



SURINAME READINESS PREPARATION PROPOSAL

PC-14
20 MARCH 2013,
WASHINGTON D.C.



WE ZIJN HET BOS

Suriname country profile



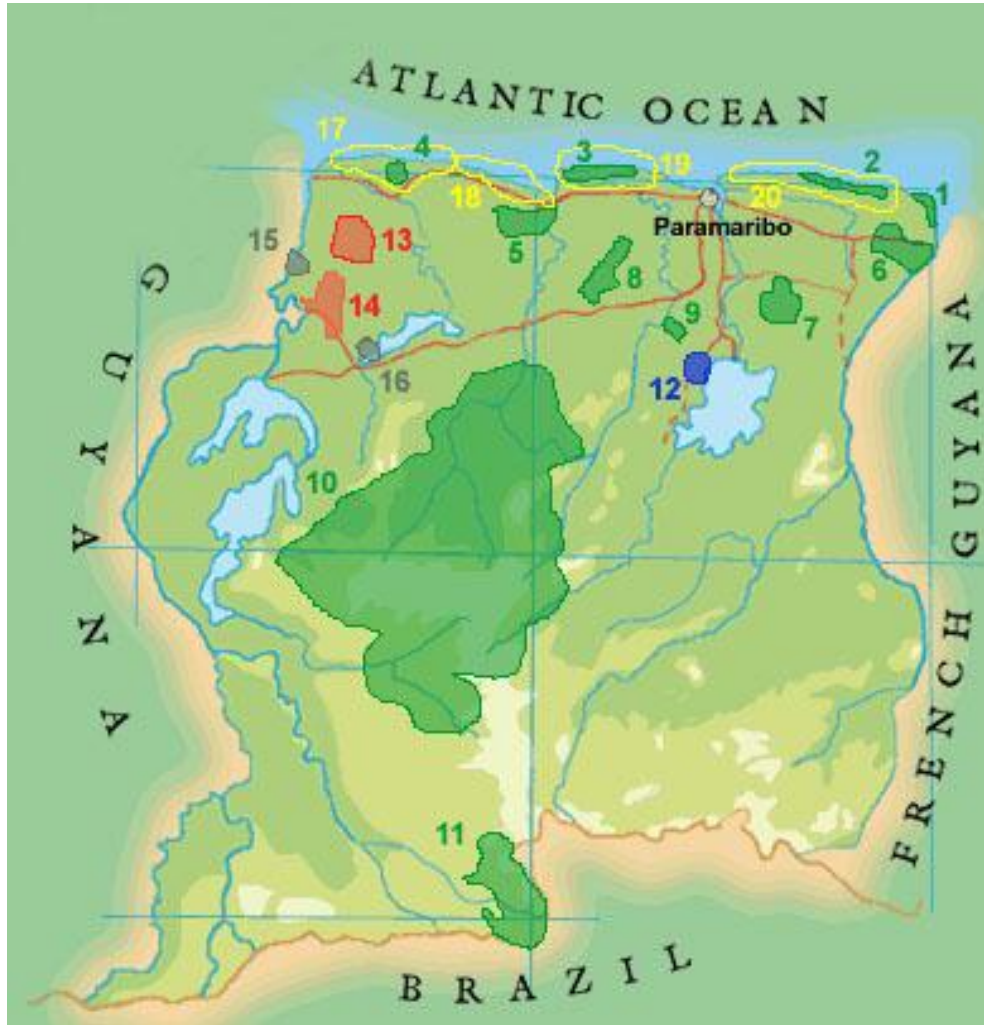
- Area: 16.4 million ha
 - 94.7% forest cover
- Population: 540.000
 - Hindustani, Creole, Javanese, Maroon, Chinese, Indigenous, Lebanese, Caucasian
- Development vision: Poverty reduction and increased economic resiliency through production, export and regional integration



Sustainable Forest Management



Suriname: 94.7% forest cover and 0.02% deforestation;
29.6 ha forest per capita



- SFM as a basis for the forest sector
- Establishment of SBB
- Protected area:
1.6 million ha

Suriname R-PP submissions



| | December 2012 draft submission TAP review | February 2013 formal submission TAP review |
|--------------|--|---|
| Component 1a | Standard Largely Met | Standard Met |
| Component 1b | Standard Largely Met | Standard Met |
| Component 1c | Standard Largely Met | Standard Met |
| Component 2a | Standard Partially Met | Standard Largely Met |
| Component 2b | Standard Partially Met | Standard Met |
| Component 2c | Standard Partially Met | Standard Met |
| Component 2d | Standard Partially Met | Standard Met |
| Component 3 | Standard Largely Met | Standard Met |
| Component 4a | Standard Largely Met | Standard Met |
| Component 4b | Standard Not Met | Standard Met |
| Component 5 | Standard Largely Met | Standard Met |
| Component 6 | Standard Partially Met | Standard Met |

The R-PP finalization process



- REDD+ as a planning tool
- August 2012 – March 2013
 - Suriname REDD+ Project Group (4 PG meetings, inception workshop)
 - Resource Group (contribution to writing)
 - REDD+ assistants (2 training workshops)
 - All stakeholders (2 National Dialogues)
 - Forest dependent communities (4 local dialogues)
 - Sectoral dialogues with VIDS & VSG (6 in total)



