identified risks, needs to be monitored. Both monitoring and revisions should be done in close consultation with communities related to REDD+ implementation.

3.6 Safeguard F

3.6.1 How Suriname interprets the safeguard

> **Cancun Safeguard (f)**
>
> *"Actions to address the risks of reversals"*
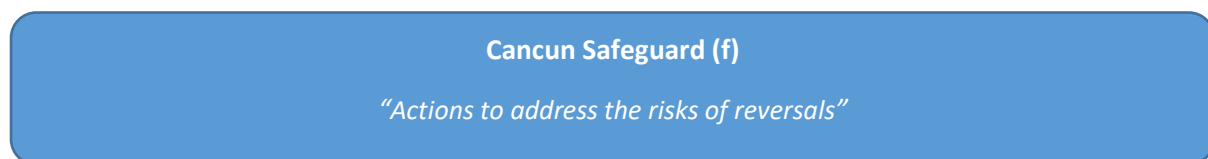
National interpretation:

"Actions to address the risks of reversals, including through, among other actions:

- monitoring (e.g. through implementation of the NFMS), including community monitoring;

- effective law enforcement;

- continuity of incentives for alternative livelihood options and enhancement of living conditions (e.g. education, public health);

- income diversification;

- equitable benefit sharing mechanisms to avoid the capture of benefits by a small elite;

- ensuring the sustainable use of forests and forest resources;

- transparency on different uses of land, including land tenure.*"*

3.6.2 How the safeguard is addressed

The sustainable utilization and conservation of forests and other relevant resources is promoted through several existing PLRs.

The vision of Suriname's National Forest Management System (NFMS) is that "Suriname monitors forest cover changes in the whole country in close collaboration with multiple stakeholders, using modern technologies and local community participation in a system that provides the national and international community with the most updated and reliable information about forest cover, which is used to enforce governance on deforestation, forest degradation, land tenure and land use (changes), to sustainably manage the forest resources while maintaining resilience of forest ecosystems."

By now, Suriname's NFMS is largely operational, including the gathering and analysis of Near-Real-Time Monitoring Data. In addition, the included Sustainable Forest Information System of Suriname (SFISS) allows to trace back every piece of wood that gets cut from its origin to a harbor or sawmill.

The National REDD+ Strategy supports the country's capacities to monitor and regulate forest-based activities under policy line 2.B: Enforcement, control and monitoring. However, monitoring of social impacts of forest programs is not currently mandatory. This could change if the existing EIA procedures became mandatory, as requested by the National REDD+ Strategy.

The full PLR analysis can be consulted for further detail[56].

Relevant PLRs:
- National Forest Policy
- The Code of Practice for the Forest Sector
- The National REDD+ Strategy

3.6.3 How the safeguard is respected at national level

Indicator F.1. Percentage (%) of REDD+ projects addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation on the long term.

Current status of the indicator:

Monitoring reversal is by definition a long-term process. A robust and connected system that demonstrates Suriname can monitor the success of REDD+ projects in reducing reversal will help the country capture REDD+ investment and secure results-based payments. Addressing the actual drivers of deforestation and forest degradation reduces the risk of reversals and is thus paramount to the success of REDD+. The PAMs included in the National REDD+ Strategy and the actions included in the SESA Action Matrix jointly promote that the actual drivers get addressed under REDD+. The additional screening questions for REDD+ projects included in the ESMF also include a question that refers to the possible persistence of drivers despite the planned activities.

This is an accumulated indicator that will be calculated from project-level information.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:
In using the additional screening questions, project developers could be required to provide a more detailed response to the question "Are there drivers of land-use change and forest degradation that are likely to persist despite REDD+ actions?", not only by stating yes or no, but also elaborating on how this risk is mitigated, i.e. what measures are in place to address the actual drivers over time. With this information provided, the accumulated indicator could be calculated. For future improvements it will be explored whether the indicator can be extended to report about the real impacts of the project rather than planned impacts with regards to addressing drivers of deforestation and degradation.

Indicator F.2. Number of REDD+ grievances regarding illegal activities in the forest and unsustainable use of forest resources, unequal benefit sharing, issues around transparency of land tenure.

Where grievances are recorded, this is not only an indication of something going wrong, but it also presents an opportunity for adaptive management. Where grievances are categorized into different topics, the information is even more meaningful, as it allows for deeper analysis over time. It also helps monitor when communities are being affected by external influences that could be related to REDD+ implementation or negatively affect REDD+ implementation and the benefits that communities can receive from them.

Current status of the indicator:
This is an accumulated indicator that will be calculated from project-level information.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:
This is a cumulative indicator that can be compiled from project-level information. For this type of indicator, which is also used to monitor other safeguards using different complaints categories, a system will need to be

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designed that allows the categorization of the complaints, so that number counts can be provided and percentages calculated. In this system it needs to be considered that one complaint may fall under several categories. It is important to analyze which grievances are a result of REDD+ implementation and which a result of external forces risking results obtained through REDD+ implementation and leading to reversals.

Indicator F.3. Description of ESMF provisions to ensure continuity.

It is a common problem in conservation and sustainable development work that activities are successful while the project lasts, however, once a project is finished, activities slow down or even come to a halt and previous habits are being restarted. Under REDD+, this could mean a reversal of efforts to address drivers of deforestation and degradation and thus a restart of destructive activities. Ensuring continuity is thus of great importance, which justifies including an extra indicator on the topic.

Current status of the indicator:
The ESMF includes provisions to ensure continuity in several places:

- The action matrix (section 4.3, page 40, Table 8) in the ESMF includes long-term actions to ensure sustainability of REDD+ at national level, addressing topics such as institutional strengthening and monitoring.

- The framework for implementation of REDD+ at project level requests in section 5.1, page 48 that proposals include a description of long-term ecological, social and financial sustainability of the REDD+ (sub-) project.

- The point is re-emphasized under section 5.9, page 57, in the context of non-permanence.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:
Continuity cannot be monitored at an early stage of implementation. Therefore, the indicator currently covers provisions to ensure continuity. In the future, there may be several opportunities to strengthen this indicator, or include additional indicators on the topic. In a first step, the opportunity to reflect on financial and social mechanisms in the projects to ensure continuity of activities could be explored. This could be presented in a graphic or pie chart indicating e.g. capacity training, community groups etc. In the beginning this information can be taken from the project document and later from progress reports or evaluation reports. In a second step, it could be explored how continuity can be measured beyond the lifetime of REDD+ projects.

