

Government of the Republic of Suriname

and

United Nations Development Programme

**PIMS 3417 Capacity Building in and Mainstreaming of Sustainable
Land Management in Suriname**

Atlas Project ID 00049999

Brief description

This project is part of the LDC/SIDS Portfolio to assist qualifying nations to meet the objectives of the Operational Program 15 and Strategic Priority 1 relating to Targeted Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management through capacity building, mainstreaming of SLM into national development planning, and mid-range financing of SLM. Within this context, Suriname will (a) strengthen its systematic, institutional, and human resource capacity to implement SLM; (b) Mainstream policies to support SLM into national development plans; (c) Mobilize resources for the financing of SLM; and (d) adaptive management through participatory processes and dissemination of lessons learned. The GEF alternative will contribute to: (a) increased national awareness of SLM; (b) a National Land-use management system; (c) the completion of the Suriname National Action Plan (through co-financing); (d) improved institutional harmonization and cooperation in the implementation of SLM, and (e) a mid-term financial plan to finance SNAP actions. In addition to baseline actions, GEF support for the amount of \$480,795 is requested to complement \$947,763 in co-financing. The total value of the GEF increment is \$1,428,558

Signature Page

Country: **Suriname**

UNDAF Outcome 1: By 2011, pro-poor policies are in place to ensure that vulnerable groups in society benefit from growth and have equitable access to opportunities, assets, resources and decent work.

CP Outcome 1.4.: A sustainable natural resources planning and management system is in place:
Sustainable natural resource planning and management:

CP Outcome Indicators: 1.4.1: Responsible organizations have the capacity to plan, implement and monitor a mechanism for the management of mineral resources.

1.4.2: Responsible organizations have the capacity to establish a mechanism for sustainable land management with a particular emphasis on reducing the vulnerability of the poor and expanded opportunities for sustainable livelihoods.

Expected Output(s)/Targets / Indicators:

Output 1.1 Technical GIS and land-use planning skills in 8 ministries, 3 key institutes, private companies and NGO's increased among multiple stakeholder groups involved in the technical aspects of land use planning.

Output 1.2. Information, access, and sharing of land use information to support SLM decision-making increased.

Output 1.3 Awareness of land degradation and SLM issues and impacts increased among public and private sector actors.

Output 2.1. Structure for coordinating Land Degradation policy and SLM efforts established.

Output 2.2 A consolidated and improved institutional structure to support integrated and sustainable land management and planning

Output 2.3 SNAP framework enhanced through additional workshops and consultations.

Output 2.4 SNAP mainstreamed into the Environmental Sector Plan

Responsible parties: Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment, UNDP.

Programme Period:	2007-2011
Programme Component:	Energy and Environment
Project Title:	Capacity Building in and Mainstreaming of Sustainable Land Management in Suriname
Project ID:	00049999
Project Duration:	4 years
Management Arrangement:	National Execution

Budget	USD 1,447,763
Allocated resources:	
GEF PDF A	USD 19,205
Other: GEF	USD 480,795.
Total GEF	USD 500,000
Parallel financing	
Government	USD 400,000
In kind contribution	USD 547,763
Total Parallel financing	USD 947,763

Agreed by (Government):

Dr. Ricardo van Ravenswaay; Minister of Planning and Development Cooperation

Agreed by Implementing partner

Dr. Ricardo van Ravenswaay; Minister of Planning and Development Cooperation

Agreed by other Implementing partner

Drs. J. Amarello-Williams; Minister of Labour, Technological Development and Environment

Agreed by (UNDP):

Dr. Marcia De Castro, Resident Representative .

Table of Contents (Indexed)

SECTION I: ELABORATION OF THE NARRATIVE.....	7
PART I: SITUATION ANALYSIS.....	7
Background and Context.....	7
Environmental Context.....	7
Socio-economic context.....	9
Policy, Institutional and Legal Context.....	12
Threats and Root Causes of Land Degradation.....	15
Barriers.....	16
PART II: PROJECT STRATEGY.....	19
Project Description.....	19
Baseline course of action.....	19
Capacity and Mainstreaming Needs for SLM.....	21
Project rationale and objective.....	24
Expected project outcomes and outputs.....	26
Global and local benefits.....	30
Linkages to IA activities and programs.....	32
Stakeholder Involvement Plan.....	33
Sustainability.....	34
Financing Plan.....	34
Streamlined Incremental Costs Assessment.....	34
Project Budget.....	37
PART III: MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS.....	40
Project Implementation Process.....	40
Institutional framework and project implementation arrangements.....	40
Audit Requirements.....	41
Legal Context.....	42
PART IV: MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	42
Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.....	42
RESPONSE TO GEF SECRETARIAT REVIEW.....	46
SECTION II: STRATGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK.....	47
SECTION III: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.....	58
PART I: GEF Operational focal point endorsement letter.....	58
PART II: CO-FINANCING LETTERS.....	59
PART III: DETAILED INFORMATION.....	63

List of Tables, Charts, and Annexes

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page</u>
Table 1: Project Cost Benchmarks.....	38
Table 2: Detailed description of estimated co-financing sources	38
Table 3: Project Management Costs	38
Table 4: Consultants working for technical assistance components.....	38
Table 5: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan	45
Table 6: Project Logical Framework Matrix	47
Table 7: Detailed Output/Quarterly Activity Workplan	51
Table 8: Total Workplan and Budget.....	55
Summary Workplan and Budget.....	56
Chart 1: Causes of the problem:.....	64
Chart 2: Effects of the problem.....	65
Table 9: Impacts, Root Causes, and Barriers Table.....	66
Table 10: Labour force distribution by sector.....	70
Table 11: Conventions and related Institutions and Plans	70
Table 13: Additional Institutions responsible for (aspects of) SLM.....	71
Table 14: Legislation dealing with land and land related issues (Source: NIMOS).....	73
Table 15: Stakeholders role and involvement.....	75
Annex 1: Project Steering Committee (SC).....	76
Annex 2: Details of Incremental Cost Assessment.....	77

ACRONYMS

ADEKUS	Anton de Kom University of Suriname
BHP Billiton	Broken Hill Propriety Billiton
CCD	Convention to Combat Desertification
CSCCS	Country Study Climate Change Suriname
CSNR	Central Suriname Nature Reserve
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FNPS	Foundation for Nature Preservation Suriname
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographical Information System
GLIS	Geographical Land Information System
GOS	Government of Suriname
GSI	Guiana Shield Initiative
LD	Land Degradation
LDC	Least Developed Country
MADP	Multi Annual Development Plan
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MALF	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
MLTDE	Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment
MPPLFM	Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forest Management
MF	Ministry of Finance
MRD	Ministry of Regional Development
MPW	Ministry of Public Works
MPDC	Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation
MNR	Ministry of Natural Resources
NATIN	School for Engineering and Natural Resource Sciences
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NDP	National Development Plan
NEAP	National Environment Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIERS	National Institute for Environmental Research Suriname
NIMOS	National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname
NSC	National Steering Committee
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
NPO	National Planning Office
PAF	Pater Albrinck Foundation

PDF	Project Development Facility
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SC	Steering Committee
SCF	Suriname Conservation Foundation
SGP	Small Grants Program
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SLMP	Sustainable Land Management Project (IDB)
SNAP	Suriname National Action Program
SNR	Sipaliwini Nature Reserve
SURALCO LLC	Suriname Alcoa Company
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biodiversity
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VIDS	“Vereniging van Inheemse Dorpshoofden in Suriname” (Assembly of Indigenous Chiefs in Suriname)
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development

SECTION I: ELABORATION OF THE NARRATIVE

PART I: SITUATION ANALYSIS

Background and Context

Environmental Context

1. Suriname is located on the North-eastern coast of South America. The climate is tropical with an average annual rainfall that varies between 1,500 mm in the low-lying northern coastal zones and 2,500 mm in the southern interior distributed into two rainy and two dry seasons per year. The abundant rains feed seven (7) major rivers, and numerous creeks and swamps flowing generally south to north-west direction, amidst a fast green forest canopy that covers ninety percent (150,000 km²) of the country.
2. Suriname (164,000 km²) is divided into five main geographical regions identified from north to south as: the **Coast** (386 km), with extensive mud flats and sandy shell beaches; the **Young Coastal Plain** (10,000 km²), ranging in width from about 20 km in the east to about 100 km in the west with height variations of 0-4 m above mean sea level (MSL); the **Old Coastal Plain** (10,000 km²), with remnants of ridges, gullies and mud flats, with height variations of 4-10 m above MSL; the **Savannah Belt** (10,000 km²), with coarse bleached white sand and yellowish brown sands to clay loams, ranging from 10-100 m above MSL; and the Guiana highland region of the **Interior** (136,000 km²), covering about 85% of Suriname with highly weathered Precambrian formations with heights of up to 5,000 MSL. Each of these areas has a unique ecology with different economic development issues and land degradation processes.
3. The **Coast** is a thin strip of land with significant vulnerability to climate change effects that is exacerbated by anthropogenic factors. The mangrove forests of this zone defend the shoreline from the effects of wave erosion, aid in land formation, and protect the rich marine ecosystem providing spawning grounds for fish and crustaceans, and important refuge for international migrating birds and turtles. The local economy also depends on these services, making this zone important for future ecosystem regulating and provisioning services. While most parts of this zone are uninhabited, the alteration of these systems is prevalent due to unsustainable agricultural and land management practices extending from the Young Coastal Plain.
4. About 90% of the population lives in the **Young Coastal Plain** where fresh water swamps with fertile clay soils, alternated by sandy and shell ridges support a variety of economic activities which, ultimately spurn land degradation processes and contribute to the increase of vulnerability to shocks. Those practices include unplanned conversion of swamps to farms and residential areas, unrestricted use of agrochemicals, unrestricted water extraction from swamps and rivers for irrigation, and poor soil management and residential infrastructure. These activities have caused a loss of mangrove cover and anchorage extending to the shoreline (described above) causing erosion of sand barriers leading to salt water intrusion and flooding, and damage to aquatic ecosystems by chemical polluted drainage water. Some 1,200 km² has been converted to agricultural land and residential/industrial areas. Crude oil has been exploited since 1983 and will increase production to 15,000 barrels per day in the planning period. Road infrastructure connects the capital, small towns and rural communities from east to west leading to loss of cover and

increased settlements and commerce. In “Suriname’s Initial National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change” impacts of sea level rise of 50 cm in 100 years, on the coastal plain of Suriname might be enormous, which might rapidly increase the vulnerability of the coast. As a result tremendous losses and high risks to land and properties will occur. According to assessments presented in the final report of the “project country study climate change Suriname” wetlands at loss might reach as high as 2500 km² or 1.5% of the total area of Suriname. Capital value at loss is estimated about 25,140 million USD, which is 1,150 times the present national GDP. The effects of this process will be amplified as the reduction in the protective function of the mangrove ecosystem increased and accelerated. For this reason, Suriname’s entire marine **coast** is prioritized to become a special management zone.

5. The **Old Coastal Plain** originates from Pleistocene deposits that were dissected by small rivers and creeks to be filled up again during the Holocene. The clay flats and ridges are densely forested, while the lower gullies and swamps remain covered with grass. The unplanned conversion of forested areas, principally for mining concerns, leads to loss of forest cover and damaged soil structures because the exposed older clays become irreversibly compacted. Open pit bauxite mining accompanied by deforestation and reallocation of huge amounts of soils since the beginning of the 20th century accounts for about 100 km² of barren mined out areas. Fresh water aquifers are adversely exposed in the process to sediment and chemical contaminants (see also [socio-economic context](#) for the effects of economic activities on land degradation).

6. The sediments of the of the **Savannah Belt** region were deposited by rivers during the Pliocene. The flat, bleached sand savannahs are covered with low dispersed vegetation or grasses and are often the object of fires set by Indigenous groups to trigger new growth. These savannahs contain the only rechargeable freshwater aquifers in Suriname and also harbour the “oligotrophic” (black surface water) systems. The rest of the Savannahs is covered with fairly high to very mature rainforest and is known as the forestry belt where most of Suriname’s timber is harvested selectively. Land degradation is caused by the effects of unsustainable logging practices where trafficking with heavy equipment during timber extraction causes damage to the topsoil thereby hampering new growth. Waterways are clogged leading to local flooding and consequently loss of forest stands.

7. The **interior** landscape ranges from undulating, hilly to steep and mountainous. Most of the area is only accessible by rivers and creeks. The climax vegetation ranges from high dry land and rainforest to mountainous savannah forest. Soils are usually low in nutrients and highly susceptible to erosion because of the steep slopes. There are many smaller ecosystems and each watershed has its own unique ecology with a high level of biodiversity. Land degradation has been a major concern in this area since the early 1990’s due to increasing and unsustainable gold mining practices that release tons of mercury and sediments into the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. This practice, which occurs over an estimated area of 20,000 km², reduces the productivity of the land, affects the health and vigour of local species, and presents serious livelihood concerns for the region’s inhabitants. In addition 2.5 km² is under shifting cultivation (slash and burn) by subsistence farmers that reduces forest cover and increases erosion following heavy rains after land clearing. This latest figure is small due to the isolated nature of the activity, incomplete information, and difficulty in detecting very small interventions over vast areas of Suriname.

8. About 2000 km² (13%) has protected areas status (4 Multiple-use Management Areas, 1 Nature Park and 11 Nature Reserves) including the UNESCO designated Central Suriname Nature Reserve a World Heritage Site (1.6 million hectare).