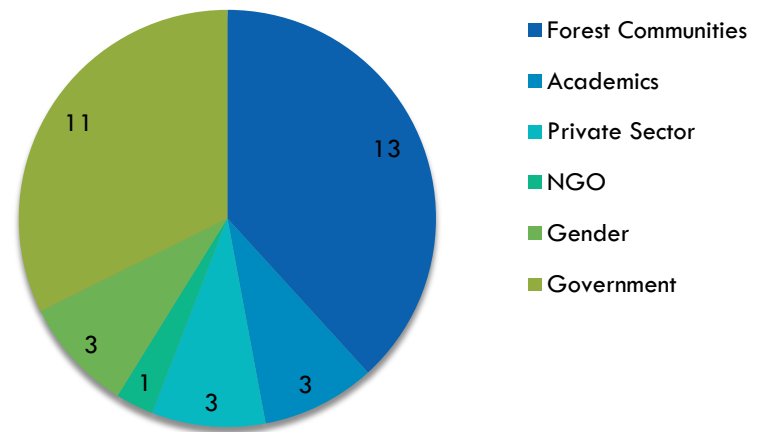
Information sharing and dialogue



- Project Group
 - ▣ Multi-disciplinary expertise
 - ▣ Provide input and guidance

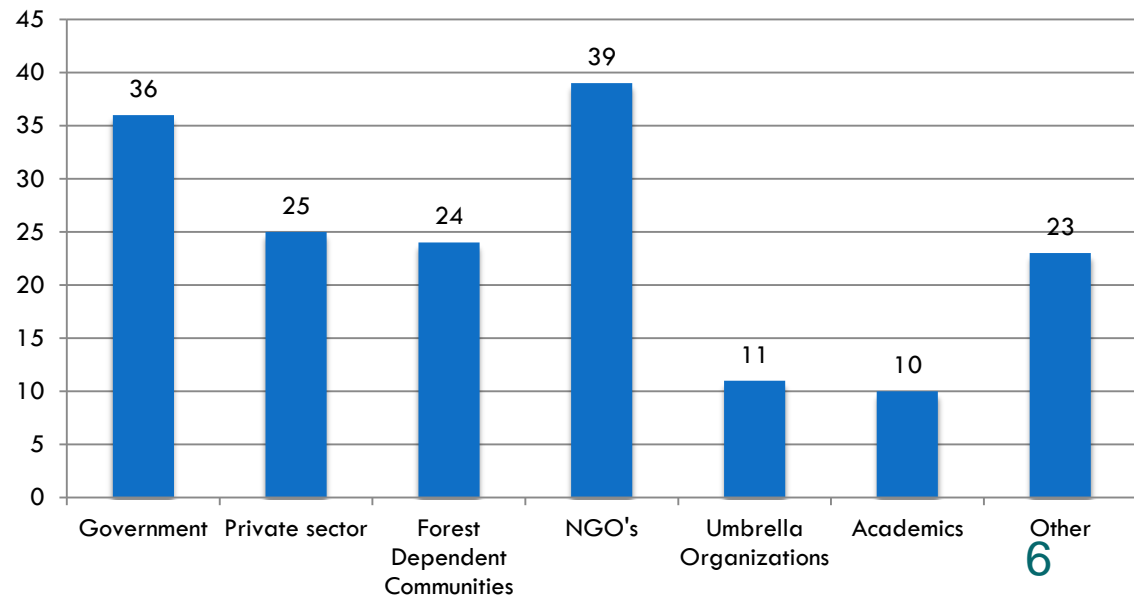


Project Group composition (no. persons)



- Stakeholders
 - ▣ Inform about REDD+
 - ▣ to provide input and Feedback on the R-PP

Stakeholder representation at National Dialogues (no. persons)



Information sharing and dialogue



- Self-selected REDD+ assistants
 - ▣ to facilitate local dialogues
- Issues discussed: Climate change (Effects), REDD+, livelihoods, drivers of deforestation, culturally appropriate ways of consultation and participation, land rights, environmental and social issues, REDD+ strategy options

- Local Dialogues upon invitation
 - ▣ Aluku tribe (Cottica),
 - ▣ Arowak/Caraib tribe (Apoera),
 - ▣ Matawai tribe (Pusugrunu),
 - ▣ Trio tribe (Kwamalasamutu)



Dialogue outcomes



Total of 17 sessions

- General acceptance and support for the vision of REDD+ as a planning tool
- Forest dependent communities stress rights and security issues, but are willing to enter in dialogue
- Further development of strategy and options required
- Need for further consultations on grievance mechanism and benefit sharing



Project outcomes



- Capacity built of REDD+ Project Management Team
- Capacity increased of Project Group
- Communication established with stakeholders, especially forest dependent communities
- Early awareness raised and two-way information sharing among stakeholders in place



Sectoral dialogues - concerns



Suriname's concerns:

- ▣ Saamaka judgement
- ▣ Land rights of FDC
- ▣ Security of traditional lifestyles
- ▣ Threat of possible disadvantages of REDD+ for communities without legal recognition and collective land rights



REDD+ approach in Suriname:

Optimizing collaboration towards national solutions

Project materials



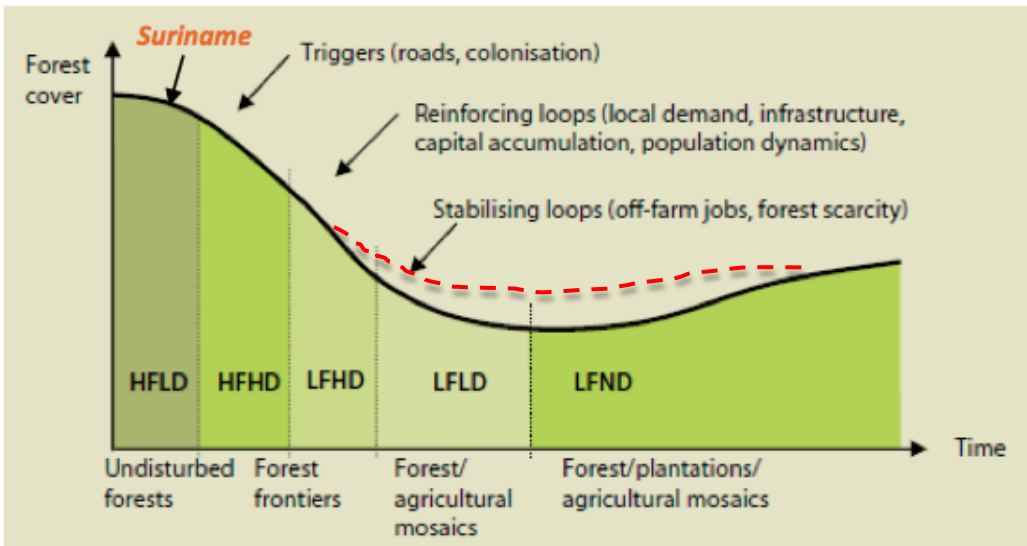
- Background papers on REDD+, dialogue and consultation, FPIC (for stakeholders)
- Multi-lingual awareness materials: flyers, brochures, posters, banners, website
- Dutch translation of draft R-PP and summary