3.7 Safeguard G

3.7.1 How Suriname interprets the safeguard

> **Cancun Safeguard (g)**
>
> *"Actions to reduce displacement of emissions"*

National interpretation:

"Actions to reduce displacement of emissions, including through, among other actions:

- monitoring (e.g. through implementation of the NFMS), including community monitoring;

- effective law enforcement;

- continuity of incentives for alternative livelihood options and enhancement of living conditions (e.g. education, public health);

- income diversification;

- equitable benefit sharing mechanisms to avoid the capture of benefits by a small elite;

- ensuring the sustainable use of forests and forest resources;

- design and implement REDD+ Policies and Measures to address the drivers of deforestation;

- transparency on different uses of land, including land tenure."

3.7.2 How the safeguard is addressed

The sustainable utilization and conservation of forests and other relevant resources is promoted through several existing PLRs.

The vision of Suriname's National Forest Management System (NFMS) is that "Suriname monitors forest cover changes in the whole country in close collaboration with multiple stakeholders, using modern technologies and local community participation in a system that provides the national and international community with the most updated and reliable information about forest cover, which is used to enforce governance on deforestation, forest degradation, land tenure and land use (changes), to sustainably manage the forest resources while maintaining resilience of forest ecosystems."

By now, Suriname's NFMS is largely operational, including the gathering and analysis of Near-Real-Time Monitoring Data. In addition, the included Sustainable Forest Information System of Suriname (SFISS) allows to trace back every piece of wood that gets cut from its origin to a harbor or sawmill.

The National REDD+ Strategy supports the country's capacities to monitor and regulate forest-based activities under policy line 2.B: Enforcement, control and monitoring. However, monitoring of social impacts of forest programs is not currently mandatory. This could change if the existing EIA procedures became mandatory, as requested by the National REDD+ Strategy.

The full PLR analysis can be consulted for further detail[57].

Relevant PLRs:
- National Forest Policy
- The Code of Practice for the Forest Sector
- The National REDD+ Strategy

3.7.3 How the safeguard is respected at national level

Indicator G.1. Percentage (%) of REDD+ projects addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

Current status of the indicator:

If drivers of deforestation are not addressed and REDD+ projects are implemented without consideration of the national context the risk of displacement is higher. Therefore, designing REDD+ projects to directly address the drivers of deforestation will reduce the risk of displacement. The PAMs included in the National REDD+ Strategy and the actions included in the SESA Action Matrix jointly promote that the actual drivers get addressed under REDD+. The additional screening questions for REDD+ projects included in the ESMF also include a question that refers to the possible persistence of drivers despite the planned activities.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:
Ideally, this indicator will always be 100%. In this way, it can be understood as a "warning system" to double-check in case the figure is below 100% what kinds of projects are in place that do not address drivers. In addition, over time, it will become increasingly important to rely on the NFMS to monitor the situation within and around the areas where REDD+ projects are being implemented to help "update" the conclusions from the drivers of deforestation study and assess the effectiveness of implementation.

Indicator G.2. Description of monitoring conducted to track displacement (including community monitoring if applicable).

Displacement of deforestation or forest degradation can happen on a small scale from one place to another close by, but it can equally happen from one place to another place far away, or even across national boundaries. National Forest Monitoring Systems cannot extend into neighboring countries, however, within their own boundaries, countries can apply their NFMS at national scale to monitor whether the reduction of destructive forest-based activities in one place leads to destructive activities in another. Providing a description of monitoring conducted to track such displacement adds to overall transparency and accountability regarding REDD+ implementation. The involvement of communities in the monitoring process is a strong message coming out of the SESA process and is part of the National REDD+ Strategy.

Current status of the indicator:
Within the National Development Plan 2017-2021 there are already planned activities that will cause deforestation. Within the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) any additional deforestation can be traced. Communities are also involved in reporting alerts regarding deforestation activities to the NFMS unit.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:
In addition to the effectiveness of the NFMS implementation, it will be important to also follow up on the incorporation and effectiveness of community monitoring, which, as described in the National REDD+

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[57] Hausil, F. and Bertzky, M. (2019) Complete analysis of existing Policies, Laws and Regulations of the Republic of Suriname responding to the requirements of the UNFCCC Cancun Safeguards and the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. Available from http://sis.surinameredd.org/media/1058/plrs-analysis.pdf.

Strategy, could be part not only of the NFMS but also of the SIS. For future reporting, the indicator could be further strengthened by adding a sub-indicator on volume of wood and wood-products that get imported into the country: where deforestation and forest degradation in the country decreases substantially but at the same time the volume of imported wood and wood products increases, this may point at displacement of destructive activities across national boundaries.

Indicator G.3. Area (ha) of forest lost or degraded at national level and not in line with activities included in the National Development Plan.

This indicator helps assess deforestation happening outside what is "normal" or within a current or existing trend both in terms of extension and location. Although on its own not sufficient to identify displacement from REDD+ implementation, it is an important tool to identify potential areas of trouble in which to conduct further analysis.

Current status of the indicator:
The NFMS is currently producing annual deforestation maps and bi-annual Post-deforestation Land Use Land Cover maps. The NFMS is also monitoring Near Real Time forest degradation due to unplanned logging. In addition, SBB is exploring ways to also detect and monitor degradation due to other human activities in the future. From this data, the number of hectares as requested in the indicator can be calculated and a trend will become visible over time.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:
Follow up with the reporting on degradation from human activities not related to unplanned logging that SBB is exploring. From this data, the number of hectares as requested in the indicator can be calculated and a trend will become visible over time.

Indicator G.4.a. Number of REDD+ implementing (sub-) projects that have identified the risk of displacement; and

Indicator G.4.b. Percentage of those projects that are addressing the risk through adequate mitigation measures.

This indicator complements the previous ones under this safeguard. This one specifically looks at projects that have identified the risk of displacement to double-check that they have adequate measures planned to mitigate this risk.

Current status of the indicator:
This is an accumulated indicator. Information would become available from ESMF implementation.

Considerations for future reporting on the indicator:
In the future, in addition to the identification of projects that have identified and reacted to displacement or elements that might lead to displacement, it is important to use the NFMS to monitor the results of actions taken by projects. It will be explored whether an additional indicator can be included to reflect actual impact rather than "only" planned impact.