9. Other effects were determined through stakeholders meetings in January and August 2006 where matrices demonstrating the causes and effects of land degradation were developed (see also [Charts 1 and 2](#) and [Table 1](#)).

10. Together, the land degradation processes compromise *global benefits* through the loss of forest cover, that consequently contributes to the increase in GHGs through the emission of added carbon through burning, laterization of soils that reduces soil carbon, and through reductions in carbon sinks and hence a reduction in the capability to sequester carbon. Soil erosion following deforestation and pollution from mining leads to sedimentation of waterways and contamination of marine environments that adversely affects habitat for critical biodiversity such as fish, birds, and mammals. Mining and forestry operations contribute to the fragmentation and simplification of landscapes and therefore to the reduction of structure and integrity of the ecosystems. The processes described above negatively affect ecosystem function and provisioning services (see also [Global Benefits](#)). The *national effects* include the increase of negative health effects on well-being and decreased income through losses in productivity of soils and in losses of arable land. Economic development and industrial concerns play as much of a role in land degradation as poverty issues, whose combined effects impact the livelihood of Indigenous and Maroon populations causing increases in the subsistence use of the land base, completing a spiral of economic development, land degradation, impacts on livelihoods, and consequent land degradation. Critical issues include the loss of arable land due to reduced soil fertility, soil compaction, and salinization of irrigation water and soil. In addition, the silting of waterways, the threat of flooding or drought has made farming an unreliable source of income. There is no data on how health and quality of life of farmers, communities, and workers are affected by exposure to agro-chemicals and mercury based compounds but the amounts that enter into the open waters demonstrate alarming concentrations that warrant serious and immediate action.

11. With extensive forest and water resources, Suriname is considered a resource rich country, where the vastness of these resources masks land degradation processes. In doing so, the long term affects of land degradation on different sectors of Suriname's population and economy are also unnoticed, especially the affects of the economy on the health, well-being, and livelihoods of the poorest. This same perspective leads to an additional barrier in promoting sustainable land management and sustainable livelihoods (see also [Barriers](#)).

Socio-economic context

12. Suriname has about 493,000 inhabitants (2005) of which roughly 85% of the population is concentrated in the capital city of Paramaribo and along the coastal region, while the remaining 15% of the total population is living in tribal communities along rivers in the remote interior districts of Marowijne, Para, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini. The annual population registers 1% growth with a population density is 3 per km². Suriname is a medium-income country of about US\$ 4,300 per capita (2004). Poverty prevalence is around 70% (2001 estimate) and it is common among government and other underpaid workers to complement their income through secondary employment (e.g. weekend farmers). Women as a group are poorer than men and continue to suffer major disadvantages in the labor markets. The Government has committed itself to a strategy for poverty reduction that must lead to a reduction of poverty with 4.4% per year in the planning period resulting in a reduction of at least 22%.

13. The major sectors of Suriname's economy that contribute to land degradation are mining, agriculture and to a lesser extent forestry. The mining sector accounts for 10.5% of the GDP in 2004. It is the most important in terms of foreign exchange earnings (95%), government income (26%), and employment. The large-scale bauxite sector is dominated by trans-national companies. Bauxite mining has already created more than 100 km² of waste land while the activities are expanding on susceptible soils in east and west Suriname. Since the 1980's, poverty-driven legal and illegal small-scaled gold mining provides income to between 15,000 and 20,000 miners of mainly Maroon and Brazilian origin with an estimated production of 10-20 tons of gold a year. Most of the mainly illegal miners are using of large volumes of water and mercury. It has been estimated that each kilogram of gold recovered causes 1-3 kilos of mercury to be discharged to the environment. Since 2003, the first large-scale gold mine has operated in Suriname. This mining concern is considered a threat to the livelihood of local Maroon villagers who are now faced with competition for gold-rich land. For some tribal communities quarrying provides short-term income in the interior and savannahs while sand and shell excavations throughout the coastal planes provide a steady income and employment for many.

14. Small-scale gold-mining activities are mostly unrecorded. These operations include rudimentary prospecting techniques that utilize bulldozers, excavators, and metal detectors. These often illegal mining operations cause deforestation and loss of multiple benefits such as: biodiversity, arable land and aquatic life, as well as fragmentation of ecosystems and waterways. The effects of the exorbitant use of mercury extend beyond the local mines to the coastal areas and leads to surface and ground water pollution causing damage to the entire food chain and both direct and indirect health hazards to fauna and humans. The interior communities that largely depend on surface water and fish for protein are particularly affected. Without rehabilitation, mined out areas are breeding places for malaria and other water born diseases. Income earned by small-scale local ecotourism is affected because of the high health risk the interior poses for visitors.

15. The forestry sector's contribution to GDP is less than 3%. The production forest is 25,000 km² with only 2,400 km² in legal forest concessions with licenses for logging and wood processing for most of the area. The forest serves as place of residence and living area for an important part of the population, particularly Maroons and indigenous people. Most of them are directly dependent on the forest for their survival and livelihood. Tribal villages hold titles to community concessions for their own use. The annual national wood production amounts to about 150,000 m³, amounting to a total 3% contribution of the forestry sector to GDP and 1% of total exports. The potential annual yield is 1.5 million m³ and the government is determined to develop this sector to its full potential. The sector is characterized by selective logging and primitive methods of felling and extraction using heavy logging equipment sometimes create a disproportional amount of damage to the environment in the sense of loss of vegetation, habitat and biodiversity as well as ecosystem disruption. The impacts of logging roads and skidding techniques are compaction and erosion of topsoil, temporary rise in soil temperatures (baking), and damage/breaking to productive stands and remaining trees leaving stands susceptible to diseases.

16. Agriculture accounts for 5% of the GDP and 7.4% to exports. The livelihoods of approximately 12,600 families depend directly on this sector. The largest contribution comes from the aquaculture sector followed by the rice production of which 50% is exported. Approximately 80% of the fish, shrimp and banana production are for export.

17. Livestock management in Suriname is small-scale and is often practiced at the subsistence level throughout the nation. Suriname does not have significant areas under

intensive or extensive livestock management. Livestock management is not currently recognized as a major contributing agent to land degradation processes.

18. In the Young Coastal Plane only 10% of the 1,500 km² suitable land for agriculture is cultivated. Arable land takes up 0.37% and permanent crops 0.06 %. The sub-sectors are rice, bananas, dry crops, animal husbandry and fishery. Small-scale farming provides food security and risk spreading for low-income families while large-scale rice farmers tend to rely increasingly on government subsidies for production. Agriculture from this zone contributes to land degradation through land clearing as well as increasing and inefficient water use and management.

19. Urban areas amount to less than 1% of the total land and the area of road infrastructure or its effects on land degradation is not known. The Government labour force continues to be the largest at 45% of the total labour force in Suriname, while the unemployment rate was, as of 2005, 9.5 % (Table 8). The unemployment rate for women remains higher than for men. Women also have a higher job-seeking rate. The youth unemployment rates stands at 15.8% for men and 33.4% for women. The situation of unemployed young people is exacerbated by the high drop-out rate. Government employees are among the lowest paid workers and therefore generally not motivated to perform on an adequate level. Added to the fact that there is little or no government funding for new areas of concern such as land degradation, it is not surprising that few actions are being initiated by the government in this thematic area.

20. All lands in Suriname (except private property and “allodial” property – land owned by all descendants of the first owner) are state owned unless proven otherwise. The user’s rights are recognized when land is allocated. Land rights are only issued in the form of land lease with a land title. These land titles are however, non-existent in the interior because the Indigenous people and Maroons, with a combined population of around 60,000, function according to their own customary systems. There is no specific legislation or an explicit recognition of indigenous and Maroon land rights in Suriname at the moment. Large concessions for gold mining have been granted to large foreign companies within the living areas of these tribes. This causes increased land degradation, through large scale deforestation and pollution of rivers, as described for mining concerns and increased and scattered activity in small-scale mining and small-scale agriculture and fishing to compensate and as a result threatens their living environment and therefore their livelihood.

21. Land rights are recognized as problem area for Suriname’s development as minority groups with traditional claims on the land are forced to cede their lands to other industrial uses. This situation also leads to clandestine and inappropriate land uses, such as clandestine mining. With support from UNDP a national dialogue process started to enhance opportunities for, and participation of indigenous peoples and maroons in dialogue on land rights issues. This should result in a broadly supported strategic plan for the legal establishment of land rights for indigenous peoples and maroons based on solid consultations, comparative research and human rights’ standards and appropriate to the Surinamese reality

Policy, Institutional and Legal Context

22. The Constitution of the Republic of Suriname (1987) provides a legal basis for a sustainable environmental policy in its Article 6g: “The social objective of the State is focused towards the establishment and stimulation of conditions required for the preservation of nature and the safeguarding of the ecological balance.” Adherence to these principles is witnessed through participation in the major environmental conventions (see [table 9](#)). There are over 26 important policy instruments that influence land and water management as listed in [Table 12](#).

23. The overall environmental policy coordination is the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment (MLTDE). The Ministry is also the GEF Operational Focal Point and the Focal Point for implementation of the UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD, POPs, and the Montreal Protocol (see [Table 9](#)). The Ministry also represents the Government in the GEF Small Grants Programme National Steering Committee. The overall institutional environment involves multiple ministries and institutes such as the Ministries of Labor, Technological Development and Environment; Natural Resources, Planning and Development Cooperation; Agriculture; Public Health; Regional Planning; Land management and Forestry; Education; and Regional Development with overlapping and at times conflicting and/or divergent roles. The major institutions that comprise that participate in land-use management are:

- *Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment (MTDE):* Environmental department: responsible for the development of an overall environmental policy and the coordination and monitoring of all activities regarding environment including promoting the implementation of the major conventions: UNCCD, UNFCCC and UNCBD (see [Table 3](#)). This is done in collaboration with governmental and non-governmental bodies and institutions
- *National Council for the Environment:* Supports the Government by advising on national environmental policy and serves as an advisory body for the MLTGE.
- *The National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS):* As MLTDE’s technical arm NIMOS is responsible for: environmental Research and Environmental Impact Assessments; Training; Awareness raising; Execution of projects; support implementation of formulated environmental policy measures.
- *Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forest Management:* Responsible for the overall land policy including the implementation of forest and protected area management. The ministry is legally the mandated institute for the formulation of the national policy on land use planning.
- *Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation.* The ministry is in charge of preparing the Multi-Annual Development Plan. ;the study and analysis of macro-economic quantities as the basis for formulation of national, regional and sectoral plans for long-,mid long- and short term; The technical cooperation and other facilities regarding the implementation of the plan; Coordination of the international development cooperation together with other Ministries

- *Ministry of Natural Resources*: Formulation of the national policy and control of the exploitation and management of minerals, water and energy
- *Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries*: Formulation of policy on agriculture, livestock and fisheries, including food security and creating the environment for the implementation.
- *Ministry of Regional Development*: administers Suriname's 10 rural districts, coordinating development activities and governance in these areas. The Council for Development of the Interior, within the Ministry, represents the interests of Indigenous and Maroon tribal communities
- *The University of Suriname, Faculty of Technology*: Research and education in the fields of agricultural production (including forestry) and environmental sciences.).
- *The Environmental Research Center (CMO)*: conducts environmental research and coordinates the environment-related activities of the university

24. Additional institutions related to biodiversity and other policy aspects of land management are listed in [Table 11](#).

25. The physical, land-use planning function has been placed under the Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forest Management (MPPLFM), based on its conformation in September 2005. Planning is to be implemented in collaboration with the Ministries of Regional Development, Public Works, Planning and Development Cooperation (including the NPO) and Natural Resources. The MPPLFM is responsible for carrying out technical functions, such as the granting of residential and industrial parcels, forest concessions as well as agricultural land after being advised by the individual sector ministries.

26. With the establishment of the Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forest Management, land-related policies and planning should, in theory, be effectively coordinated by one authority. Unfortunately, the current legal framework established within the 1973 Planning Act and the 1972 Urban Development Act restricts the effectiveness of the Ministry with overlapping authority. In the absence of a clear, legal framework, ad-hoc commissions have been established to provide advice on solutions to land-related problems.

27. Land policy, in the form of sector-specific acts date back to the Timber Act of the early 50's that dictated the enhancement of sustainable natural resource development, to "manage the country's forest to provide a perpetual yield of maximum benefits for the community." Since then several laws were enacted dealing with various individual aspects of the environment, some of which indirectly with deteriorating land qualities. Based on studies on environmental management in Suriname reiterated that existing laws are both insufficient to regulate environmental management, in particular land management, and are highly fragmented. Legislation with regard to land use planning and management creates confusing institutional roles and responsibilities. It also lacks the subsidiary legislation and regulations to be effective. Most of the legislation is outdated, lacks effective monitoring, and appropriate and proportionate penalties for violations.

28. Suriname also lacks the Suriname National Action Plan (SNAP) as a framework for combating drought and desertification and underlying processes. The SNAP is still in the draft stages with a low level of political support. The draft SNAP identifies some measures to strengthen the institutional framework but falls short on clear roles and responsibilities among the institutes. The drafting process has suffered from limited funding in proportion to the size of Suriname and the consequently high cost of reaching important stakeholder groups. Hence, the nation has yet to achieve one of the key enabling frameworks for SLM. Further development of the SNAP is a priority for the MLTDE, and it is expected that the

proposed MSP will assist in laying the foundations and required capacity for progress on SNAP finalization.