Suriname's R-PP

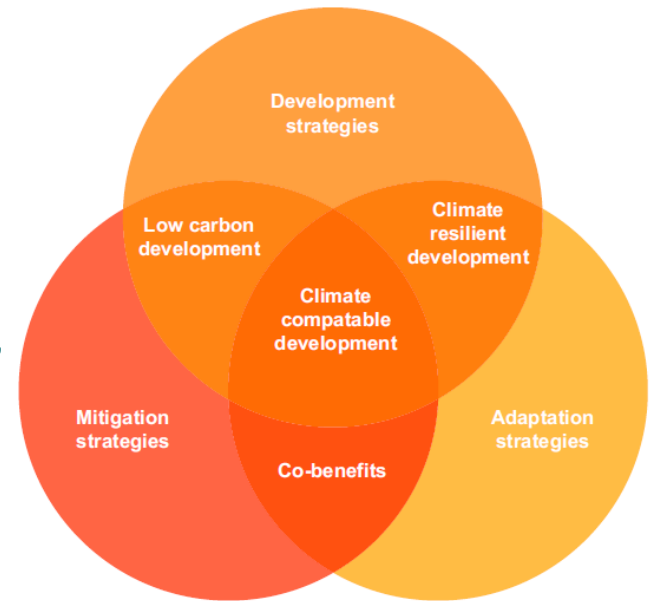


Suriname's REDD+ strategy



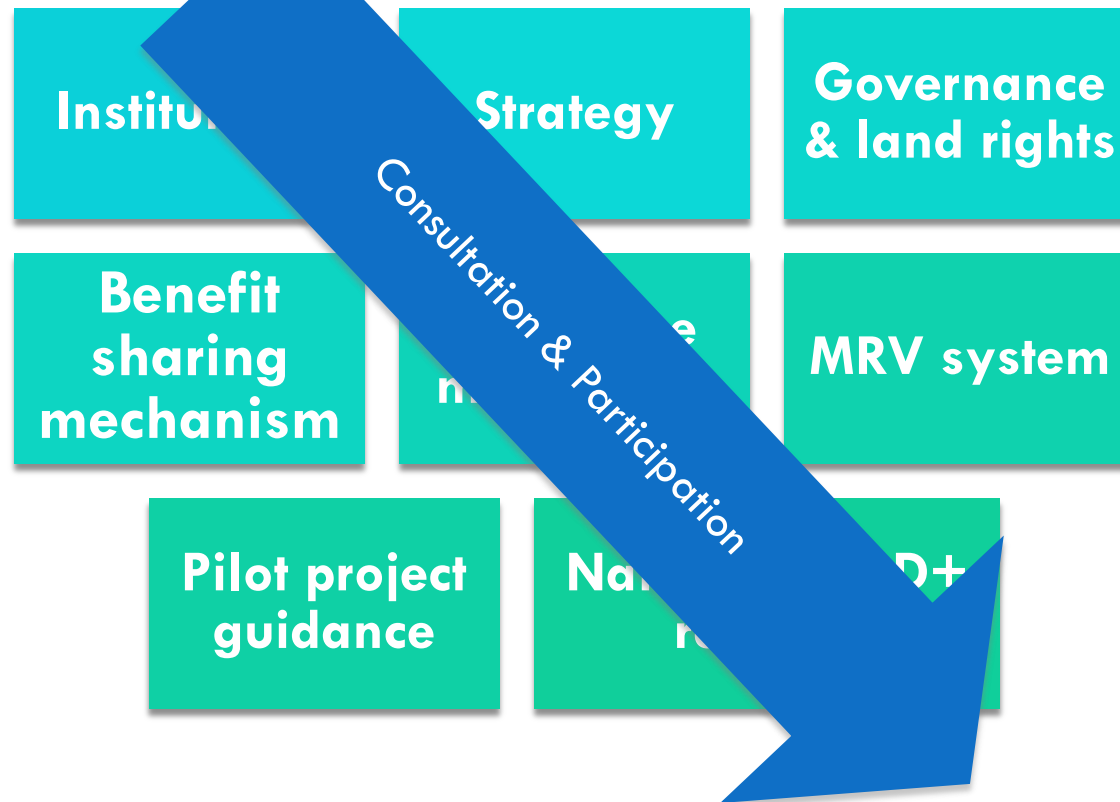
Limiting the growth
ure emissions

Development that balances economic,
social and environmental issues.
REDD+ as a planning tool



Source: adapted from Zadek, 2009, and informal communication with staff from the UK Department for International Development