3.8   Summary of information available at project scale

As a complement to information available on national scale REDD+ implementation, Suriname's SIS will also provide summarized information on how the safeguards are addressed in the context of project-scale implementation of REDD+. While no such information exists yet, this section will start to fill in future SOI, in line with the start of REDD+ project implementation at local level. The subsequent table (Table 4) presents the project-level information that will become available over time.

Table 4: Project-level information that will become available over time

Topic and corresponding safeguards		Description at project scale
Project alignment with programmes, conventions and agreements	a	**Project A** **Project B** …
Land tenure situation	b, c, f	**Project A** **Project B** …
Engagement of stakeholders in project planning and implementation, in conformity with their customs and traditions	b, c, d	**Project A** **Project B** …
Involvement in engagement activities of community organizations and platforms, as well as traditional authorities and knowledgeable working arms of ITPs	d	**Project A** **Project B** …
Incorporation of ITP traditional rules in project planning and implementation	b	**Project A** **Project B** …
Incorporation of traditional knowledge and rights in the project	c	**Project A** **Project B** …

Gender-sensitive and inclusive approaches applied in engagement activities	b, d	**Project A** **Project B** …
Benefits ITPs will receive from the project in line with benefits distribution system	c	**Project A** **Project B** …
How benefits will be shared	b	**Project A** **Project B** …
How FPIC has been obtained applying culturally appropriate principles	c, d	**Project A** **Project B** …
Grievances received by safeguards relevant topic	b, c, d, e, f, g	**Project A** **Project B** …
Environmental risks and mitigation measures identified for the project	e	**Project A** **Project B** …
Top 3 social and top 3 environmental benefits envisaged by the project (non-monetary)	e	**Project A** **Project B** …
Change in natural forest cover and the incidence of	e, f	**Project A**

forest degradation inside the project area since project start/during project runtime		**Project B** …
Persistence of drivers of land-use change and forest degradation despite REDD+ action	f, g	**Project A** **Project B** …
Description of provisions for long-term ecological, social and financial sustainability of the project	f	**Project A** **Project B** …
Description of monitoring efforts	f, g	**Project A** **Project B** …

4 Conclusions

Suriname's first Summary of Information provides an extensive overview of the many ways in which the country is working towards implementing the Cancun Safeguards. The entire process to prepare for the next REDD+ stages has been highly participatory and numerous provisions are in place to ensure that this will continue to be the case. The SOI shows, with safeguard-by-safeguard summaries that an in-depth analysis has been undertaken to assess the extent to which the safeguards are addressed by existing Policies, Laws and Regulations. It justifies and explains the indicators that have been chosen to reflect upon the extent to which safeguards are respected, their current status and considerations for future reporting. Apart from the national level safeguards information, Suriname decided to walk the extra mile and include project-level information on safeguards adherence in the future.

Based on the information currently available for each safeguard, the following conclusions can be drawn:

Safeguard A: Alignment with legislation and treaties

The provisions of safeguard A were addressed and respected through the process for the development of the National REDD+ Strategy and the ESMF, which constitutes a 'how-to manual' for the implementation of the actions listed in the strategy. In the process for the drafting of these documents, attention was paid to the objectives of national forest and rural development programs. A matrix was developed to map those PLRs and international agreements that REDD+ could contribute to.

This initial alignment of the National REDD+ Strategy and the ESMF with national forest and rural development programs as well as international agreement should ensure that, as REDD+ moves to the implementation phase, actions on the ground and their results complement and are consistent with those.

Adjustments to the strategy might be required in the future to adapt it to the reality of implementation. Any such adjustments should continue to contemplate complementarity with national forest and rural development programs and international agreements, including any changes that might have been made to those.

Safeguard B: Transparent and effective forest management

A total of fourteen indicators are presented under this safeguard in order to comprehensively cover the topics of relevance, including, e.g., cultural appropriate meetings, gender issues, corruption, transparency of land tenure, awareness raising/training, REDD+ implementation needs, non-governmental actors engaged in REDD+, application of FPIC, number and types of grievances and communication on REDD+ in general and REDD+ benefits specifically.

The combination of indicators provides an overview of efforts made to ensure transparency and work towards effective forest management. Special emphasis is placed on cultural appropriateness, gender equity and communication.

For some indicators, information will only become available when Suriname enters the next phases of REDD+, however, in other cases information already demonstrates a high level of dedication shown during the REDD+ Readiness phase.

In order to gather the data for reporting in future SOIs under this indicator, it will be useful to set up a simple database that allows for quick and simple analysis to calculate the current state of indicators that depend on project-level data, e.g. for grievances falling into different categories. This will also help for reporting under other safeguards under which the number of grievances is used as an indicator.

Safeguard C: Respect for knowledge and rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples

Indicators are mostly about the traditional knowledge, rights and rules of ITPs, as well as the FPIC principles and describe how these have been documented and incorporated in the ESMF. Monitoring of compliance with the Saamaka, Kaliña and Lokono Judgements provides information on progress to respect the international obligations.

The documentation of traditional rights and rules, as well as the development of national legislation on the rights of ITPs, including the FPIC protocol should ensure that the safeguard is addressed and respected.

The legislation has not been approved yet and the timeframe for its adoption is still unclear. In the meantime, the ESMF is the best available tool.

Continuous capacity building of the Ministry of Regional Development should ensure that a record is kept of documented traditional rights, rules and knowledge of ITPs. Having that record will allow for reporting in further detail under this safeguard.

Safeguard D: Participation of rights- and stakeholders

The indicators jointly provide a good overview of how culturally appropriate engagement is promoted, what types of engagement are practiced, how gender issues in participation get addressed and all voices are taken into consideration, how FPIC is ensured and ways in which REDD+ PMU constantly keeps stakeholder engaged and informed.

Even though the current information is mostly on existing provisions and efforts made during the REDD+ Readiness phase, it is obvious that stakeholder engagement is taken very serious by the REDD+ PMU and that preparations are in place to ensure that a high level of engagement is maintained through REDD+ PMU as well as through project implementers.

For some indicators, there is no information available as yet as they have specifically been phrased to apply to the next stages of REDD+.

In order to report at the envisioned level of detail in the future, certain mechanisms will need to be put in place, e.g. a mechanism to keep track of the number of separate meetings held by sex (M/F) and across different age groups to ensure that all voices will be heard.