29. Suriname has a multi-sector sustainable development policy articulated within the Multi Annual Development Plan (MADP) for 2006-2011, which describes an integrated sector-based approach for sustainable development, recognizing that human and economic development are mutually dependent and in which a fair share forms the basis of experiencing common rights and compliance of commitments by government and citizens. The MDG's are technically integrated into the Multi-Annual Development Plan. However, the theme of land degradation is not specifically included as a part of these. SLM, in general, is acknowledged in a limited way in government declarations and the MADP reflects the issues of land degradation and SLM superficially.

30. An activity also mentioned in the MADP is the decentralisation of public administration which aims to delegate institutional and financial authority to local government in the districts¹ through a legal framework of government bodies. This will contribute to a long-range national land policy aimed at creating conditions to use the natural resource land efficiently and effectively as basis for sustainable economic and social development as well as for the benefit of environmental protection. The national land policy will provide support to the local and national economic development and welfare and well-being of the population, and, as such, will be part of the sectoral and regional development policy.

31. The forestry sector is making progress with regard to its legislation and institutional strengthening. The only sub-objective mentioned for Forestry is the preservation of biodiversity and crucial environmental functions through controlled expansion and sustainable management of a network of protected areas which are representative of the biological diversity of Suriname's forests. No specific reference to land degradation is made. This is a similar case for the mining, agriculture and other land related sectors. Details on the Agricultural Sector Plan (2005-2008) call for an integrated sustainable agricultural system of which the main goals are increased food security, income, and revenues. However, since land degradation is not mentioned as a matter of importance, it is not likely that threats in this aspect are going to be recognized or dealt with appropriately. Although the mining and forestry are fast growing sectors, the sustainable land management is not specifically integrated in the sector specific policies described in the MADP.

32. The draft National Environment Action Plan (NEAP, 1996) did not specifically address the issue of SLM. It did however express the need for a national institutional framework for sustainable management and use of natural resources. The absence of a consistent environmental policy supported by environmental legislation is the main factor limiting sustainable environmental development in Suriname. In addition the existing legislation to regulate these sectors is fragmented and dispersed over various sectors and often outdated in the sense of compliance with current international laws, agreements and conventions, low regime of fines and penalties, and lack of enforcement power (see also the ongoing SNAP and NCSA processes).

33. The Environmental approach in the Multi Annual Development Plan (MADP) for 2006-2011 indicates the priorities for the national environmental policy to be pursued and focuses on the following: (a) conservation, sustainable use and proportional division of the advantages of the use of biodiversity; (b) safe use and adequate management of chemicals; (c) elimination of bottlenecks with regard to waste removal and introducing adequate and

¹ Suriname has 10 administrative units called districts, lead by a district commissioner and several district officers. These administrative units falling under the Ministry of Regional Development are responsible for all development activities in their district, among other duties.

sustainable waste removal methods; (d) protection and sustainable use of water resources; (e) addressing air, soil and noise pollution; (f) measures to minimize the vulnerability of our low-lying coastal area against the negative influences of climate change; (g) sustainable land use and the application of renewable energy. These will be based on the following principles:

- A precautionary approach;
- The principle of environmental impact analysis
- The principle of ‘the polluter pays’;
- The principle of information, participation and legal protection

34. The environmental sector plan, when completed, is expected to indicate the priorities for the national environmental policy to be pursued based on the abovementioned areas of attention, and it will be further implemented by establishing the synergy between the various environmental treaties which will be incorporated in the formulation of an integrated environmental action plan.

35. At present an Environment Framework Act is under review for approval by the Suriname Council of Ministers. This framework law should provide a starting point and reference for the coordination of sector-specific activities and the rationalization and harmonization of sectoral regimes. Elements included in this Act are:

- Institutional arrangements for environmental management
- Principles for long-term environmental policy and planning
- Principles of public participation,
- Liability system(s),
- The duties and competences of the coordinating body and its relation to the other bodies and institutions,
- Environmental impact assessments and inspections,
- Financial regimes
- Control mechanisms e.g. sanctions, penalties,
- Dispute settlement procedures.

36. These elements are urgent to the MLTDE to effectively implement its coordinating tasks with regard to the UNCCD. [Table 10](#) presents the description of “Major Policies and Relationship to SLM”, and [Table 11](#) provides additional descriptions of the multiple institutional actors.

Threats and Root Causes of Land Degradation

37. The threats and the drivers behind land degradation were discussed through a participatory, problem analysis process and are presented in [Charts 1 and 2](#) and [Table 7](#). Ecosystem functionality and integrity are threatened by: (a) the conversion of forest to other productive uses, such as mining, logging, or agriculture without a process of secondary succession following disturbances; (b) increased wave action in combination with the loss of forest cover and decreased protection by mangroves due to deforestation, and (c) unsustainable practices in the agriculture, mining, and forestry sectors.. The damage to land

by contaminants and poor water management leads to water-logging and salinization, which further affects supporting ecosystem services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling and in turn curtails provisioning services, such as fertile soil for food production. Most prevalent are the mentioned impacts on regulating services, in particular water purification, via disruptions in the freshwater to salt water equilibrium and flood regulation/ barrier protection, which is the key regulating service of the country's coastal mangrove forests (soil building function and anchoring). Together these will also affect the long-term economic productivity and thus sustainable livelihoods.

38. Several of these threats, as is the case of subsistence agriculture, are temporary and will recover as plots are abandoned. Others, such as un-reclaimed mining areas and un-reclaimed spoils and mercury poisoning in the terrestrial and marine environments will have persistent and perhaps permanent effects on system and habitat recovery, such as is noted for the gold mining and bauxite industry, affect both freshwater and terrestrial habitats. The process of land degradation is not uniform. It is more focused and visible on the Young Coastal Plain where the majority of the population is located and in the Old Coastal Plain where the majority of un-reclaimed bauxite spoils are located. The processes in other regions remain masked by Suriname's enormous forest cover, making the problem ongoing but un-noticed. In the case of agriculture, livestock does not pose a threat. However, the main issues are slash and burn and uncontrolled pesticides and chemical application. In forestry the application of unsustainable practices is the salient issue.

39. The root causes of these threats, many of which are cross cutting are:

- Inadequate knowledge or awareness of SLM.
- Weak and incomplete policy environment characterized by top-down or non-participatory approaches.
- Weak regulatory environment that permits or does not detect illegal activities.
- Overlapping mandates and efforts and sometimes-divergent policies.
- Limited exchange of information and lessons learned from positive experiences.
- Limited human resources qualified to work in SLM.

Barriers

40. Suriname is unable to respond to these root causes due to persistent barriers that affect the national and local response. An initial baseline assessment was conducted using the compulsory indicators and selected optional indicators developed by the GSU for the portfolio project within the Monitoring and Evaluation toolkit² and from consultations and information generated through the SNAP process. These assessments indicate policy, institutional and financial barriers to SLM defined as follows:

Barrier 1: Insufficient harmonization of policies

41. Based on the overview presented in the Policy and Institutional Context, the responsibility for land management is fragmented, distributed across multiple ministries and institutes with overlapping and at times divergent mandates and policies. There is a lack of

² Download available at www.gsu.co.za

institutional capacity to exchange information, evaluate, or adapt to lessons learned. The mainstreaming deficiencies mentioned, contribute to the lack of structure at the institutional level. There is no one voice for the cross-cutting management issues. *Ad hoc* commissions have not been effective in mainstreaming SLM among the institutions and into integrate SLM into national development plans. As stated, the SNAP is not yet fully developed and is deficient in defining these roles. There are no effective coordination mechanisms for dissemination of information sharing, benefits, lessons learned. This leads to over-lap and duplication of costs without improving the efficiency of synergies, incentives, and services at all levels. The completion of the SNAP will improve this situation as this is the instrument that would contribute to a policy framework for SLM .

42. The draft SNAP is incomplete and does not have the benefit of adequate and integrated information on both land degradation and land-use planning. Hence, the effectiveness of the SNAP as a comprehensive action plan will be limited and, hence, underscores a key barrier to the establishment of a long-term and effective program to combat land degradation, drought, and desertification. The draft SNAP recognizes the need for clarity of roles, but it does not firmly establish the overall roles and responsibilities for the other major stakeholder groups (NGOs, producers, national and districts government institutions) in relation to specific functions related to the control of land degradation or negotiated as part of an institutional framework. There are no articulated action strategies within key stakeholder groups, such as the NGO community, producers associations, etc.

Barrier 2: Capacity barriers

43. The institutional capacity among the principal national agencies, local agencies and extension services is limited for integrated land-use planning. These actors are generally not versed in the landscape approach to SLM and do not have the tools to adequately diagnose their situation. This creates further impediments in the planning process and in the facilitation of SLM. Critical issues relating to SLM have not been explored, such as the availability of incentives that favour ‘inappropriate’ practices in the form of land clearing, overuse of chemicals, and over-extraction of water. Research into Indigenous and Maroon knowledge related to sustainable land management is currently being undertaken, but is in a preliminary stage. In addition, the accumulated baseline expertise and inputs related to good practices, such as conservation farming and crop diversification according to land functionality analysis is not readily available, thus indicating a difficulty with communicating lessons learned from positive experiences. Even though organisations, such as the forestry service, implement training programs concerning capacity building and NGO’s such as the WWF and other international donors contribute to capacity building through the financing of forestry programs, however there is still a need for better trained government staff.

44. Few persons have the requisite skills and understanding of UNCCD obligations and issues at the national level. The number of persons available for regulatory, oversight, extension, and promotion of SLM is further limited by a small budget and high (transport) costs associated with covering a very large territory. Training and human resource development, in particular as they relate to SLM, is limited. Trained professionals do exist, but they are small in number. Training programs are insufficient to develop enough skilled people at all levels to provide the full range of skills needed across multiple agencies and active dialogue between institutions and sectors. In some cases, individuals are reasonably skilled but not employed where their skills could be of greatest impact. Low government salaries and flight from the public sector are significant components of this barrier. Overall,

there is no systematic analysis of the capacities needed by Suriname's institutions in order to successfully implement the UNCCD or combat land degradation.

45. Individual capacities are currently not sufficient to support the improved technologies needed for system-level and institution-level improvements and the financing necessary to maintain them on a long-term basis. Limited individual capacities are part of the reason for not having adequately diagnosed land degradation. The capacity to establish the framework, methodologies, or financing for the actions is both low and dispersed among multiple institutions. At both, the national and district level, policy makers continue to demonstrate inadequate awareness of the severity of land degradation processes and how these effect the local and national development. This ultimately affects how policies are developed and how financial resources are allocated

Barrier 3: Inadequate resources and financing to support SLM and SNAP objectives.

46. The national budget does not have a specific allocation for SLM. Environmental economic analyses of land-use options are not available to be used by The Ministry of Finance (MF) as a tool in development planning and in preparing economic/development policies. Without the financial or economic perspective or data to demonstrate the value of the resources being compromised or the opportunity costs of other options, the full participation and buy-in of treasury and finance officials will be limited. Environmental issues, such as land degradation, will therefore be placed second in comparison to economic growth in order of importance. The low levels of enforcement of existing regulations have root causes in the lack of adequate human resources, equipment, and logistical support that are directly related to financial constraints. Suriname's remoteness greatly increases the costs of land management. The lack of a harmonized approach and inadequate cooperation and pooling of human and financial resources leads to ineffective allocation of resources. Financial resources to promote appropriate land uses or sustainable productive practices have not been contemplated at the system-level in Suriname. There is no local land-tax system that allows the creation of sufficient incentives for the promotion of appropriate land use. There are no formalized mechanisms, such as agreed-upon action plans or targets, to engage civil society in the process of combating land degradation, that could lead to a cost efficient and coordinated effort to control land degradation. As a consequence, no effective levels of financing to operationalize the SNAP or investment planning to combat the effects of land degradation has been achieved.

PART II: PROJECT STRATEGY

Project Description

Baseline course of action

47. In terms of mainstreaming, there are baseline actions upon which the MSP will be build. In 2005 the MLTDE, as focal point to the UNCCD, initiated the process for the development of the Suriname National Action Plan (SNAP), with financial assistance and guidance from the UNCCD secretariat and the Global Mechanism. Participatory sessions were held in June 2005 and January 2006 to discuss and exchange ideas with regard to the formulation of a comprehensive SNAP. Due in part to the limited amount of funding available in comparison to the remoteness of Suriname, broad-based stakeholder contact with the process was not possible. Although broad feedback was provided by stakeholders, the document, now entitled, “Preliminary Outline for a Working Draft of a SNAP Concerning the UNCCD in Suriname” (2006), is in a preparatory phase and requires further development to convert it into an effective action program. Important steps remaining in the process are further elaboration of incorporating traditional knowledge on land and environmental management issues, participatory discussions from key institutes and other stakeholders, acceptance by lawmakers, and formal approval by Parliament. The SNAP process, however, suffers from low levels and a narrow base of political support.

48. The GOS views the environment as a crucial factor in Suriname’s development and Suriname’s role in the world. It also realises that economic and social development goes hand in hand with sustainable development of the country’s natural resources to obtain and guarantee a healthy environment for future generations and has accordingly included actions for an integrated national environmental policy in its MADP. There are several baseline actions that will contribute to efforts to mainstream SLM into national level policies. Primarily, important efforts include the development of the framework policies themselves. In the government declaration 2005-2010, approved by parliament in December 2005, the national policy is to implement an integrated environmental policy. The national program or framework for development including mainstreaming of environmental issues into national development frameworks is presented in the multi-annual development plan (MADP) of the GOS 2006-2011, which was approved by Parliament in August 2006. Secondly, the decentralisation of administrative responsibilities (paragraph 27) will contribute to the design and implementation of specific programs geared to the social, economic, and environmental characteristics for each district and geographical region on the local level.