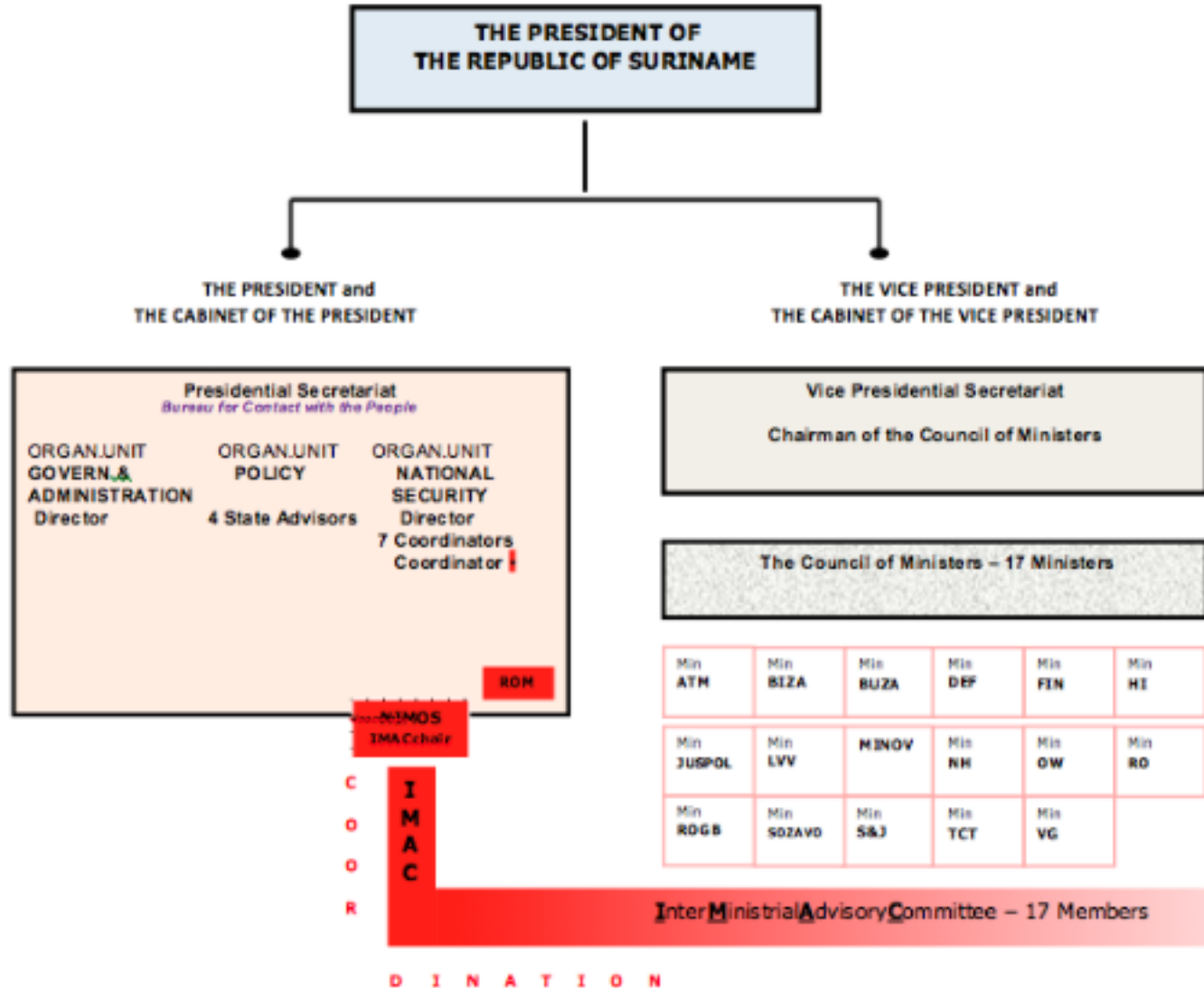
R-PP Implementation framework



Environmental Institutional Arrangements



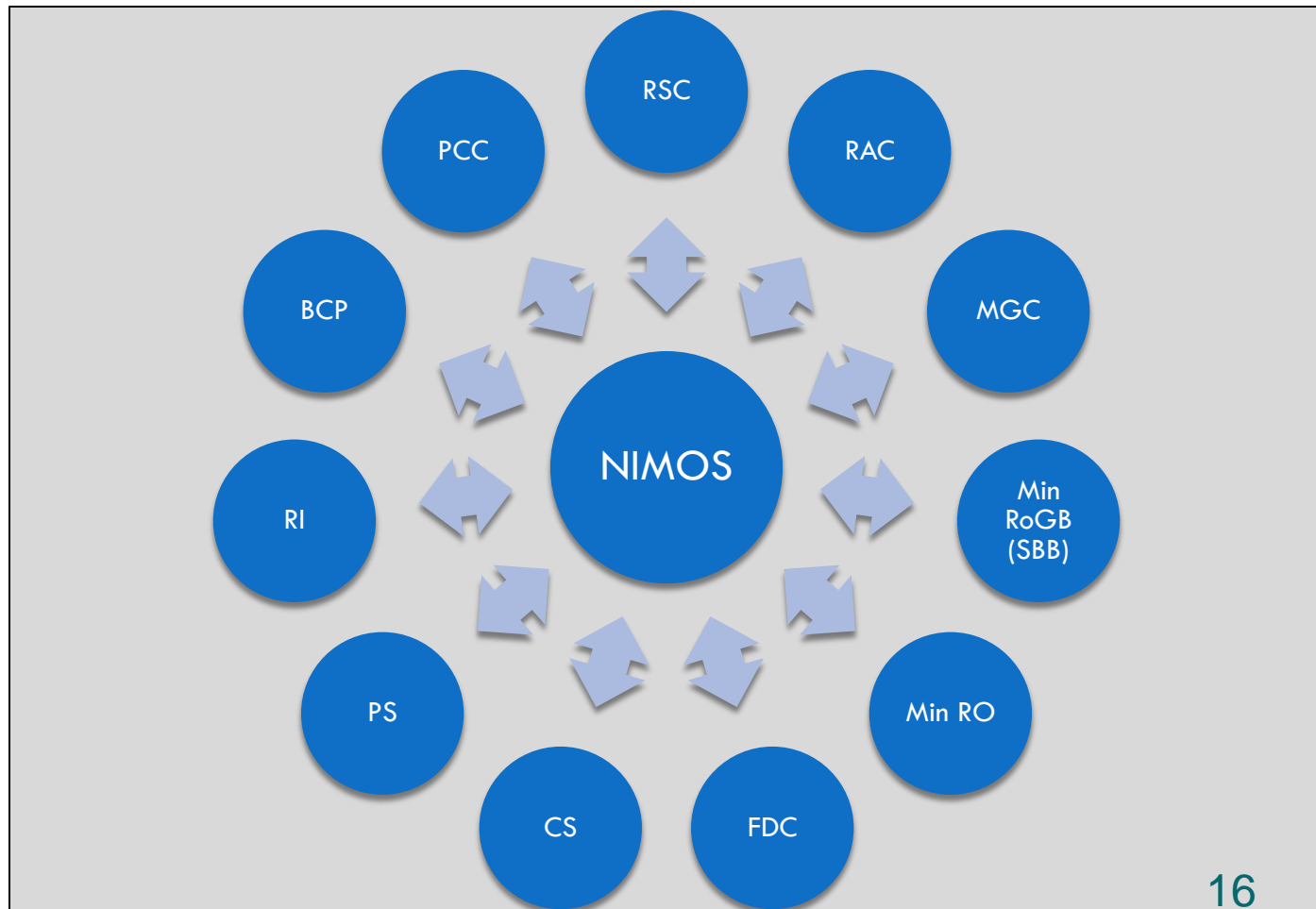
Inter-Ministerial Advisory Committee



REDD+ institutional arrangements



- REDD+ Steering Committee
- REDD+ Assistants Collective
- Major Groups Collective



Consultation and Participation



- Ten tribes, Private sector, Government, Civil society, Academia, NGO's, Umbrella Organizations
- Local-, Sectoral- and National dialogues
- Communication and outreach
- FPIC: Strategy options, Benefit sharing, Grievance mechanism, Community based MRV
- Grievance and redress