Safeguard E: Conservation of natural forests

The group of indicators provides a combination of information on potential environmental and social impacts. They include monitoring of both deforestation and forest degradation, and they allow to follow up on benefits as well.

The indicators allow to monitor the state of forests and nature as a whole, in line with the interpretation of the safeguard at national level. They also include monitoring of social benefits. The use of data coming from the NFMS ensures that the information resulting from these indicators will be rigorous and transparent to provide information on how the safeguard is being respected.

Ensuring the promotion of social and environmental benefits of forests might require a consideration of communities' view on the adequacy of benefits and on how these benefits are accessed by community members.

In order to report on the enhancement of social benefits in the future, certain mechanisms will need to be put in place to receive feedback from communities. NIMOS/ REDD+ PMU is in a good position to do so through the widely participatory work done throughout the REDD+ Readiness phase.

Connections between the NFMS and these mechanisms should be considered.

Safeguard F: Manage risk of reversals

The provisions of safeguard F are addressed through several existing PLRs including the National REDD+ Strategy and are further strengthened by the NFMS. The indicators to show the extent in which the safeguard is respected looking at the drivers of deforestation, the amount of grievances related to illegal activities and unsustainable use and provisions to ensure continuity.

The selected indicators comprehensively cover issues of importance to the continuity of REDD+ activities and thereby should help avoid reversals. The assumption is that projects are addressing drivers of deforestation and have mechanisms included that ensure continuity have a low risk of reversals. In addition, grievances in the context of continuity are tracked to allow for adaptive management of the REDD+ activities.

Currently the information is restricted to provisions that help ensure continuity, however this is not yet reflected in tangible project results.

Future improvements can include exploring the opportunities to reflect on financial and social mechanisms in the projects to ensure continuity of activities. In the beginning this information can be taken from the project document and later from progress reports or evaluation reports.

Safeguard G: Reduce displacement of emissions

By covering both the causes of deforestation and monitoring of deforestation and forest degradation the indicators help assess the application and effectives of the strategy and actions. The indicators have also included the participation of communities in monitoring, which is an element of the NFMS and also included in the Action Matrix of the ESMF.

The selected indicators comprehensively cover local, regional and national scales ensuring that potential displacement at different scales is monitored. The strength of the NFMS to follow up deforestation and degradation, combined with the participation of communities to monitor and provide grounded information ensures the strength of these indicators to report on respecting.

The current indicators would not be able to track displacement across national boundaries. It will be explored whether an additional indicator on the volume of imported wood and wood products over time could help add that level of information to the picture.

Continuous involvement and coordination between institutions in charge of REDD+ implementation, community participation and NFMS functioning are key to ensure this set of indicators reflects the extent to which this safeguard is respected.

From the present document it can be concluded that Suriname is well prepared for the next phases of REDD+.

Although the current SOI can only report from the REDD+ Readiness phase, it is already obvious from several indicators that the government is making numerous efforts to demonstrate adherence with the safeguards and is taking this responsibility seriously. Future Summaries of Information will include still more meaningful REDD+-safeguards relevant information, from national as well as project-level.

Glossary[58]

Term	Definition	Source
Safeguards	"A measure taken to protect someone or something or to prevent something undesirable" (i.e. do no harm). They have wide remit and can apply to a project, set of projects or more widely to programmes as well as act as policies. In the REDD+ context, the Cancun Safeguards also explicitly seek to enhance environmental and social benefits (i.e. do good).	Oxford Dictionary[59]
Addressing safeguards	Ensuring that a coherent body of policies, laws, regulations (PLRs), and associated institutional arrangements, are in place to deal with the potential benefits and risks associated with REDD+ actions, and in doing so, enabling the application of the Cancun safeguards in the country context and to meet country safeguard goals.	Adapted from: UN-REDD Programme Framework for Supporting the Development of Country Approaches to Safeguards[60] and UN-REDD Programme Benefits and Risk Tool (BeRT) v2: User Guide[61]
Respecting safeguards	Effective application of policies, laws and regulations, through the associated institutional (and individual) arrangements, to ensure they are implemented in practice and affect real and positive outcomes on the ground.	Adapted from: UN-REDD Programme Framework for Supporting the Development of Country Approaches to Safeguards[60] and Meridian paper on REDD+ Safeguards: Practical Considerations for Developing a Summary of Information[62]
Safeguards Information System (SIS)	A system providing information on how all of the Cancun safeguards are addressed and respected throughout the implementation of REDD+ activities. This may consist of a combination of existing systems and sources of information, together with new systems or information to fill gaps as needed. Required as a key piece of national REDD+ architecture (or "Warsaw Framework for REDD+ pillar") under the UNFCCC,	Adapted from: UN-REDD Programme Framework for Supporting the Development of Country Approaches to Safeguards[60]

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[58] The key terms and their definitions included in this glossary have been extracted from the glossary included in https://redd.unfccc.int/uploads/2234_2_sis-nov30__283_29.pdf

[59] See http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/safeguard

[60] See http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&view=document&alias=10177-unredd-framework-for-country-approaches-to-safeguards-10177&category_slug=safeguards-coordination-group-2606&Itemid=134

[61] See http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&view=document&alias=14017-un-redd-programme-bert-user-s-guide-english-14017&category_slug=un-redd-programme-bert-english-3599&Itemid=134

[62] See http://www.merid.org/reddsafeguards

	as well as eligibility for REDD+ results-based payments.	
Summary of Information (SOI)	A UNFCCC requirement to obtain REDD+ results-based payments, the summary of information is the means by which REDD+ countries will communicate internationally to the UNFCCC how they are addressing and respecting the safeguards throughout REDD+ implementation. It is likely (although not explicitly required by the UNFCCC) to be a product of a national safeguard information system (SIS). The summary of information can be seen as a means through which each developing country tells its "story" of how the safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout the implementation of REDD+ activities, thus increasing transparency. It may also include quantitative and qualitative information drawn from a SIS.	Adapted from: Meridian paper on REDD+ Safeguards: Practical Considerations for Developing a Summary of Information[63] See: UNFCCC Decision 12/CP.17

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[63] See http://www.merid.org/reddsafeguards

Annex 1: Consistency and equivalence between different sets of safeguards

The following tables provide further detail about the consistency between UNFCCC Cancun Safeguards and UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and Policies (Table 5) and about the equivalence between UNFCCC, FCPF and GCF requirements and the UNDP SES (Table 6). Especially Table 6 shows how, by applying UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards and associated procedures, guidance and templates, countries are able to address the safeguard requirements of UNFCCC, FCPF and GCF.