49. The stakeholder analysis shows that awareness on SLM among community based organizations and NGOs, is increasing and some are even initiating projects that should lead to sustainable production such as agro-forestry. The UNDP/GEF-Small Grants Programme (SGP) has been financially supportive to these efforts. Although the local authorities welcome these initiatives, there is a strong need for a government coordinating mechanism to further support these efforts, which are isolated and limited to donor-financed projects.

50. In terms of capacity building, there are several important baseline actions, mostly related to donor-financed initiatives complemented with own contribution, upon which the MSP will build. With support from UNDP the MLTDE is implementing a National Capacity Self Assessment³ (NCSA) project to assess capacity needs of national institutions with regard to

³ Suriname National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management, UNDP (PIMS 2748)

the implementation of the UNCCD, UNFCCC and UNCBD. The NCSA will allow Suriname to thoroughly self-assess and strategically analyze its critical national capacity enhancement priorities and needs, so that global environmental management objectives can be met. This will be done in a participatory process that involves wide-ranging stakeholder consultations and will include a phased process including a stocktaking exercise, activity sequencing, and identifying as well as prioritizing capacity needs. The specific objective of the NCSA project⁴ for capacity is assessment of capacity needs in other institutions with responsibilities for the implementation of the three Conventions on Biodiversity, Land Degradation, and Climate Change. The project outputs will be a general assessment of capacity constraints in priority areas and a strategy and action plan for addressing those constraints. When completed, this action plan will serve as a tool for coordinating national and internationally supported capacity building programs. The NCSA is however in its initial stage and has not yet provided information on capacity limitations or on how to mainstream reporting for the main conventions. The linkages section of this document proposes that the needs identified from the NCSA process will be responded to as applicable by this MSP with identified needs being incorporated as part of an adaptive management process.

51. Initial institutional and individual capacities in land management are being developed through the Land Registration and Information System (GLIS) project, funded by the Government of Suriname mainly from its Dutch Treaty funds . The GLIS project focuses on the modernization of the national land cadastre and property registry system. Operationally, this project will produce high resolution digital satellite maps of the country and build capacity for their use within especially the Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forest Management (MPPLFM). As a planning and policy tool this will positively affect national policies on SLM. Orthophoto's of the coastal areas are now already available as a result of this project. The capacity development aspects of this project are on-going and form part of the co-financing package as described in the Incremental Cost Assessment. Actions to achieve outputs with regard to improving the institutional framework include: making the Office of State Land Records a "one-stop shop" for state domain land allocation; joining the Office of State Land Records, the Office of Title Registry, Cadastral Department, and the department of Ground Inspection into a single Land Management Authority. These offices now operate under the newly established MPPLFM.

52. An important project that was implemented is the Suriname Land Management Project (SLMP⁵) under auspices of the Ministry of Natural Resources. The six components included: formulation of the regional zoning policy, revision of the zoning law, development of bodies responsible for land management, land information management, land use planning en development, and land registration and administration. This project is strongly linked to the GLISS project and is both socially and environmentally, a very important baseline for aspects dealt with under the GEF MSP.

53. The research program "Development of Sustainable Agro-forestry Systems based on Indigenous and Maroon Knowledge in the Guiana Shield Region." will contribute to obtaining knowledge to incorporate in government extension systems to promote SLM and empower beneficial groups while contributing to the national economy. This project is funded by the European Union (1,500,000 US\$) with partners in the Netherlands, Brazil and Venezuela.

⁴ Suriname National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management, UNDP (PIMS 2748)

⁵ IDB project: Suriname Land Management Project (SLMP), 2002.

54. Since 2005, the ADEKUS, in partnership with Tropenbos International–Suriname, has implemented a series of projects, aimed at the generation of critical knowledge, capacity building, institutional strengthening, promoting dialogue and shared learning, and the linkage of national and international themes within the forestry sector. The program has contributed to capacity building by training in themes such as the development of tools for forest management and NTFP and management of protected areas. Themes in process are valuation and capturing environmental services of forests and livelihood development for community conservation actions which are all linked to SLM.

55. The NGO, Assembly of Indigenous Chiefs in Suriname (VIDS) has been implementing OAS funded demarcation projects to inventory land use areas and land use activities for several indigenous villages in the interior of Suriname. In February 2006 they published a report on traditional knowledge of indigenous people in the Lower Marowijne region, East Suriname. This report is the result of the project: 10.C of the CBD convention to document indigenous knowledge on sustainable use of biodiversity resources. The VIDS and the Pater Albrinck Foundation (PAF) have also developed several projects in Indigenous and Maroon villages to promote sustainable agriculture methods including soil conservation techniques. The overall goal of these projects is to contribute to capacity building for sustainable development at the local level.

56. Under the “Capacity Building Support to the Suriname Conservation Foundation” project⁶ a biodiversity strategy for Suriname was updated and submitted to the secretariat of the Convention by the MLTDE as the biodiversity focal point. The formulation of the Action Plan is pending. The relationship with the MLTDE for both biodiversity and SLM will enhance mainstreaming between the major multi-lateral conventions.

57. In 2004, a National Steering Committee (NSC) to implement the MDGs was inaugurated. The tasks of the Steering Committee (SC) are: monitoring the draft process and editing Suriname’s MDG reports; assisting the development of a system for long term national monitoring and MDG reporting. With regard to the latter, a national network of governmental and non-state stakeholders has been established to monitor the integrated and coordinated implementation of the international commitments, including the MDGs. Already the MDGs are incorporated in Suriname’s MADP. The terms of reference for the “Social Indicators and Millennium Development Goals” committee are: standardize definitions and methodology; collect relevant data; design indicators for various sectors; publish an MDG report for Suriname and develop a long-range program to strengthen national capacity, to result in sustainable systems of data collection, analysis and administration, to monitor the national development goals and MDGs. So far a MDG baseline report for Suriname has been formulated, which gives an overview of the progress of Suriname towards achieving the MDGs. The committee intends to issue a full MDG report and preparations are being made to assess Suriname’s specific situation with regard to the international indicators for MDGs⁷. The structures created in support of the MDGs will be important vehicles for awareness building and mainstreaming of policies by the MSP.

Capacity and Mainstreaming Needs for SLM

⁶ Capacity building support to the Suriname Conservation Foundation, 2004. Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation & UNDP

⁷ Suriname –Millennium Development Goals Baseline Report, 2004

58. Suriname's MADP 2006-2011 describes the need for system and institutional capacity development, specifically in the form of a land management system to make effective use of the ongoing activity of the establishment of a Geographical Land Information System (GLIS). The initial overall concept of the SLMP is to improve the allocation and use of land resources as a basis for sustainable economic and social development and environmental protection. To achieve this objective the GOS had identified the following needs: (a) develop an integrated land policy; (b) modernize land legislation; (c) improve/expand delivery of land management services; (d) provide reliable land information; (e) rationalize the allocation and pricing of State land; and (f) improve land use planning.

59. The nation is initiating this process with gaps in the understanding of the baseline situation. To fill these gaps, land-use planning tools, data, and monitoring systems are needed to provide adequate baseline information and interpretation to support policy development and decision-making. The establishment of the GLIS is an important first step. The nation needs to continue to consolidate its geographic and land planning information into a central clearinghouse and to provide for both accessibility and the development of the technical and planning skills needed for land management planning.

60. In the past 30 years there has also been a brain drain of skilled technicians and workers leading to a decline in overall and technical capacities. Furthermore, existing tools such as land functionality analysis as well as procedures and regulations for integrated environmental assessments are outdated. For the time being, these assessments are only done by large scaled enterprises, such as the state owned oil company, Staatsolie and the internationally based companies SURALCO LLC and BHP Billiton. There is no corresponding public sector capacity to provide adequate checks and balances between the differences in vision for land management that exist between these sectors. It is very important that a new generation of technicians will be developed with skills that are compatible with currently used technology. Currently, institutes and technicians in multiple Ministries, institutes, NGOs, and the private sector, both national and local levels that need to use the GLIS system, are unequipped and untrained to access and use the information in a way that supports decision-making. Information continues to be spread out across multiple ministries and institutes with little cooperation in the management of information as an integral part of a decision-making process. This creates the need for new protocols, for the comprehensive development of a land information system that improves management, equipment, and training, especially within the principal ministries, institutes, and NGOs.

61. The lack of capacity, awareness, knowledge and data on land degradation at key institutes and stakeholders became apparent during the SNAP process. The baseline investments in capacity building and awareness have partially increased capacities by initially upgrading personnel in government key institutes and NGO's in elements of SLM, such as GPS, GIS, etc. Most progress has been made in the forestry sector. Within the government system overlapping functions, discontinuity in policies, changes in the administrative framework, attrition, migration of technicians and lack of periodic re-training, reduces the effects of those endeavours. Although some NGOs and CBOs are active in promoting capacity building in elements of SLM, their activities are not coordinated and their impact is limited and localized. Furthermore, only a very small percentage of existing staff is involved and this number needs to be expanded. Therefore, a systematic approach to capacity building is needed. At this moment there is no overall assessment of the capacity and skill needs for SLM and for compliance with the UNCCD at the individual and institutional levels let alone training programmes or plans.

62. Increased individual awareness of LD, its consequences, and of the importance and advantages generated by SLM, is needed at all levels. In addition, it is imperative that a new generation of technicians and policy-makers will become aware of the concepts and ideas of the role and need for ecosystem integrity function and services and how those themes balance society's needs for economic growth and ecosystem health and stability. Low levels of awareness contribute greatly to the *status quo* and have hindered mainstreaming of policies, the completion of the SNAP process, and capacity development. Therefore, the most pressing individual capacity need is an increased level of awareness of LD, its costs and consequences, and of SLM. Low levels of awareness present a true challenge. The UNCCD concepts are, in general, not yet a priority for policy-makers because there is no alarming trend in land degradation that attracts their attention. In addition to the characteristically low public awareness of LD, it has been indicated that a small percentage of senior decision makers are aware of the importance of land degradation processes. The link between the economy and land degradation is poorly understood and needs to be integrated as a central theme in the economic decision-making process.

63. Although the academic community supports efforts of both government and NGO's efforts, through basic analysis (soil and water quality) and occasional research as requested by government institutions and NGOs, there is no articulated research agenda to support SLM and a limited source of expertise to research and resolve land degradation problems. This limits the strengthening of educational programs to include SLM and as a result the capacity of graduates to adequately address the problem of land degradation. To help alleviate this problem, the Faculty of Technology of the University of Suriname plans to start a course on Land Information Management and Planning in the academic year 2007-2008. With no specific institutional structures for SLM in place, related training programs are not existent and the results of research mostly implemented by the University on request by the NGO's are not fully disseminated

64. At present, the capacity to create sustainable financing is limited by the lack of financial mechanisms, such as specialized trust funds or innovative trade-offs. In addition, there is little pooling of influence or resources with institutes such as the Ministry of Finance. Financial resources are extremely limited and this leads to logistical problems, inadequate equipment and maintenance for public entities, inadequate human resources, and additional capacity and mainstreaming issues.

65. Suriname does not have a land use management strategy that includes land-use planning, sustainable land-use development, and monitoring that is both agreed upon by all stakeholders and supported by legislation. There is a definite need for an overall review and assessment of the policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks necessary to successfully implement SLM in Suriname. At present, sector and local action plans are not adequately linked to policy or subject to standards that are formally established by policies. As discussed earlier, the policy context leads to problems in mainstreaming and administration of land management. Therefore, considerable capacity is required to create a strong coordinating focal point for SLM. Furthermore, this creates the need to significantly harmonize overlapping mandates. There is a need to complete the Environmental Framework Act, which would significantly contribute to an increased level of mainstreaming of policies. The completion and ratification of the SNAP is also needed to contribute to a framework for SLM in relation to the UNCCD. However, successful implementation of these policy actions and mainstreaming of SLM principles into land-use and management planning strongly depends on increased awareness and understanding of its significance at all levels, particularly among policy-makers level and the general public and on a strong and coordinated effort.

66. Mainstreaming of SLM objectives into the MADP is needed through the completion of the SNAP process. With an improved Environmental Framework Act and the Environmental Sector Plan that is in preparation will match the improved institutional situation as well as include the new challenges that the country is facing on environmental issues. Mainstreaming of policies also creates the need for a strong coordinating body with the mandate to reach out to the sectors where land degradation is common.

67. Since the seventies, national development plans and programs have echoed the integrated approach for sustainable land management, but not followed by implementation. No national agency, inter-ministerial mechanism, or institute exists that effectively coordinates land related policies, programs or projects. With the establishment of the Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forest Management in 2006 the lead institution coordinating all land related policies has been assigned. Although the tasks of the MPPLFM are defined by state decree actual action plans have not yet been divulged. This demonstrates the need for stronger policy and legislative actions or reforms that will both amend and modernize the legal framework and the approach to land management.

68. Suriname is in need of a national body to champion SLM and coordinate an effective response to LD problems and harmonize the fragmented policy environment. These tasks require a functional coordinating mechanism with the political support to coordinate between all relevant sector ministries, institutions and NGO's to streamline fragmented and often overlapping mandates with regard to those conventions as well as other national land management issues. A consolidated, national entity is needed to effectively administer actions in support of policies once these are harmonized, and to develop and coordinate all matters on SLM. This a necessary prerequisite for both mainstreaming of policies related to SLM and strengthening long-term institutional capacity on land management and planning.