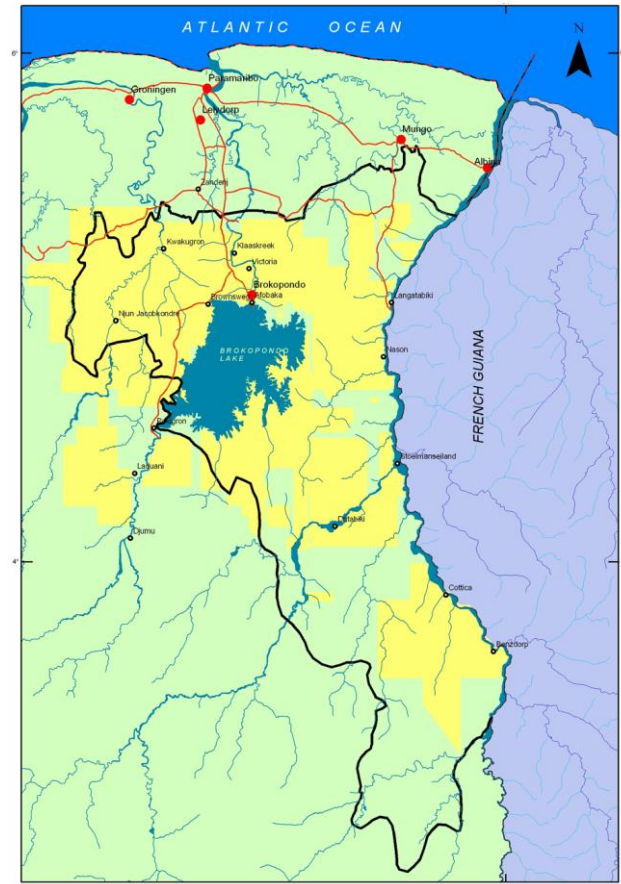


Potential drivers of D&D



Suriname: 94.7% forest cover and 0.02% deforestation;
29.6 ha forest per capita

- Mining
- Timber logging
- Agriculture
- Energy Production
- Infrastructural development
- Housing development



Forest dependent communities are not the major cause of
deforestation and degradation

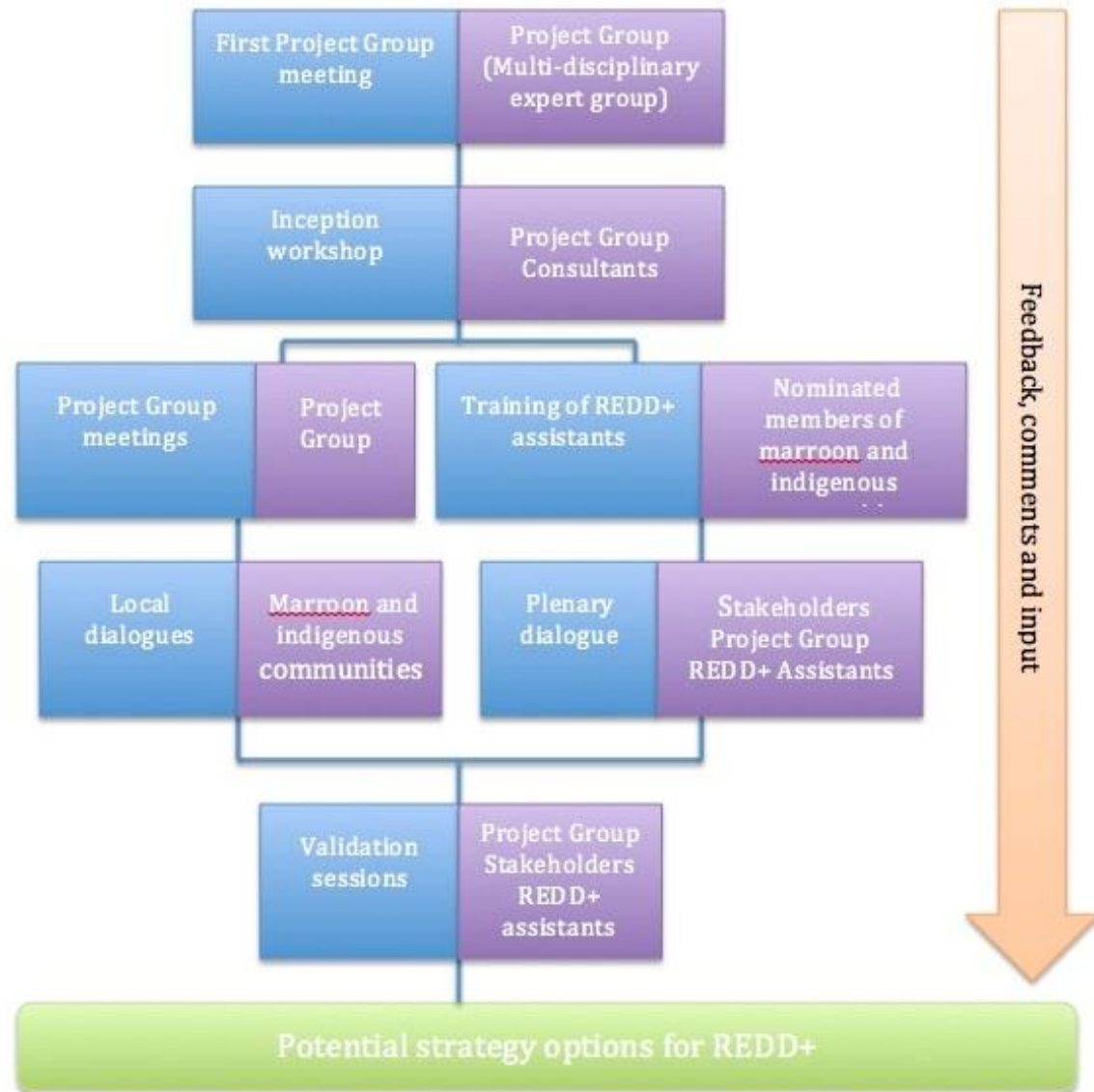
Underlying causes of land use change



- Market forces
 - E.g. increasing gold prices
 - Increased demand for agricultural products
- Regional integration
- Gaps and constraints (e.g.):
 - No integrated concession policy
 - No spatial planning and zoning policy
 - Small capacity for sustainable small-scale gold mining