Table 5: Consistency between UNFCCC Cancun Safeguards and UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and Policies

UNFCCC Cancun Safeguards for REDD+	Relevant UNDP Standard and/or Policy
(a) That actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programs and relevant international conventions and agreements;	- UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure - Overarching Policy and Principles, paras. 3 and 13, pp. 6 and 9, SES - Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, in particular paras. 3 and 22, pp. 13 and 19, SES - Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples, para. 4, p. 37, and para. 12, p. 29, SES - Quality Assurance Standards: Relevant; and Sustainability and National Ownership
(b) Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty;	- UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure - Overarching Policy and Principles, para 3, p. 6, SES - Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, in particular, para 17, p. 17, SES - UNDP Information disclosure policy
(c) Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;	- UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure - Principle 1: Human Rights, in particular, paras 13-16, p. 9, SES - Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, in particular para 2, p. 13 and para. 22, p. 19, SES - Standard 4: Cultural Heritage, SES - Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement, SES - Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples, see Objectives, and in particular paras 4-14, pp. 37-41, SES - Stakeholder Engagement and Response Mechanisms, in particular para 16, p. 52, SES - Quality Assurance Standards: Relevant; and Sustainability and National Ownership

(d) The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, in the actions referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of this decision;	● UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure ● Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, paras. 8, 9, and 14, pp. 16, 38-39 ● Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples, paras. 8 and 9, pp. 38-39, SES ● Stakeholder Engagement and Response Mechanisms, SES ● Access to Information, SES
(e) Actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that actions referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits;	● UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure ● Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, in particular, para 17, p. 17, SES
(f) Actions to address the risks of reversal;	● Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability ● UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure ● Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management ● Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation
(g) Actions to reduce displacement of emissions.	● Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability ● UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure ● Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management ● Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

Table 6: Equivalence between UNFCCC, FCPF and GCF requirements and the UNDP SES

UNFCCC safeguard requirement	UNDP SES equivalence
Requirement 1: Implement REDD+ activities in a manner consistent with the Cancun safeguards	UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) address all key aspects of the Cancun Safeguards (see Annex 1)
Requirement 2: Establish a system to provide information on how the Cancun safeguards are being addressed and respected	UNDP's support to countries to meet this requirement is guided by the UN-REDD Technical Resource: REDD+ Safeguards Information Systems: Practical Design Considerations

Requirement 3: Provide a summary of information on how the Cancun safeguards are being addressed and respected	UNDP's support to countries to meet this requirement is guided by the UN-REDD Info Brief: Summaries of Information: How to demonstrate REDD+ safeguards are being addressed and respected. This Legal Matrix provides a model framework for countries to address this UNFCCC requirement.
FCPF safeguard requirement	**UNDP SES equivalence**
Requirement 1: Delivery Partner's Safeguards	In the process to become an FCPF Delivery Partner, UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards were recognized as 'substantially equivalent' to the World Bank's.
Requirement 2: Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)	UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) Template address all FCPF SESA/ESMF requirements.
Requirement 3: FCPF/UN-REDD Programme Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement	UNDP's SES Policy and Guidance on Stakeholder Engagement address all key requirements outlined in the FCPF/UNREDD SE Guidelines, and more.
Requirement 4: FCPF/UN-REDD Programme Guidance on Grievance Mechanisms	UNDP's SES Policy and Guidance on Grievance Mechanisms address all key requirements outlined in the FCPF/UNREDD Guidance on GRMs, and more.
Requirement 5: UN-REDD Programme Guidelines on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)	UNDP's Standard and Guidance on Indigenous Peoples, and Policy on Stakeholder Engagement address all requirements outlined in the UN-REDD Guidelines on FPIC.
GCF safeguard requirement	**UNDP SES equivalence**
Requirement 1: Accredited Entities' Safeguard Policies	In the process of obtaining accreditation by the GCF, UNDP's SES were recognized as consistent with the GCF safeguard policies (IFC Performance Standards).
Requirement 2: Identification of Social and Environmental Risks and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)	UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) Template address all GCF-related requirements.
Requirement 3: Gender Policy, incl. submission of a Gender Action Plan	UNDP's Policy and Guidance on Gender address all key requirements of the GCF Gender Policy
Requirement 4: Indigenous Peoples Policy	UNDP's Policy and Guidance on IPs address all key requirements of the GCF IP Policy
Requirement 5: Retroactive Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) [only for REDD+ RBP proposals]	The Legal Matrix addresses all key requirements of the GCF ESA requirement

Annex 2: Existing information systems of potential relevance to Suriname's SIS

Table 7: Information presented on the Gonini portal and its sources of production/provision

	Information presented	Produced/provided by
Base layers	Boundaries	Management Institute GLIS (MI-GLIS)
	Provinces	Management Institute GLIS (MI-GLIS)
	Hydrography	SBB (based on Landsat)
	Infrastructure	Management Institute GLIS (MI-GLIS) in cooperation with SBB
	Villages	Ministry of Regional Development (RO) and Ministry of Spatial Planning, Land and Forest Management (RGB) using data from the Central Bureau of Aerial Mapping (CBL), satellite imagery and field expertise.
LULC	Forest Cover Map 2000	Forest Cover Monitoring Unit of SBB using Landsat Imagery
	Deforestation 2000 – 2017	Forest Cover Monitoring Unit with support of the ACTO-project "Monitoring the forest cover in the Amazon region" using Landsat images and the following software: TerraAmazon, PostGreSQL, QGIS for the years 2009, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017.
	Land Use Land Cover map after deforestation 2000 - 2015	Large number of stakeholders, including MI-GLIS, SBB, RO, RGB, ACTO, CELOS and others.
	Gold mining (2001, 2008, 2014, 2015)	Regional collaborative research project done by a team from Suriname (SBB), Guyana (GFC), Amapá (Secretaria de Estado do Meio Ambiente - SEMA) and French Guiana (ONF) with co-financing of WWF Guianas within the framework of the REDD+ for the Guiana Shield.
Forestry layers	Concessions	Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB), Ministry of Spatial Planning, Land and Forest Management (RGB), Central Office for Aerial Mapping (CBL)
	Certified concessions	FSC
	Active requests	SBB
	Production 2016 (m3)	SBB
	Production 2017 (m3)	SBB
	Production per region 2016 (m3)	?
	Sawmills	Department of economic services of the Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB)
	Closed cutting units (June 2018)	?
	SBB Checkpoints	SBB
Raster	Hillshade	SBB
	Vegetation map 2010	Min RGB, Conservation International/KFW project "Avoided deforestation through consolidation and creation of protected areas and forest carbon financing mechanisms in