Project rationale and objective

69. Without the GEF alternative, the *status quo* would prevail. Individual and some institutional capacities would increase to a limited degree based on donor-funded projects, but would not create the system-level change needed to institutionalize a systematic and coordinated approach to combat land degradation focused on SLM. These efforts would not mainstream SLM concerns into national and sector development plans nor would they enable effective and cost effective coordination of efforts. As a result, the SNAP would remain inconclusive, lacking specific strategies and clarification of roles, thus leaving Suriname without an overriding and coordinated policy that could respond to land degradation processes. This will lead to continued inefficiencies and waste due to overlapping and fragmentation of functions. Inadequate levels of investment would prevail and investments that are arranged through bi or multi-lateral sources would not be targeted as part of a strategic framework. GEF funding is essential to catalyse actions needed to integrate sustainable land management into the national planning framework and to provide the improved capacities to respond to the persistent capacity, mainstreaming, and financial barriers that otherwise limit the development of the sustainable land management efforts. This will result in erratic implementation of SLM programmes, and limited or no resources generated or allocated to tangible actions in support of Suriname's efforts under the UNCCD convention. Without a GEF project, land degradation processes will continue un-noticed within the vastness of Suriname's forest and water resources enhancing the persistence of the long-term threats to the stability and function of Suriname's ecosystems. GEF funding is essential to catalyse actions needed to integrate sustainable land management into the

national planning framework and to provide the improved capacities to respond to the persistent capacity, mainstreaming and financial barriers that otherwise limit the development of the sustainable land management efforts.

70. The related long-term effects of maintaining the *status quo* would be the slow but progressive advancement of the land degradation processes that threaten ecosystem stability and function. These processes would, as a consequence over time, limit the multiple ecosystem services and functions leading to the endangerment of habitats, soil environments, and would indirectly contribute to GHGs through the loss of carbon capture potential and through the release of soil carbon following deforestations and land preparation. These will negatively alter the livelihoods of especially the already marginalized tribal communities. Additionally, present trends such as the degradation of the protective coastal mangrove forests will continue. Hence, the status quo of increasing vulnerability to the effects of sea level rise and surges contributing to inundation by salt water of human settlements and productive farmland will not change without the awareness necessary to enable continued actions and investments needed to counter these threats over the long-run. The same would be expected for additional effects of the threats that would continue without coordinated investment, such as: (a) mismanagement would lead to salt water intrusion of ground water, in particular in agricultural lands; (b) increased erosion leading to sedimentation of rivers, streams, and waterways increasing the propensity for flooding; and (c) increased trends in land degradation from natural resource utilisation activities in the mining, forestry, tourism and agriculture sectors.

71. The MSP **project goal** is “*to maintain and improve ecosystem stability, integrity, functions and ecosystem services that contribute to global benefits and support sustainable livelihoods in Suriname.*” The **project objective** is “*to reduce land degradation trends by creating an enabling environment for responses to land degradation through capacity development and mainstreaming of sustainable land management amongst key stakeholders.*” The project objective will create broad based political and participatory support amongst key stakeholders for and mainstreaming of sustainable land management into national development strategies and policies, such as plans and legal and budgetary processes, and will realize multi-level, from government to local bodies, capacity building. This will be realised through 4 project outcomes (described below):

- System, Institutional and Individual capacities to implement SLM at the national level increased.
- SLM principles and SNAP-framework integrated into national development plans and sector strategies.
- Resource mobilization to support SLM effected.
- Effective project management through learning, evaluation and adaptive management.

72. The overall indicator of success at the objective level will be the percentage of change in the scores as measured by the GSU sponsored toolkit for Monitoring and Evaluation. Based on this tool, the baseline situation dealing with capacity and mainstreaming will be documented and will be re-evaluated on a yearly basis until the end of the project. This will reflect the overall change and impact at the objective level. At the outcome level, several surveys as part of the M+E toolkit and other criteria are considered and are described below.

Country Drivenness:

73. The proposed project has been developed based on the results of multiple stakeholder consultations and will build on the SNAP framework and make it operational by providing an enabling environment through capacity development, mainstreaming of functions, and through sustainable financing. The proposed mid-range investment plan will support the

implementation of activities outlined in the SNAP framework including the mainstreaming SLM into the multiple national development plans. The project coordination mechanism will build upon structures established by the NDP's but that have not been made operational. The project therefore fits within and contributes to the national effort and has been endorsed by the focal point (Endorsement Letter, Section III, Part II).

Fit to the Portfolio Project

74. The proposed project matches the **Portfolio Project goal** by assisting Suriname to promote effective SLM for global and local benefits. The project responds to the **Portfolio Project objective** by strengthening Suriname's national and local level capacity to (a) mainstream SLM into national development strategies and policies, and (b) increased individual and institutional capacity for planning SLM. The awareness raising activities proposed herein and a national coordination structure will ensure broad-based political and participatory support for the process of responding to land degradation, further supporting the Portfolio Objective. The proposed Outcomes respond to the **Portfolio Outcomes** as follows:

- *Portfolio Outcome 2:* (a) through development of human resources to implement and champion SLM at the institutional level, contributing to the portfolio indicator of the existence of an organizational entity for promoting SLM. (b) The project will also contribute to awareness raising activities and (c) enhanced institutional structures.
- *Portfolio Outcome 3:* (a) SLM principles and NAP priorities integrated into national and sectoral strategies to achieve MDGs by mainstreaming of policies to support SLM principles and integration of the SNAP into national development plans and sector strategies; (b) through the development of a Medium-term Investment Plan for SLM.

75. In matching the portfolio objectives, the project also qualifies under the GEF Operational Programme 15 within the strategic priority SLM-1 for targeted capacity building through the promotion of an integrated and cross sectoral approach to address land degradation issues within the framework of sustainable development.

Expected project outcomes and outputs

76. Outcome 1: System, Institutional and Individual capacities to implement SLM at the national level increased (GEF U.S. \$200,000, Co-financing U.S \$747,763). This outcome is designed to respond to the capacity barriers and will be accomplished firstly by elevating the individual technical skill-set with regards to LD problems and SLM through training. Secondly, the institutional and system level capacity to generate information to facilitate land use planning and the institutional capacity to both access and use the information will be increased through the comprehensive development of a land information data base. This will be done firstly by developing the necessary human resources and data acquisition and availability means to better implement and champion SLM at the institutional level. Secondly by training personnel of key ministries, relevant institutes and stakeholder groups⁸ in the young and old coastal plain, the savannah belt and the interior to better implement SLM at the local and individual levels. Finally, these efforts will be enhanced through the implementation of a strong awareness building campaign. Increased awareness is a desperately needed individual capacity to increase the understanding and support of policy-makers and cooperation of the private sector stakeholders, and cooperation among competing

⁸ NGO's and other groups such as: CI-Suriname, PAS, VIDS, NVB, small gold miners and indigenous people.

government interests. Although integrated into this outcome, the awareness building component is cross-cutting in support of the results of all project components.

77. The key indicators for outcome 1 are presented in the logical framework matrix. These are established to determine the skill levels and awareness levels of stratified populations in an attempt to evaluate the effectiveness of training and awareness building components through needs assessments and surveys. For the development of improved information, the level of access and use of the system will determine not only that the land management data bank is up and running, but that all actors have access to updated information on land degradation, tenure, and on LD problem situations.

78. Output 1.1 Technical GIS and land-use planning skills in 8 ministries, 3 key institutes, private companies and NGO's increased among multiple stakeholder groups involved in the technical aspects of land use planning. The targeted 8 ministries and 3 key institutes, private companies, and national-level NGOs will be trained in SLM, land degradation and land management concepts, and technical GIS skills. The activities follow a training development cycles beginning with training needs assessment and progressing through the training cycle of materials development, implementation, and evaluation of the results of training. Initial workshops will be held with the national-level actors. Once the results are evaluated of the initial round of workshops, training programs will be adapted and implemented with ministry delegates and actors at the local level.

79. Output 1.2. Information, access, and sharing of land use information to support SLM decision-making increased. This result will be realised through the establishment of an integrated land information data bank that will provide much needed data for the planning, decision-making, and implementation of SLM on the national level. The information bank and data and information sharing will be established through the MI-GLIS and Land Company that are being established under the GLISS project as the basis of structuring and settling land policy issues, such as for example the indigenous land rights in Suriname. The key activities involve the establishment of protocols for information management, the technical development of the system, implementation and testing, training to support the management and accessibility of the system, and development of multiple nodes for connectivity. The monitoring of the function and accessibility of the system is also planned.

80. Output 1.3 Awareness of land degradation and SLM issues and impacts increased among public and private sector actors. A nation-wide awareness programme on land degradation and SLM is targeted to major stakeholder groups consisting of governmental officers, decision makers, NGO's working in communities in the geographic areas where land degradation is apparent and the private actors in main economic sectors (mining, agriculture, forestry) contributing to land degradation as well as those practicing SLM. This output responds to the realization during stakeholders meetings that awareness concerning SLM matters, including the ecosystem concerns (services, function, integrity, and stability), is poor especially at the policy making levels. Even though there are communities in the interior and multi-national companies that have already undertaken some SLM activities to mitigate and prevent land degradation, it is important that policy on SLM is based on the needs of stakeholders but at the same time contributes to achieving national development goals and international commitments. Increased awareness on all levels for the main target groups will increase the impact of the overall project, revitalize the SNAP process, and ultimately increase the understanding of LD issues to generate support for SLM at the institutional and system levels.

81. Outcome 2: SLM principles and SNAP framework integrated into national development plans and sector strategies (GEF U.S. \$156,000, Co-financing U.S. \$50,000).

This outcome is a response to the barriers related to the insufficient harmonization of policies and the lack of synergies caused by overlapping mandates. Outcome 2 creates a framework for SLM that will ultimately result in mainstreaming of policies, planning, and an administrative structure to manage the many dimensions of land degradation.

82. Output 2.1. Structure for coordinating Land Degradation policy and SLM efforts established. This is the first of two important structures created under outcome 2. This structure is a Steering Committee (SC), that will be comprised of the Permanent Secretaries and/or designated representatives of the MLTDE, MNR, MPDC, MALF, MPH, MRPLF, ME, MRD, the Division for Nature Conservation, the Foundation for Nature Preservation Suriname, the National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname, and a UNDP representative as observer. The Steering Committee will be chaired by MLTDE. This committee is vital to manage the policy issues that will arise during the development of a more comprehensive structure to champion SLM as discussed below. Through the transition phase, the Steering Committee will work on policy issues regarding land management. The Steering Committee will eventually support the MLTDE for immediate activities to mainstream SLM into national policies and plans.

83. Output 2.2 A consolidated and improved institutional structure to support integrated and sustainable land management and planning. The framework legislation and actions to establish a consolidated coordinating unit within the (future) Directorate of Environment at MLTDE championing SLM will be initiated to harmonize all policies and actions in response to land degradation and the root causes of land use problems and promotion of sustainable land-use planning. To realize this output, a series of actions are programmed that will create the overall framework. First, an inventory of responsibilities of existing institutions will be undertaken with an analysis that will determine the exact role of the coordination role of the MLTDE SLM coordinating unit with regards to existing institutions. This will provide the information necessary for the establishment of the SLM unit and its administrative structure. Once established, a draft national land management system will be developed. This system will then mainstream SLM into the Environmental Sector Plan. As part of the system, the SLM unit will work to contribute to initial land-use plans for each of Suriname's geographic regions, effectively linking land use to policy. The policy, which is a ministry-level action, will be supported by legislation to increase the sustainability of the integrated land management system and establish legal parameters.

84. Output 2.3 SNAP framework enhanced through additional workshops and consultations. The first step in the process will be the updating and completion of the SNAP so that it becomes a more operative and guiding document for all stakeholders both government and private, which will be achieved through co-financing. Based on the articulated need for an overall review and assessment of the policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks necessary to successfully implement SLM in Suriname, it is essential to draw attention to the SNAP and promote a process that could lead to the completion and ratification of this framework document. This process will require additional motivation through workshops, consultations and updated data to develop the strategic elements and recommended SLM strategies for all five geographical areas mentioned in the environmental context section of this document (page 7-9). The specific problems for these areas and the remoteness of communities living in the interior will have to be taken into consideration by this project in order to finalize an effective SNAP that will provide a cornerstone for the policy instruments previously discussed. It is fully expected that the awareness building activities of output 1.3 will increase the participation of policy makers in this process.

85. Output 2.4 SNAP mainstreamed into the Environmental Sector Plan. The second

aspect of the process is the integration of the SNAP into an updated Environmental Sector Plan (ESP), which will require further consultations and a process of redrafting with follow-on activities to promote and secure formal approval by Parliament. This will require an overall review and assessment of the existing policy and legislative and regulatory frameworks. The improved institutional structure proposed in output 2.1 and 2.2 will limit the fragmentation of actions to be taken nationwide and will improve coordination of activities in this context. Furthermore, effective integration of SLM concerns into the ESP will enable mainstreaming of SLM into the Multi-annual Development Plan to achieve among others the Millennium Development Goals, which are already integrated into the MADP.

86. The key indicators at the outcome level that will signal that mainstreaming has actually taken place, will be the incorporation of an organization to champion SLM, which will indicate that project activities were effective in bringing together the multiple ministries to participate in the SLM Steering Committee. In addition, formal authorization by Parliament of the major policy documents, which are the SNAP and legislation to support the SLM Steering Committee and the SLM coordinating unit within the Directorate Environment at MLTDE. Without these, effective mainstreaming will not take place. Finally, the approval of the Environment Sector Plan including provisions for SLM, will signal mainstreaming at the sector level. Another indicator of mainstreaming is that the SNAP priorities have been internalized by having been incorporated into the annual action plans of the 8 key Ministries and 3 Institutions.