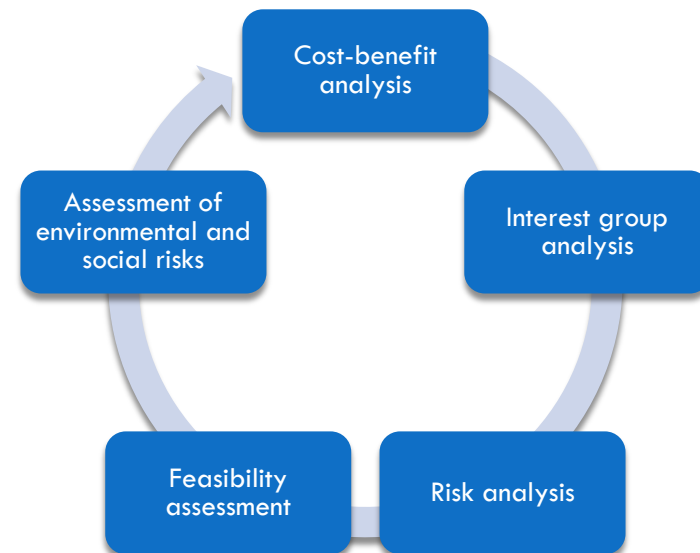
Development of strategy options



Suriname REDD+ strategy options



- Revision of regulations for mining and timber concessions
- Development of spatial planning
- Development of zoning policies around infrastructural projects
- Streamlining concession policy for gold mining and logging
- Promotion of agroforestry
- Protection of surface water resources
- Protection of mangroves



Land rights in Suriname



- Ten different tribes, each with own culture
 - ▣ Demarcation of land
- According to the Constitution all minerals belong to the State and access is only possible through granting of concessions.

| Maroon Tribes of Suriname | Indigenous Tribes of Suriname |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Ndyuka | Arowak |
| Saramaka | Caraib |
| Aluku | Trio |
| Paamaka | Wayana |
| Matawai | |
| Kwinti | |

Land rights in Suriname (2)



- Presidential Decree on land rights (2000)
- Saramakka judgement
- Recent in-country process to date:

Presidential
Decree
(PB/2000)

First
demarcation
map with Trio
(2000)

One-year land
rights
commission
(2006)

90%
demarcation of
living areas
(2009/2010)

Consultations on
land rights
(2010/2011)

National land
rights
negotiation
rounds (2011)



- Design of the SESA will be built on the standard ESIA procedures by NIMOS
 - Based on the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA)
 - Based on the AKWE KON guidelines

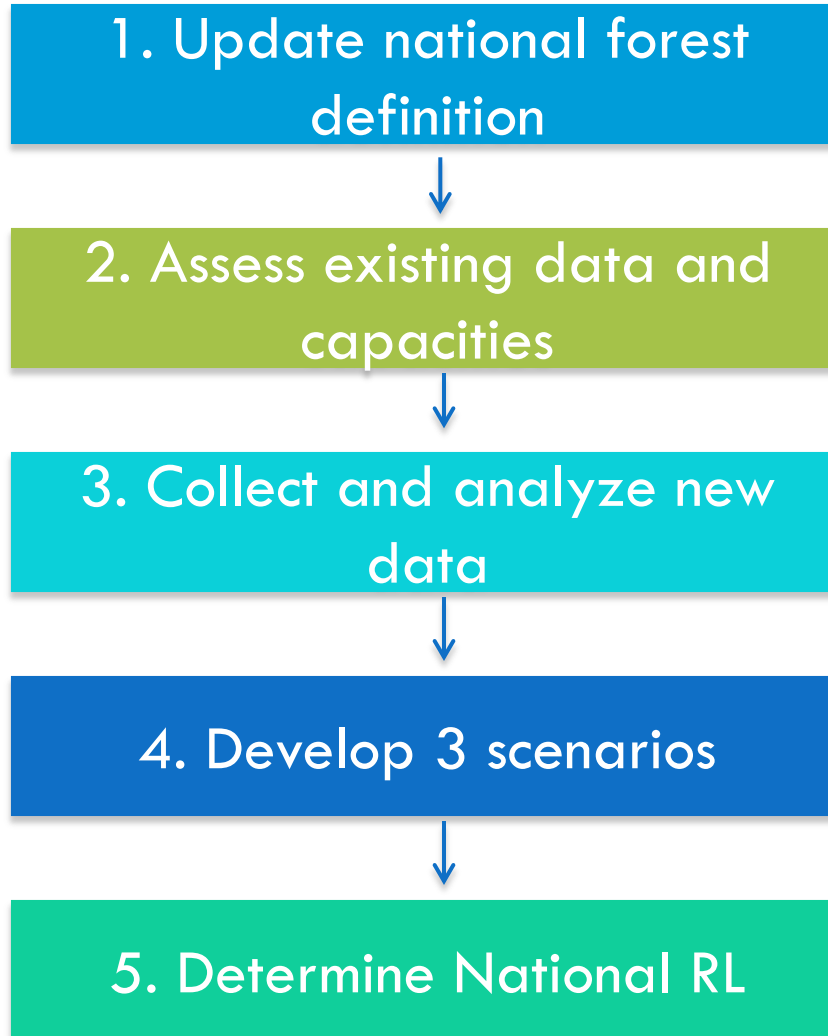
SESA will:

- Identify key environmental and social issues related to REDD+
- Assess capacities of existing institutions
- Conduct a SWOT analysis of REDD+ program activities
- Conduct a cost-Benefit Analysis on SESA outputs

National Forest Reference Level



Suriname will develop a National Forest Reference Level



National Forest Reference Level (2)



- Existing data and projects
 - Different maps (incl. forest cover and historical deforestation)
 - Basic methods for carbon stock measurement
 - National Forest Inventory (pilot) – in cooperation with ANRICA
 - ACTO project on real-time monitoring
 - CI/KfW project on scenario development

National MRV system



- Early focus on coastal plain, gradually towards wall-to-wall MRV
- Institutions: NIMOS, SBB, Forest dependent communities, Ministries of Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Public Works, District Commissioners
- The system will provide data on: carbon, deforestation, forest cover, development and infrastructure, concessions and protected areas



Safeguards and additional benefits



Based on the safeguards in the Cancun Agreements

- Forest biological diversity and ecosystem services
 - E.g. threatened species, forest health
- Socio-economic functions
 - E.g. livelihoods and subsistence
- Productive functions
 - E.g. Reaching development goals
- Governance
 - E.g. SFM, collective land rights

1. Design information system
for monitoring multiple benefits

2. Capacity building

3. Implement information
system (incl. MRV)

R-PP Activity and budget



| Component | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|-----------|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 | Institutional strengthening | | | | | |
| | Information sharing | | | | | |
| | Consultation and Participation process | | | | | |
| 2 | Assessment of deforestation drivers | | | | | |
| | Development of REDD+ strategy and institutional strengthening | | | | | |
| | Social and Environmental Impact Assessment | | | | | |
| 3 | Development of National RL | | | | | |
| | Capacity building | | | | | |
| 4 | System for monitoring carbon | | | | | |
| | System for monitoring additional benefits | | | | | |
| | Capacity Development | | | | | |
| 6 | Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation | | | | | |

Total budget +/- 15.5 million USD

R-PP budget



TABLE 7. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND BUDGET FOR R-PP COMPONENTS

| Component | Sub-component | Estimated Cost (in thousands) | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | | Government | FCPF | UN-REDD and other donors | Total |
| 1: Organize and consult | 1A | 500 | 2345 | 1325 | 4170 |
| | 1B | 0 | 472 | 178 | 650 |
| | 1C | 0 | 801 | 344 | 1145 |
| 2: REDD+ strategy | 2A | 0 | 470 | 155 | 625 |
| | 2B-1C | 500 | 796 | 349 | 1645 |
| | 2D | 0 | 350 | 180 | 530 |
| 3: Forest reference level | 3 | 0 | 801 | 534 | 1335 |
| 4: Forest monitoring | 4A | 500 | 1261 | 1539 | 3300 |
| | 4B | 0 | 1008 | 672 | 1680 |
| 6: Program monitoring | 6 | 0 | 277 | 114 | 391 |
| Total | | 1,500 | 8,581 | 5,390 | 15,471 |

Fundraising



- The current progress has been made possible by funding from the Guiana Shield Facility, UNREDD and the UNDP CO support;
- Additional funding will be mobilized upon approval of the R-PP for the remainder of 2013;
- Support for the further REDD+ Readiness process has been indicated and in specific cases allocated and in place by the following partners:
 - Guiana Shield Facility
 - WWF Guianas
 - Conservation International/KfW
 - FFEM/ONF
 - ACTO
 - ANRICA
- The approval of the R-PP will serve as a catalyst and rallying point around which a coordinated, comprehensive REDD+ Readiness process will move forward.

Monitoring and Evaluation



- Objectives:
 - To provide a basis for systematic and continuous collection and analysis of information during R-PP implementation
 - To submit information to stakeholders to guide R-PP towards achieving its goals
 - To provide a basis for an early contingency plan
 - To provide feedback opportunities for implementing institutions
 - To ensure transparency and accountability

- The RSC will be supported by NIMOS, implementing institutions, forest dependent communities and possibly international experts

- M&E reports: once a year from the 2nd year onwards

Needs and way forward



Short-term:

- Raising awareness among stakeholder groups
- Continuing the dialogue process, particularly the local dialogues
- Translate the R-PP into projects for implementation

Long-term:

- Monitoring of governance issues related to REDD+, e.g. land rights
- Capacity building (institutional, technical)
- Institutional strengthening
- Implement consultation and participation plan
- Develop RL, MRV, Benefit sharing-, Grievance mechanism

With special thanks to



GSF

UNDP Suriname

EU

UN-REDD Programme

CI-Suriname

WWF Guianas



Thank you!