		the Guiana region". The map was created by SarVision based on ALOS PALSAR Images.
	Topography	SBB and Min RGB, derived from the SRTM Shuttle Radar Topography Mission
	Mangrove – maps and plots	Giri C., Ochieng E., Tieszen L.L., Zhu Z., Singh A., Loveland T., Masek J. and Duke (2011) Status and distribution of mangrove forests of the world using earth observation satellite data. Global Ecology and Biogeography, (Global Ecol. Biogeogr.) (2011) 20, 154–159. "GCCA+ Suriname Adaptation Project - Setting up a mangrove biodiversity Monitoring System" report compiled by SBB in November 2019 with the contributions of SBB, BBS, CELOS, NB and NZCS.
	RAC villages	NIMOS, SBB
ITP Monitoring	Brownsweg – Land cover	P3DM map developed by community of Brownsweg, WWF and Triped
	Brownsweg – Points of interest	P3DM map developed by community of Brownsweg, WWF and Triped
	Brownsweg – Roadway	P3DM map developed by community of Brownsweg, WWF and Triped
	Brownsweg – Old Railroad	P3DM map developed by community of Brownsweg, WWF and Triped
	Brownsweg – Walking trail	P3DM map developed by community of Brownsweg, WWF and Triped
	Brownsweg - Creeks	P3DM map developed by community of Brownsweg, WWF and Triped
	Brownsweg – Original course Suriname river	P3DM map developed by community of Brownsweg, WWF and Triped
Others	Protected Areas	Nature Division of the Government of Suriname
	Inventory Plots	Min RGB, SBB, Conservation International, Tropenbos International Suriname, ACT, CELOS, WWF, Universiteit Utrecht, ANRICA
	LBB reserves	?
	WLA stations	Ministry of Public Works
	Land Use Land Cover 2015	SBB, NIMOS with GEF funding

Table 8: Information presented through the Statistical System of Suriname and its sources of provision

Information presented	Institution/Unit
National Accounts, Price Indices, Labour Market Indicators, Merchandise Trade Statistics, Traffic & Transport Statistics, Population & Housing Censuses, Establishment Censuses, Social-Cultural Statistics, Population Statistics & Projections, Environmental Statistics	General Bureau of Statistics
Vital Statistics	Civil Registration Office
Monetary Statistics, Balance of Payment, Trade in Services	Central Bank

Tourism Statistics	Military Police
Economic Projections, Annual and Multi-annual plans	National Planning Office
Causes of Death Statistics and Epidemiological Data	Bureau for Public Health
Health Statistics	Ministry of Health (Planning Unit)
Government Finance Statistics	Ministry of Finance (various units)
Education Statistics (Enrolment, Schools, Teachers, Pupils, etc.)	Ministry of Education (Research & Planning Section)
Wages, Occupational Injuries, Strikes and other indicators limited to establishments with a Collective Bargaining Agreement, Labour Exchange Statistics, Work Permits Statistics	Ministry of Labour (Statistics Section)
Agricultural Statistics	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (Statistics Section)
Social Statistics (Financial Support, Medical Support, Child Allowance, Old Age Pensions, etc.)	Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing
Crime Statistics, Traffic Accident Statistics, etc.	Ministry of Justice and Police (Police Force)
Government Debt Statistics	Government Debt Management Office

Annex 3: Reporting requirements under selected international instruments and initiatives and their potential relevance to Suriname's SIS

American Convention on Human Rights

The American Convention on Human Rights was adopted in 1969 and came into force in 1978. Suriname is a party since 1987.

The purpose of the Convention is to "consolidate in [the Western] hemisphere and within the framework of democratic institution, a system of personal liberty and social justice based on the respect for the rights of man".[64] Compliance with the convention is overseen by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, both of which are organs of the Organization of American States.

The Convention establishes obligations for its parties to uphold the rights of individuals on a range of issues such as the rights to life, humane treatment, fair trial, or privacy. All rights could conceivably be invoked in relation to the implementation of REDD+, but perhaps more relevant to REDD+ and the respect of Cancun safeguards are the rights of assembly (Art. 15), freedom of association (Art .16), to property (Art. 21), the freedom of movement of residence (Art. 22), the right to participate in Government (Art. 23) and the right to equal protection (Art. 24).

In terms of reporting requirements, the Commission may request the governments of the member states to supply it with information on the measures adopted by them in matters of human rights (Art. 41) and "undertake to provide the Commission with such information as it may request of them as to the manner in which their domestic law ensures the effective application of any provisions of this Convention". The Commission issues yearly reports on the situation with respect to human rights in the states parties to the Convention, as well as country reports on an irregular basis or whenever a particular situation demands it. The latest country report on Suriname dates back to 1985.

In addition, "Parties shall transmit to the Commission a copy of each of the reports and studies that they submit annually to the Executive Committees of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and the Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture".

Any person, group or non-governmental entity may lodge petitions with the Commission to complain about the violation of its rights upheld by the Convention by the State Party, whereupon the Commission may request information from the government of that Party. Since 2010, two reports have been lodged with the Commission and declared admissible.[65]

If a violation of the rights guaranteed by the Convention is found and is not corrected and if no friendly settlement can be found between the plaintiff and the government of the State Party, the Commission may submit the case to the Interamerican Court of Human Rights. The Court will rule the case and may order the State party government to take action to uphold the rights that have been violated

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[64] American Convention on Human Rights, Preamble
[65] One of them turned into a case before the Court and the other one was likely abandoned. Petitions filed before 2010 are unlikely to still be under active consideration.

and/or provide compensation. Enforcement of the Court's order is then monitored, which may require provision of information from the Government on how they comply with the order.

Suriname has no pending case before the Court but currently has four cases in supervision stage whereby the Court is monitoring pending items of compliance with the orders it issued against the government of Suriname. Three of these cases are related to the rights of indigenous and maroon communities and may be directly relevant to demonstrating respect of the Cancun Safeguards.[66]

Two more cases against Suriname have been ruled by the Court and archived for compliance.[67]

> **Potential relevance for Suriname's SIS:** More than provision of information, this means that the government is expected to take action (in the form of reparations, granting of land, monetary compensation… etc.) to comply with the order. So any orders that are pending compliance and regard rights mentioned under the safeguards would indicate a potential failure to fully respect them.
>
> The two court cases could be cited in support of respect of safeguards but they are quite old (1993; 1994).