Outcome 3: Resources in support of SLM mobilized (GEF U.S\$ 20,000 USD, Co-financing U.S. \$30,000).

87. Output 3.1 Strategic funding needs for further targeted capacity development and on-the-ground investments developed. The first step will be to identify the strategic funding needs for additional, targeted capacity development and on-the-ground investments for SLM. The financing needs will be derived from the identification of all necessary resources and commitments of existing inter-agency resources. With the financing needs determined, the second step will be the development of a Medium Term Investment Plan

Output 3.2. Medium Term Investment Plan developed. Mechanisms that will be included in the plan are the identification of incentives for private sector involvement, and the targeting of strategic funding needs through existing environmental foundations as revolving resources through donor funds allocated to the government by, for example, the European Economic Community. The financing needs of the coordinating unit within the Directorate Environment at MLTDE championing SLM will be included in the plan.

88. The principal indicators for this outcome will be the verification that the financing needs to respond to the strategic framework in the improved SNAP are calculated and a second indicator would be the amount of funding committed from both government and non-government sources. The principal assumptions in this outcome will be the willingness of the government to allocate loans or higher percentages of their profits to the resource mobilization plan

89. Outcome 4: Effective project management through learning, evaluation, and adaptive management (GEF U.S. \$104,747.28*, Co-financing U.S. \$120,000). This responds to the need of the project partners for transparent, cost effective, and adaptive management with dissemination of lessons learned. Effective project and adaptive management will ensure robust project implementation. Workshops at the national level and the integration of project and agency staff and local leaders will facilitate the dissemination and exchange of lessons learned and the adaptation and incorporation of the results of the NCSA into the capacity building component of the MSP as that information becomes available. The participatory evaluation process that is called for within the Portfolio Project will also contribute to the sharing of lessons learned at the rural level. Through adaptive management and execution of the scheduled monitoring and evaluation plan and disseminating lessons (output 4.1); the results of the project should contribute to strengthening other related initiatives in Suriname. Project implementation (output 4.2) will involve support to project management personnel and equipment. The key indicators for this outcome are the degree of integration of recommendations from participatory evaluations into the annual workplan and the speedy establishment of the PMU. (*Includes M&E Budget)

90. Key assumptions: Key assumptions are the continuity of government support and full agreement among key institutions are important factors for the long-term success of this outcome. The structure created in output 1.4 is intended to minimize the risks if this assumption does not hold. A second assumption is the effectiveness of the awareness building activities translating into political action. Additional assumptions are that stakeholder consensus is possible and that the process will fit within the project's timeframe, given the slow pace of political change. No risks have been identified for this project.

91. Realisation of the project objective will generate national benefits by more effective management and streamlined communication of SLM concerns across multiple stakeholders, projected investments in support of a mid-term plan, and through better developed and equipped human capital to address land degradation issues. GEF's contribution will enable Suriname to address important barriers to effective land management by creating individual and institutional capacities within the eight institutions that have land management responsibilities in SLM. The nation will clearly benefit from increased human capital. An increased technical capacity will also directly assist Suriname to meet her obligations to the UNCCD via strengthened institutional and human resource capacity to improve sustainable land management planning, financing and implementation.

92. The MSP will contribute to a more complete approach to sustainable management and development of Suriname's natural resources. Its implementation will enhance coordination and streamline a number of processes related to SLM especially in the national development plan that will also influence the major economic and productive sectors, such as forestry, mining, and agriculture. The mainstreaming activities will improve the allocation of key resources and synergies, which will better engage existing and future human capital and will create cost effectiveness through the reduction of overlapping and duplicated activities. The institutional frameworks will also enable progress on a range of livelihood concerns that are linked to land degradation. The integration of the ESP and SNAP priorities provides a forum for other social issues in addition to environmental issues, such as the discussion of the rights of the maroons against the concessions for gold mining concerns. The project coordination mechanism will build upon existing structures established by the MADPs.

93. The proposed capacity building, awareness, and mainstreaming activities proposed in the MSP project strategy will be important in finalizing the SNAP. The proposed project will make the SNAP operational through strategic improvements and in combination with the proposed mid-range investment plan, which will create a roadmap to catalyze such investments, which will increase over time.

94. The project will increase support to CBOs, NGOs & student organizations through improved government and private sector partnerships on SLM and an increased public participation in SLM at key institutions. Although this project will not make direct investments in the form of local projects, it will enable the promotion of SLM and increased financing within all agencies thereby increasing their exposure of the local people to education and information that traditionally is not available at the local level. The increased capacity of the government will result in increased services from government to support NGOs/CBOs, farmers and forest users to implement new appropriate technologies for SLM and match them with traditional knowledge. This will in turn contribute indirectly to the fight against poverty. The project will directly increase human capital of the government, private sector, and NGOs who will in the future have better tools and planning skills that will enable them a better effort to increase the human capital of CBOs, the general public, and specific groups such as: women, youth, and farmers.

95. With the GEF alternative, individual, institutional, and system capacities will increase, and these will contribute to the Portfolio effort to produce *global benefits*. The actions promoted through the SNAP and financed under the mid-term financing plan will lead to on-the-ground and specific actions that will produce global benefits, such as increased carbon sequestration, and reduction of damage by contaminants and inappropriate practices that will contribute to the maintenance and protection of ecosystem functionality and integrity of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems and protection of habitats for globally important species.

Linkages to IA activities and programs

96. The GEF implementing agency is UNDP. The proposed project links to the UNDP-Suriname Country programming to both the CCF and the UNDAF. For the CPD period, 2008-2011, two thematic focus areas have been identified as key areas for UNDP support: (a) pro-poor policy development, incorporating aspects of the MDG and poverty reduction and Energy and environment practice areas; and b) good governance. The programme areas selected are fully in line with the country's priorities as identified in the Multi Annual Development Plan (MADP) for 2006-2011 and the Declaration of Government for the period 2005-2010. This support contributes, directly and indirectly, to the achievement of several of the Millennium development goals and targets, more specifically those on poverty eradication, HIV/AIDS, environmental sustainability, and gender equality. This project links to the area of Environment and its focus to support the management of the environment sector within the context of the interactions between the ecosystems and ecosystem users (national and local stakeholders) through the integration of environmental concerns and the sound management of renewable and non-renewable natural resources.

97. The goal for the environment policy within the framework of the MOP 2007-2011 has been "to protect, conserve, and rehabilitate the environmental quality." With regard to land policy, efficient use of land as a resource has been highlighted and with regard to the forest policy the focus has been clearly defined as sustainable use of the forest and sustainable management of protected areas. With regard to agriculture, the main policy goals are focused on increase of the contribution to the national economy and employment and development of rural areas. The same policy is defined for the fishery sector with emphasis on sustainable development.

98. The project links to the UNDAF 2008-2011 be increasing awareness of a problem that is going un-noticed and supports the UNDAF focus on land degradation as stated:

"The MADP makes explicit linkages between sound natural resources management and poverty reduction. Efforts will build upon the results of existing initiatives and focus on enhancing the capacities of Government to effectively design and operate mechanisms for: mineral resource management, sustainable land management (SLM), the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the mitigation of the effects of climate change" with the following outputs: Responsible organizations have acquired demonstrable and enhanced capacities to: manage the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; implement measures on the adaptation and mitigation of the effects of climate change; establish a mechanism for SLM with particular emphasis on reducing the vulnerability of the poor and expanded opportunities for sustainable livelihoods

99. This GEF funded project to support development operations and assistance at country level is reflected in UNDAF 2008-2011 :

100. The GEF funded NCSA project will serve as a tool for coordinating national and internationally supported capacity building programs. The MPDC and MLTDE are the implementing agencies and the UNDP is the GEF implementing agency for both the NCSA and the MSP. This will create an in-house conduit for communication between the two initiatives. All activities concerning SLM and the environment will be coordinated through the Directorate Environment of the MLTDE and the PMU (see management arrangements) who will incorporate actions that respond to the needs identified in the NCSA process, as applicable, into the annual work plans. The MLTDE will also, in turn disseminate and encourage the exchange of lessons learned between stakeholders, especially with those actors able to disseminate these lessons at the grass roots level.

101. The environment portfolio of UNDP will be focused on the development of an enhanced sustainable natural resources planning and management system. Important partners will be, among others, WWF, CI and the Guiana Shield Initiative (GSI) of the Netherlands Committee of IUCN.

102. In the environment and sustainable development program area, support will be continued for the implementation of the ongoing project 'Capacity building support to the Suriname Conservation Foundation (SCF). This is financed by the Government of Suriname from its Dutch Treaty Funds. A strengthened SCF, as part of the project, emphasis in this period will be placed on the implementation of management plans for protected areas, initially for one of the world's largest protected areas, the Central Suriname Nature Reserve (CSNR), and the Sipaliwini Nature Reserve (SNR).

103. The focus on policy development in this program will be of crucial importance, given Suriname's increasingly higher international profile as a country of outstanding natural assets and cultural heritage, as well as its global interests related to sound management of the natural environment. The UNDP will support the government's approach to management of this sector within the context of the interaction of environmental concerns and the sound management of renewable and non-renewable natural resources. During this program period, the organization will also continue its support in assisting Suriname in meeting its reporting and other obligations under various international environmental conventions.

104. The Authority for Forestry and Nature Conservation, which is in development and is supported by the UNDP, will strengthen sustainable forest management and nature conservation. At the border with Brazil the OAS is financing a sustainable development project with two indigenous communities, including sustainable land management at the community level.

Stakeholder Involvement Plan

105. Stakeholder groups comprised of the government, private sector and civil society participated in the design of the project through consultations and workshops. The outcome of these consultations resulted in an overview of land degradation impacts as well as corrective measures at the national level, as described in the Situation Analysis. The present project design, PDF-A phase included the information from these interventions for project formulation. Based on their contribution to national development, the stakeholders that will be involved in the project implementation are: (a) the government (MLTDE, MPPLFM, MF, MRD, MPW, MPDC, MNR, MALF); (b) government institutes (FFM, GLISS, NIMOS) who will have the full responsibility to ensure SLM at the national, regional and international level; and (c) NGOs which are already implementing projects contributing to sustainable land management. Additional collaborators in the project activities are the donors, CBOs and the private sector. The research institutions will participate by collecting data on land degradation for monitoring and the exchange of information with relevant government institutions to safeguard the prevention of land degradation. The specific roles of the stakeholders in the project implementation process are described in Table 1.

106. In the implementation phase of the project, stakeholders will assist monitoring and evaluating each phase of the project through participation in project activities such as training and awareness programs (Outcome 1) and through participatory evaluations and dissemination of lessons learned (Output 4.1). Their feedback on developments at the districts and especially the community level will also facilitate any adaptations needed in the project and will help decide further steps to be taken to reach the objectives of the project.

107. The tasks of the National Steering Committee (NSC) to implement the MDGs are: monitoring the draft process and editing Suriname's MDG reports; assisting the development of a system for long term national monitoring and MDG reporting. With regard to the latter task, a national network of governmental and non-state stakeholders has been established to monitor the integrated and coordinated implementation of the international commitments, including the MDGs. Already these MDGs are incorporated in Suriname's MADP, and at this stage recognized as a potential area for mainstreaming SLM principles and for facilitating feedback to the PMU on the development of the project.

Adaptive Management

108. Lessons learnt will be continuously extracted from the MSP Project. Lessons will be disseminated through awareness and continuous education programs and incorporated in education programs at the School for Engineering and Natural Resource Sciences (NATIN) and the Anton de Kom University of Suriname (ADEKUS). Among the mechanisms to be used will be inter-Agency MoUs, incorporation into Annual Work Plans and through capacity development and training initiatives. As well, there will be the sharing of information between projects, stakeholders and policy representatives as an effective measure of mainstreaming. There is an opportunity during the implementation of the MSP for finalizing the Suriname National Action Plan and to take into consideration the lessons learnt from the MSP.

109. The lessons learnt from the MSP through evaluations will be incorporated into implementation of the MSP. In addition to the monitoring, evaluation and feedback mechanisms already identified, the Project Steering Committee will review progress on a quarterly basis, identifying lessons learnt and discuss project progress with the involvement of wider stakeholder audience as necessary. The ideas and lessons learnt will be incorporated into the management of the project and further implementation process by the Project Steering Committee with adjustments to the Work Plan as required.

Sustainability

110. The project outcomes and outputs have been designed specifically to contribute to the sustainability of an SLM movement to combat land degradation. The project will create the ground-level information and capacities needed to adequately diagnose LD problems. In addition, the project will work towards elevating the baseline awareness of policy-makers in the issues relating to land degradation. This will later translate into more positive cooperation in developing further frameworks, such as the SNAP and financing for SLM. The MSP will be an important first step towards establishing an SLM agenda and an institutional framework needed for future efforts to develop on-the-ground actions to combat land degradation. The development and negotiation of resource management plans and a mid-term financing plan, will bring other inter-national and high level national partners into the dialogue on the follow-on steps to this project.

Financing Plan

Streamlined Incremental Costs Assessment

Global Environment Objective

111. Suriname's forests and waters are globally significant for their structure and functions and contribution to ecological systems, and for benefits to local livelihoods and national economic development provided through ecosystem provisioning, sustaining, functioning, and cultural services. These benefits will decline as these resources decline or as the damage and contamination from the extraction of these resources causes further chemical and physically degradation to land. Given Suriname's vast forest and water resources, the impact of their degradation is on the short term not evident to the population or policymakers, in spite of marked localized impacts on the highly populated coastal strip. Inaction towards land degradation processes at this point will solidify the *status quo* and increase the costs of inaction and vulnerability to the effects of climate change. The Global Environmental Objective of the project is "to assure the long-term reduction of land degradation processes by building the national capacity for sustainable land management." This project supports the global environmental goal of the portfolio project by promoting SLM for global and national benefits by "undertaking foundational capacity building activities and mainstreaming SLM into national development strategies."

112. The project will create an enabling environment for responses to land degradation through capacity development and mainstreaming of sustainable land management amongst key stakeholders, particularly for the MLTDE as the focal point for the UNCCD. The project objective will create broad based political and participatory support for sustainable land management and mainstreaming of sustainable land management into national development strategies and policies, such as plans and legal and budgetary processes.

System Boundary

113. The project will take place over the course of a 4 year period. The project will not provide on-the-ground investments at the local-level; rather, it will operationalize the SNAP and SLM at the institutional level so that SLM can be effectively harmonized into the productive investments made by those sectors. This project, through SNAP completion, mainstreaming, and development of capacities to support decision-making, will provide the framework, capacities, and tools for future SLM projects and on-the-ground actions that will support the SNAP and a landscape approach to land-use planning. The sector specific work will encompass all agencies that utilize natural resources including the mining sector. The project will also perform capacity building at the national and local agency levels.

Incremental Cost Assessment

Baseline Assessment

114. The GEF alternative will build upon a suite of baseline efforts in support of Outcome 1 capacity building by adding complementary and additional activities to develop the land management planning capabilities, greater awareness, and the creation of an inter-ministerial committee for coordinating approaches to combat land degradation. In the areas of mainstreaming, resource mobilization, and adaptive management, (outcomes 2, 3, and 4 respectively) the project baseline was financed by GEF and is therefore not quantified to avoid double counting.

115. There are both GEF and non-GEF activities that form a varied baseline that contributes to capacity development and are valued efforts for their contributions in the exchange in lessons learned, especially in terms of institutional strengthening and resource mobilization. These are:

- The UNDP Capacity Building Support to the Suriname Conservation Foundation (US\$ 3,600,000 from 2004 – 2010) strengthens the long-term environmental management capacity of the SCF to enable them to effectively support: conservation management, research, awareness, advocacy, and ecotourism activities in Suriname. The largest component of the project, US\$ 1,139,000, is allocated for the needed institutional strengthening and capacity building. Of this amount, US\$ 535,000 is for the strengthening of the Government Nature Conservation institutes responsible for protected area management; and US\$101,000 for strengthening the Biodiversity focal point at the MLTDE. These actions will provide valuable lessons in institution strengthening and in the appropriate methodology and approach to resource identification and mobilization for a similar process to support SLM. This will contribute to increased knowledge, awareness and information on land degradation issues such as ecosystem integrity, loss of habitat and impacts on the livelihoods issues in the interior areas as well as in the coastal zones.
- The WWF funded Guianas Forests and Environmental Conservation Program with a total budget of US\$ 1,500,000 (completed June, 2007).
- The research program “Development of Sustainable Agro-forestry Systems based on Indigenous and Maroon Knowledge in the Guiana Shield Region” (GUYAGROFOR) will contribute to obtaining knowledge to incorporate in government extension systems to promote SLM and empower beneficial groups while contributing to the national economy. This project is funded by the European Union (1,500,000 US\$) with partners in the Netherlands, Brazil and Venezuela.
- The OAS project for Sustainable Development and Bio-cultural Conservation in the Suriname Trio and Wayana Border region with an annual budget of US\$ 80,000 for Suriname from 2004 – 2007 (US\$ 198,000 was approved for 2004)⁹.

116. This MSP is directly supported by a baseline initiative entitled, the “Ground Registration and Land Information System” (GLIS) for Suriname. The GLIS project directly contributes to the outcomes of the MSP and will be a co-financier to the MSP as described below. The GLIS project initiated by the GOS is preparing for its full operations in 2008. The focus of the project is on the modernization of land cadastre and property registry systems including building the technical capacity of the land related departments of the MPPLFM. A capacity building program specifically aiming at the development of expertise in the wide application of modern GIS information systems is included and will be executed at the Anton de Kom University of Suriname (ADEKUS) and the Institute for Natural Resources and Technology (NATIN) as part of a new curriculum. The GLIS is being implemented from within the MPPLFM on an interim basis. The MLTDE will develop a coordinating agency with the MPPLFM in which the GLIS will permanently reside. Funding for the technical components of the system and capacity building are provided by Dutch Treaty Funds. The project has a total budget of € 11 million (US\$ 15.4 million).

⁹ Participating countries: Brazil and Suriname; Coordinating Institution: Amazon Conservation Team (Brazil and Suriname). The project aims to promote conservation and enhancement of the physical and cultural environment (forests, rivers and heritage), the sustainable development (primarily of non-timber forest products), the education (primarily ethno-education), capacity building, and (where appropriate) the healthcare and security of the indigenous communities in the Brazil-Suriname Border Region.

The GEF Alternative

117. The total cost of the MSP is U.S. \$ 1,428,558. The contribution to the MSP is U.S.\$480,795 that will complement a national co-financing estimated at \$ 947,763, all of which is derived from government sources (Dutch Treaty Funds and the national budget). The GEF to Co-financing ration is 1:2. The GEF and co-financing contributions are presented herein by outcome. Please also refer to the Detailed Incremental Cost Matrix presented in Annex 2.

118. Outcome 1 involves a total investment of U.S. \$947,763. This corresponds to a GEF investment of U.S.\$200,000 which will provide additional training, an integrated awareness program to sensitize the public and lawmakers on land management issues in general, in addition to technical assistance and support in the development of an agency to champion SLM. The total of US \$547,763 is recognized as counter-part funding from the GLIS initiative that will provide system level capacities through equipment, services, and training in support output 1.2. The MLTDE will contribute U.S.\$200,000 for awareness building activities described in output 1.3.

119. For Outcome 2 baseline efforts have been realized to complete the SNAP and have been quantified and reported to the UNCCD and to the Global Mechanism. The GEF will fund the process for the establishment of sustainable land management policy and adaptation of legislation and the groundwork for the establishment of the SLM coordinating unit within the Directorate Environment at MLTDE in the form of technical assistance and surveys needed. Outcome 2 will require a total investment of \$206,000. The GEF investment of \$156,000 will be matched with co-financing of \$50,000 that will complete the establishment of the land management system. The MLTDE will co-finance \$50,000 for additional stakeholder consultations and activities to complete and authorize the SNAP framework. The GEF increment will provide consultations and workshops to re-draft the Environment Sector Plan to adequately integrate sustainable land management and finance the promotion of the policy measures.

120. Outcome 3 will take into consideration the baseline actions success and methodology of the UNDP/GEF funded project on Capacity Building Support to the Suriname Conservation Foundation. However, the contribution of this project in determining the methodology and approach to resource mobilization within the realm of SLM requires mention. The GEF increment will provide consultancies, workshops, and coordination between donors and will require the development of a Resource management strategy to which the GoS will provide US\$30,000 for a local consultant to develop the Medium Term Investment Plan and to start a fund for the public incentive schemes. This will be complimented by the GEF with US\$20,000 for an outcome total of U.S. \$50,000.

121. Outcome 4 embraces effective project management through learning, evaluation and adaptive management. The GEF alternative will provide for participatory processes, dissemination of lessons learned, and establishment of the Project Management Unit and of the Steering Committees. These efforts will be supported by the GoS for the amount of US\$ 120,000 to support project management as well as for the dissemination of lessons learned and especially the translation and simplification of project lessons to local languages. GEF will support the monitoring and evaluation plan with \$58,000 (Table 4).

Project Budget

Table 1: Project Cost Benchmarks

Component	GEF	Co-finance		Total
		Government Co-finance	Other Co-finance	
System, institutional and individual capacities to implement SLM at the national level increased.	200,000	747,763	0	947,763
SLM principles and SNAP framework mainstreamed into national development plans and sector strategies.	156,000	50,000	0	206,000
Resource mobilization to support SLM	20,000	30,000	0	50,000
Effective project management through learning, evaluation and adaptive management.	58,000	10,000	0	68,000
Project Management	46,795.48	110,000	0	156,795.48
TOTAL MSP	480,795.48	947,763	0	1,428,558.48

Table 2: Detailed description of estimated co-financing sources

Co-financing Sources				
Name of Co-financier (source)	Classification*	Type*	Amount (US\$)	Status*
Government of Suriname (from Dutch Treaty funds)	Government	In kind	547,763	Approved
Government of Suriname	Government	Cash (parallel co-financing)	400,000	Approved
Sub-Total Co-financing			947,763	

Table 3: Project Management Costs

Component	Estimated consultant weeks	GEF (\$)	Other sources (\$)	Project Total (\$)
Local consultants (a)	232	46,795	30,000	76,795
International consultants	0	0	0	0
Office facilities(b), equipment (c), vehicles and communications		0	70,000	70,000
Travel		0	10,000	10,000
Miscellaneous		0	0	0
Total		46,795	110,000	156,795

(a) Office expenditures: Since the PMU will be established at the MLTDE, these will be in-kind contributions by the GOS.

(b) Includes supplies: Materials and other consumables.

For office facilities etc., an approximate value of 5% of the project costs is calculated since government facilities are far from adequate. Travel will also be about 5% of the project costs taking into consideration the extra fuel needed to reach remote parts of the interior that are only accessible either by air or river transport.

Table 4: Consultants working for technical assistance components

Component	Estimated consultant weeks	GEF (\$)	Other sources (\$)	Project total (\$)
Local consultants	145	43,595	28,250	71,845

International consultants	20	23,000	35,000	58,000
TOTAL	165	66,595	63,250	129,845

122. **Consultants** will include:

- 1) SLM Technical Specialists/Trainers (local and international): - Outcome 1: Capacity building to implement SLM at the national level.
- 2) Legal Specialists (local): - Outcome 1: Mainstreaming of regulations and adaptation of land legislation to include SLM.
- 3) Communications Specialists (local): - Outcome 1: Develop and implement an SLM and LD communication strategy and awareness campaign.
- 4) IT/Database Management Specialist (local): -Outcome 1: Implementation and testing of the integrated land information system and data bank and installation of nodes at the 8 key ministries and 3 institutes.
- 5) Institutional/Policy Specialist (local): Outcome 2: Planning and regulation (protocols) for information sharing between Ministries and Institutes. Preparation of Steering Committee Work plan and formulation of tasks. Establish a SLM coordinating unit at MLTDE to coordinate all matters on SLM.
- 6) Land Information Management Specialist (local and international): - Outcome 2: Establish land management system for SLM on the national level, develop integrated sustainable land management policy and land use plans for all geographical areas of Suriname.
- 7) Land Management Specialist (local): Outcome 2: Enhance SNAP framework and integrate it into National Environmental Plan.
- 8) Financial Specialist (local): - Outcome 3: Identification of strategic funding needs for SLM and national and international financial resources for SLM resulting in a Medium Term Investment plan.
- 9) Auditor (local): - Outcome 4: Audit of project.
- 10) Project Evaluator (international): - Outcome 4: Evaluation of project.

PART III: MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Project Implementation Process

Institutional framework and project implementation arrangements

122. *General Framework:* The project will be implemented over a period of four years beginning January 2008. The project is implemented according to the National Execution modality (NEX). The Implementing partners are the Ministry Planning and Development Cooperation (MPDC) as UNDP's counterpart on behalf of the Government of Suriname and will have the final responsibility for the execution of this project in a timely manner in accordance with UNDP National Execution procedures. The Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment (MLTDE) is the other Implementing Partner. MLTDE will be responsible for the project administration and supervision of the implementation, guided by the SLM Steering Committee, composed of the Permanent Secretaries and/or designated representatives of the Government of Suriname, and with support of the UNDP. MPDC will be a member of the SC and support the overall monitoring of the implementation of project. UNDP will financially administer the project resources, including procurement of goods and services after such indication from the implementing partners and based on an approved Annual Work Plan.

123. The project will receive high level guidance and oversight from the SLM Steering Committee (SC). The SC will be composed of the Permanent Secretaries and/or designated representatives of the Ministries of Labour, Technological Development and Environment; Natural Resources; Planning and Development Cooperation; Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forest Management; and Regional Development, the National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname, and a UNDP Representative as observer. The SC will be chaired by MLTDE. The TOR of the SC is presented in Annex 1. The SC will meet twice during the every year and extraordinarily if needed. A Technical Advisory Group (TAG) will be established if needed to provide technical support to the project. While the SC's main focus is on policy and management issues related to the MSP, the focus of the TAG would be technical aspects and quality of the outputs. It will be composed of individuals from both government and civil society who are selected on the basis of their competence in their respective technical fields. The TAG will meet quarterly during the first year of the project and every six months thereafter. The TAG members will review the quarterly, six-monthly and annual progress reports, the technical reports of international and national consultants and technical documentation that results from specific outputs, particularly under Outcome 1: Individual institutional capacities for SLM are strengthened.