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)

Treaty adopted in 1966

Entered into for in 1976

Suriname is a party since 1976

Regular reports are submitted to the ECOSOC, which may transmit to the Commission on Human Rights for further study and recommendation[68]. The UN Commission on Human Rights has been replaced by the Human Rights Council, which conducts the Universal Periodic Review (UPR).

The UPR involves a review of the human rights records of all UN Member States. The UPR is a State-driven process, under the auspices of the Human Rights Council, which provides the opportunity for each State to declare what actions they have taken to improve the human rights situations in their countries and to fulfil their human rights obligations. Suriname submitted national reports under the first and second UPR cycles, in 2011 and 2016 respectively[69], and reviewed by the Council including through an interactive dialogue and responses. Upon conclusion of the review process, the Council issued recommendations, some of which were supported and agreed by Suriname.

Of note is the fact that some of the cases ruled by the IACHR and still under monitoring for compliance were raised by the Council and addressed by Suriname: "Concerning the situation of the Saramaka people, the delegation of Suriname reiterated that the implementation of the Moiwana judgment was nearly completed, but that the Court had made a mistake in the judgment to say that the Moiwana was the land of Maroons, when it was in fact the land of indigenous peoples. That was causing a problem. The Saramaka judgment was a different situation. The Government had been holding

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[66] http://www.corteidh.or.cr/cf/jurisprudencia2/casos_en_etapa_de_supervision.cfm?lang=en
[67] Caso Aloeboetoe y otros Vs. Surinam ; Caso Gangaram Panday Vs. Surinam
[68] *Article 16-19 of the Covenant*
[69] https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/SRindex.aspx

discussions with Saramaka tribes, as the demarcation of the land as the Court would prefer might lead to riots and conflict between ethnic groups. Therefore, the fulfilment of the Saramaka judgment needed to wait until an agreement would be reached with the 12 tribes of Saramaka people."[70]

The third UPR cycle started in May 2017 and runs until 2021. The review of Suriname is tentatively scheduled for the 39th session of the Council, to be held in April-May 2021. The deadline for the national report to be presented is February 2020.

> **Potential relevance for Suriname's SIS:** Further research will be needed to understand the periodicity of reporting requirements to ECOSOC and if there has been instances in the past of Suriname indicating "factors and difficulties" in the fulfilment of its obligations under the Covenant, or instances of the ECOSOC decisions on Suriname with regards to the content of such reporting.
>
> Taken the deadline of the next national report it is likely that work to prepare the report will start this year. This could be a relevant source of information for the SIS.

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)

Declaration adopted by the UNGA in 2007 (not legally binding)

Suriname voted in favor of its adoption.

The Declaration does not create new or special rights for indigenous peoples; rather, it elaborates on existing human rights standards and articulates them as they apply to the particular situation of indigenous peoples. As such it can provide a blueprint for the types of rights that should be ensured in REDD+ implementation.

The Declaration only suggests actions that governments may take to uphold the rights of Indigenous Peoples, but is not associated with any dedicated compliance or even review mechanism. Instead, it is expected that existing legally-binding human rights instruments and their associated compliance mechanisms (including the Interamerican Commission and Court on Human Rights, as well as the UN Human Rights Council) would take into account the UNDRIP in the interpretation of their respective foundational texts as they relate to indigenous peoples.

> **Potential relevance for Suriname's SIS:** Since there is no compliance request or review mechanism, it is unlikely that information is generated periodically that could be relevant for Suriname's SIS.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Treaty in existence since 1992

Suriname is a party since 1996

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[70] https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G16/142/35/PDF/G1614235.pdf?OpenElement

The main national instrument to be developed by Parties to the CBD as a means of implementation of the Convention is a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), as per COP Decision UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/IX/8 and UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/2.

In Decision X/2, the CBD defined the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Target 17 provides that Parties should develop, adopt as a policy instrument and commence implementing revised NBSAPs in line with the Strategic Plan.

Suriname submitted a revised NBSAP to the Convention in 2013, covering the period 2013-2016. Therefore, in accordance with CBD COP decisions Suriname should present an extension or revised version of the NBSAP to cover the period 2016-2020.

The second obligation under the CBD is for Parties to provide regular National Reports to the Convention, every four years. The 6th National Report should be submitted by the end of December 2018. Suriname has yet to present its 6th National Report but submitted its 5th National Report to the Convention in March of 2015.

> **Potential relevance for Suriname's SIS:** Suriname's revised version of the NBSAP could be a relevant source of information, as well as the 6th National Report. While their publication is pending, the 5th National Report could be revised to see how it integrates REDD+ aspects.

International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA)

The ITTA is the founding agreement of the International Timber Trade Organization (ITTO), which aims to promote the trade in sustainably sourced tropical timber, mostly through the financing of projects that promote Sustainable Forest Management. The ITTO distinguishes between producer and consumer members. Suriname holds 10 votes (1% of votes) in the International Tropical Timber Council (ITTC), the main decision body of the ITTO.

Reporting requirements under the ITTA pertain to the provision of statistics on "timber, its trade, and activities aimed at achieving sustainable management of timber producing forests"[71]. In case of non-compliance with the provision of statistics by one of its members for two consecutive years, and in the absence of a request for assistance from the member to the ITTO Executive Director or satisfactory explanation, the ITTC "shall take such action as it deems appropriate".[72]

Data on production and trade in tropical timber products is collected through the Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire in partnership with Eurostat, the FAO Forestry Department, and the UNECE Timber Section. The information is compiled and presented in ITTO's *Biennial Review and Assessment of the World Timber Situation.*

Suriname appears to be complying with its reporting requirements under the ITTA, with data on a range of timber products and trade available yearly for the period 1990-2016. Surinamese

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[71] *ITTA Article 3-5*
[72] ITTA Article 4-5

government agencies may be under more specific requirements to ITTO in relation to specific projects to promote Sustainable Forest Management in the country.

> **Potential relevance for Suriname's SIS:** Some of the projects under this agreement may be related to REDD+ implementation through SFM and may have generated relevant information for Suriname's SIS. Further research would be needed to verify this.

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)

The EITI has established a global standard to promote the open and accountable management of oil, gas and mineral resources. The EITI Standard requires the disclosure of information along the extractive industry value chain from the point of extraction, to how revenues make their way through the government, and how they benefit the public. A central concept of EITI disclosure requirements is "beneficial ownership", ensuring that the identity of the real owners of the oil, gas and mining companies operating in EITI countries is publics.

By doing so, the EITI seeks to strengthen public and corporate governance, promote understanding of natural resource management, and provide the data to inform reforms for greater transparency and accountability in the extractives sector.

Key information about the governance of the sector is reported annually by a national multi-stakeholder group, alongside recommendations for improving sector governance. Suriname adhered to the Standard in 2017 and has yet to be evaluated through EITI's validation process to determine its degree of adherence to the Standard. Suriname produced a "beneficial ownership roadmap" in October 2017, with the aim of full disclosure of beneficial ownership information by January 1, 2020.

Oil, gas and mineral resources extraction may be a driver of deforestation and forest degradation in the country, but the global standard established by the EITI makes no mention of forests. Tellingly, the first principle of the standard mentions the potential "negative economic and social impacts" of extractive industries, but nothing about environmental impacts. There may be parallels between the way stakeholders are engaged to gather and channel the information necessary for this process and the SIS, however the reporting requirements' focus seems to be on the identity of owners of public licenses for resource extraction rather than on their standard of conducts with regards to the avoidance and mitigation of environmental impacts.

Not hugely convinced of the relevance of this one for the SIS, what I think it could be interesting for is as a model for the development of benefit-sharing mechanisms and stakeholder participation in that process

> **Potential relevance for Suriname's SIS:** This may not be directly relevant for Suriname's SIS with regards to the information it generates.

Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage

The Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage has been adopted in 2003 and came into force in 2006. Suriname ratified the Convention in 2017.

A complement to the 1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, which concerns monuments and natural sites, the new Convention addresses oral traditions and expressions, including languages as vehicles of cultural heritage; the performing arts; social practices, rituals and festive events; knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe; and traditional craftsmanship.

Parties to the Convention shall take "measures aimed at ensuring the viability of the intangible cultural heritage, including the identification, documentation, research, preservation, protection, promotion, enhancement, transmission, particularly through formal and non-formal education, as well as the revitalization of the various aspects of such heritage."[73] Such measures may be particularly relevant to demonstrate how Suriname addresses and respects Cancun Safeguard C and specifically respect for the knowledge of indigenous peoples, some forms of which may have been listed under the Convention.

Pursuant to Article 29, States Parties shall submit to the Committee, observing the forms and periodicity to be defined by the Committee, reports on the legislative, regulatory and other measures taken for the implementation of this Convention. The Intergovernmental Committee on Intangible Cultural Heritage in Decision 13.COM 8 of November 2018 established a regional cycle of reporting, with countries in Latin America and the Caribbean to report on the implementation of the 2003 Convention and on the status of elements inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by 15 December 2020 for examination by the Committee at its sixteenth session in 2021.

Suriname does not have any items listed under the Convention nor any files submitted and under process.

> **Potential relevance for Suriname's SIS:** The fact that Suriname does not have any items listed or files submitted indicates that this may not be directly relevant for Suriname's SIS with regards to the information it generates.

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[73] Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage Art 3.

Annex 4: Relevant international human rights and environmental/biodiversity agreements ratified by Suriname

Human rights related treaties/declarations ratified by Suriname:

1. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966 (ICCPR), Ratification 1977
2. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966 (ICESCR), Ratification 1977
3. The international Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination 1966 (CERD), Ratification 1984
4. The Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989, Ratification 1993
5. American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man 1948, Ratification 1948
6. American Convention on Human Rights 1969, Ratification 1987
7. Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Ratification 1993

Biodiversity and Environmental Agreements ratified by Suriname:

1. United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Ratification 1996, Focal point: Cabinet of the President
2. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Ratification 2008, Focal point: Cabinet of the President
3. Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention), Ratification 1985, Focal point: ROGB/NB
4. Convention on Nature protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere Ratification 1985, Focal point: ROGB/NB
5. Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES), Ratification 1981, Focal point: RGB/NB
6. The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), Ratification 1977, Focal point: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (Plant Protection/ Quarantine Department)
7. International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA), Ratification 1998, Focal point: ROGB/SBB
8. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Ratification 2000, Focal Point: Cabinet of the President
9. UNESCO World Heritage Convention (WHC), Ratification 1997, Focal point: Ministry Education/Directorate Culture
10. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Ratification 1997, Focal Point: Cabinet of the President; Paris agreement ratified in 2019
11. Minamata Convention, Ratification 2018, Focal Point: Cabinet of the President
12. The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Ratification 1997, Focal Point: Cabinet of the President
13. Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer, Ratification 1997, Focal Point: Cabinet of the President
14. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (Marpol), Ratification 1989, Focal Point: Maritime Authority Suriname (MAS)
15. Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (PIC), Ratification 2000; Focal point: Ministry of Agriculture, Husbandry and Fisheries
16. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, Ratification 2011, Focal Point: Cabinet of the President

17. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Ratification 2011, Focal Point: Cabinet of the President
18. The London Convention on Prevention of Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 1972, Ratification 1980, Focal Point: Cabinet of the President
19. The 1996 Protocol to the London Convention on Prevention of Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 1972, Ratification 2006, Focal Point: Cabinet of the President
20. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), Ratification 1998; Focal Point: Maritime Authority Suriname (MAS)

In addition, in September 2000, leaders from 189 countries (including Suriname) signed the historic Millennium Declaration, in which they committed to achieve a set of eight measurable goals that range from halving extreme poverty and hunger to promoting gender equality and reducing child mortality, by the target date of 2015.

The 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were focused on:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+ 20 Conference) in June 2012, the process started to develop a new set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which will carry on the work of the MDGs beyond 2015. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with their 169 targets, form the core of the 2030 Agenda (see https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/). They balance the economic, social and ecological dimensions of sustainable development, and place the fight against poverty and sustainable development on the same agenda for the first time. The SDGs are to be achieved around the world, and by all UN member states, by 2030. This means that all states, including Suriname, are called upon equally to play their part in finding shared solutions to the world's urgent challenges.

The 17 SDGs are:

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all

9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (noting agreements made by the UNFCCC forum)
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development