124. *The Project Management Unit (PMU)* will play a key role in project execution. It will be located at MLTDE and will be headed by a Project Manager (PM). The Director of MLTDE will be the immediate supervisor of the PM. The PM will collaborate very closely with NIMOS, as the technical working arm of the MLTDE and will be responsible for implementation of all project activities in accordance with the NEX modality. He/she will be a national professional recruited for the four-year duration of the project and conduct its activities in accordance with the TOR. He/she will be responsible for the application of all UNDP administrative and financial procedures and for the use of UNDP/GEF funds. The PM will have a small support staff (*administrative* assistant and driver) that will be provided by MLTDE/GOS. The PMU will have overall responsibility for project management, administrative, technical and financial

reporting. PMU will manage the selection process for all local contracts and consultants – this will also be done in close consultation with other concerned executing agencies. This will include preparation of TOR, call for bids and organization of the selection process. However, in accordance with the NEX modality, the awarding of all contracts and recruitment of all consultants will be administered by UNDP. The PMU will also maintain regular contact with the Global Portfolio Project Support Unit in Pretoria and provide periodic updates on the progress of the project.

125. Responsibilities by Outcome and Outputs: *Outcome 1* – Systematic, Institutional and Individual capacities to implement SLM at the national level will be increased - PMU will take the lead responsibility for Outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3, while closely collaborating with NGOs with regard to Output 1.1. *Outcome 2* – Mainstreaming of policy to support SLM principles and integration of the SNAP into national development plans and sector strategies. Outputs 2.1 and 2.2. *Outcome 3* – Resource mobilization to support SLM – A number of institutions are involved in achieving this outcome, which requires a strong coordination by PMU. *Outcome 4* – Effective project management through learning, evaluation and adaptive management.

126. *Use of awareness programs on land degradation:* The Environmental Communication Strategy on SLM and LD will be published and widely disseminated. Apart from serving as a source of information, it will monitor the level of awareness as put down in output 1.3.

127. Output 2.2 Established SLM Mechanisms for key Ministries - Information on land use and land degradation would be used by policy planners, technical departments, and land users in implementing SLM policies, strategies and programs.

128. Output 1.2 Establishment of an integrated land information data system at the key institutions - Information on land management and land degradation would be digitized and integrated into a computerized land information system. The staff of all relevant ministries and others will have ready access to the information, via off-line (CD- Rom based) and on-line (intranet/ internet). Government departments, NGOs, private sector, etc. will use the information system to plan and manage all land uses in an integrated manner and to promote SLM.

129. *Responsibilities for managing funds:* All funds will be administered by UNDP. The PMU in coordination with UNDP and MLTDE will manage the selection process for all local contracts and consultants. Payments will be processed according to the procedures of the UNDP.

130. Criteria and procedures will be developed for performance-based contracts with service providers. Under performance-based contracts, the service provider will be paid only for work completed. Work partially completed will be paid on a pro rata basis.

131. The project will comply with UNDP's monitoring, evaluation and reporting requirements as spelled out in the UNDP Programming Manual. PM will have lead responsibility for reporting requirements to UNDP.

Audit Requirements

132. The project will be audited on a yearly basis for financial year January to December as per NEX procedures and Global Environment Facility requirements. The External Auditor will conduct the audit.

133. The PMU shall also certify the yearly Combined Delivery Reports issued by UNDP based on financial statements prepared by the Project Accountant.

Legal Context

134. This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between GOS and UNDP as signed by the parties. The host country-implementing agency shall, for the purpose of the SBAA, refer to the government cooperating agency described in that Agreement.

135. UNDP acts in this project as Implementing Agency of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and all rights and privileges pertaining to the UNDP as per the terms of the SBAA shall be executed ‘mutatis mutandis’ to GEF.

136. The UNDP Resident Representative is authorized to effect in writing the following types of revisions to this project document, provided he/she has verified the agreement thereto by the UNDP GEF unit and is assured that the other signatories of the project document have no objections to the proposed changes.

- Revisions of, or addition to, any of the annexes to the Project Document
- Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of inputs already agreed to or by the cost increases due to inflation
- Mandatory annual revisions which re-phase the delivery of agreed project inputs, or reflect increased expert or other costs due to inflation, or take into account agency expenditure flexibility
- Inclusion of additional annexes and attachments relevant to the Project Document

137. *Intellectual property rights:* All data, study results, information, reports, etc, generated with UNDP/GEF project funds will be the property of GOS and UNDP. In order to accord proper acknowledgement to GEF for providing funding, a GEF logo should appear alongside the UNDP logo on all relevant GEF project publications, including among others, project hardware and vehicles purchased with GEF funds. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by GEF should also accord proper acknowledgment to GEF.

PART IV: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

138. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures for MSPs under the SLM Portfolio Project and will be provided by the project team and the UNDP Country Office with support from UNDP/GEF Global Support Programme and includes the following elements:

139. The Logical Framework Matrix (attached) provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification. These indicators have been derived from the Resource Kit for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting on GEF/UNDP supported Sustainable Land Management Medium-Sized Projects in LDC and SIDS countries. The baseline situation presented in this document also utilizes these indicators.

140. Additional baseline information will be documented by the environmental department of MLTDE and submitted to the UNDP Country Office and Project Steering Committee using the National MSP Annual Project Review Form in which all ‘compulsory’ and ‘optional’ questions

and indicators will be completed by 1 July 2007 and updated by that date each year. The Form provides a basis for the annual review of project progress, achievements and weaknesses, for planning future activities, and to obtain lessons learned to inform adaptive management processes. It also supports UNDP Country Office-wide reporting and planning. For the optional indicators, the environmental department of MLTDE will select the most appropriate indicators for the project and include these in the form. Those indicators included in the Logical Framework Matrix are compulsory and will not be modified. Once completed, the Review form will be forwarded to the UNDP CO which will then forward to the GSU latest by 16 July.

141. The PMU will work with the GSU and the UNDP Country Office to complete two annual surveys that each respond to two of the compulsory indicators, which are (a) a compulsory indicator at the Objective level of public awareness regarding sustainable land management; and (b) a compulsory indicator for Portfolio Outcome 1 that requires a survey of a group of land users to determine the percentage that is satisfied with available technical support.

142. These surveys will be implemented with funding included in this MSP project budget.

Monitoring Responsibilities, Events and Communication

143. A detailed schedule of project review meetings will be developed by the PMU in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and incorporated in the Project Inception Report. The schedule will include (i) tentative time frames for Tripartite Reviews, Project Coordination Committee Meetings, (or relevant advisory and/or coordination mechanisms) and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities (see Indicative Monitoring and Evaluation Budget, Table 2).

144. *Day to Day Monitoring of Implementation Process* will be the responsibility of the Project Management Unit, operating out of the environmental department of MLTDE and based on the project's Annual Work Plan and its indicators. The MLTDE will inform MPDC and the UNDP Country Office of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely fashion.

145. Periodic Monitoring of Implementation Process will be undertaken by the UNDP Country Office through quarterly meetings with the project proponent, or more frequently as deemed necessary. This will allow parties to take stock and troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities. The Project Coordinator in conjunction with the UNDP-GEF extended team will be responsible for the preparation and submission of the following reports that form part of the monitoring process.

146. An Inception Report (IR) will be prepared immediately following the Inception Workshop and submitted within 3 months from the start of project implementation. It will a detailed First Year/Annual Work Plan divided in quarterly time frames detailing the activities and progress indicators that will guide implementation during the first year of the project. This Work Plan would include the dates of specific field visits, support missions from the UNDP Country Office, or the Regional Coordinating Unit (RCU) or consultants, as well as time frames for meetings of the Project Steering Committee. The report will also include the detailed project budget for the first full year of implementation, prepared on the basis of the Annual Work Plan, and including any monitoring and evaluation requirements to effectively measure project performance during the targeted 12-month time frame. The Inception Report will include a more detailed narrative on the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions, and feedback mechanisms of project related partners. In addition, a section will be included on progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation. When finalized, the report will be circulated to project

counterparts who will be given a period of one calendar month in which to respond to comments or queries. Prior to this circulation of the IR, the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF's Regional Coordinating Unit will review the document.

147. Quarterly Operational Reports: Short reports outlining main updates in the project progress will be provided quarterly to the local UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF regional office by the project team.

148. Technical Reports will be scheduled as part of the Inception Report, the project team will prepare a draft Reports List, detailing the technical reports that are expected to be prepared on key areas of activity during the course of the Project, and tentative due dates. Where necessary/applicable, this Reports List will be revised and updated, and included in subsequent Annual Progress Reports (APRs). Where necessary, Technical Reports will be prepared by external consultants and will be comprehensive with specialized analyses of clearly defined areas of research within the framework of the project and its sites. These technical reports will represent, as appropriate, the project's substantive contribution to specific areas, and will be used in efforts to disseminate relevant information and best practices at local, national and international levels. Information from reports will be shared with the CCD focal point and Project Steering Committee.

149. Annual Project Report (APR) and Project Implementation Review (PIR)

150. The APR is a UNDP requirement and part of UNDP's Country Office central oversight, monitoring and project management. It is a self-assessment report by project management to the Country Office and provides CO input to the reporting process and the ROAR (Results Oriented Annual Report), as well as forming a key input to the Tripartite Project Review. The PIR is an annual monitoring process mandated by the GEF. It has become an essential management and monitoring tool for project managers and offers the main vehicle for extracting lessons from ongoing projects. These two reporting requirements are so similar in input, purpose and timing that they have now been amalgamated into a single Report.

151. An APR/PIR is prepared on an annual basis following the first 12 months of project implementation and prior to the Tripartite Project Review. The purpose of the APR/PIR is to reflect progress achieved in meeting the project's Annual Work Plan and assess performance of the project in contributing to intended outcomes through outputs and partnership work. The APR/PIR is discussed in the TPR so that the resultant report represents a document that has been agreed upon by all of the primary stakeholders.

152. A standard format/template for the APR/PIR is provided by UNDP GEF. This includes the following:

- An analysis of project performance over the reporting period, including outputs produced and, where possible, information on the status of the outcome
- The constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons for these
- The three (at most) major constraints to achievement of results
- Annual Work Plans and related expenditure reports
- Lessons learned
- Clear recommendations for future orientation in addressing key problems in lack of progress

153. The UNDP/GEF M&E Unit will analyze the individual APR/PIRs by focal area, theme and region for common issues/results and lessons. The Reports are also valuable for the Independent Evaluators who can utilize them to identify any changes in project structure, indicators, work-plan, etc. and view a past history of delivery and assessment.

Mid Term and Final Evaluation

154. The project will be subject to two independent external evaluations. An independent external *Mid-Term Evaluation* (MTE) will be undertaken 18 months after project initiation. The focus of the MTE will be to make recommendations that will assist in adaptive management of the project and enable the PM to better achieve the project objective and outcomes during the remaining life of the project. The Final Evaluation will take place three months before the project is operationally closed, prior to the terminal tripartite review meeting, and will focus on determining progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes and will identify effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. The final evaluation will also look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals.

Audits

155. The Government of Suriname will provide the UNDP Resident Representative with certified periodic financial statements, and with an annual audit of the financial statements relating to the status of UNDP (including GEF) funds according to the established procedures set out in the Programming and Finance manuals. The Audit will be conducted by the Office of the Auditor General of the Government of Barbados, or by a commercial auditor engaged by the Government. The project foresees an audit to be conducted at the end of the project by a recognized national firm.

Adaptive Management

156. Lessons learned will be continuously extracted from the MSP Project. Lessons will be disseminated through awareness and continuous education programs and incorporated in education programs at the NATIN AND ADEKUS. Among the mechanisms to be used will be inter-Agency MoUs, incorporation into Annual Work Plans and through capacity development and training initiatives. As well, there will be the sharing of information between projects, stakeholders and policy representatives as an effective measure of mainstreaming. There is an opportunity during the implementation of the MSP for review of the implementation of the NAP and to take into consideration the lessons learned from the MSP.

157. The lessons learned from the MSP through evaluations will be incorporated into implementation of the MSP. In addition to the monitoring, evaluation and feedback mechanisms already identified, the Project Steering Committee will review progress on a quarterly basis, identifying lessons learned and discuss project progress with the involvement of wider stakeholder audience as necessary. The ideas and lessons learned will be incorporated into the management of the project and further implementation process by the Project Steering Committee with adjustments to the Work Plan as required.

Table 5: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan

M&E Activity	Responsible Party	Budget	Time Frame
	(lead responsible party in bold)		
Inception Report	Project Implementation Team	\$500	At project start-up
Annual Progress Report (PIR) and GEF Project Implementation	The National Executing Agency (MHE/PMU), Project Team , UNDP Country Office, UNDP/GEF Task Manager	None	By June each year

Report				
Tripartite meeting and report (TPR)		National Executing Agency, Project Team, UNDP Country Office , UNDP/GEF Task Manager	None	Each year on receipt of the APR
Mid-term Evaluation	External	National Executing Agency , Project Team, UNDP Country Office , UNDP headquarters, UNDP Task Manager	\$16,000	Middle of year 2 of project implementation
Final Evaluation	External	National Executing Agency , UNDP Country Office , UNDP/GEF Task Manager, UNDP/GEF Headquarters, Project Team	\$20,000	At end of project implementation.
Terminal Report		UNDP Country Office, UNDP/GEF Task Manager, Project Team	None	At least one month before end of project
Audit		National Executing Agency , UNDP Country Office, Project Team	\$1,500 per year	Yearly
Surveys (2)		Project Management Unit, UNDP/GEF RCU, UNDP/GEF Task Manager, UNDP CO , Project Team	\$8,000	At the outset of project implementation and mid-way through the project
Lessons learned		UNDP-GEF, GEFSEC, Project Team	\$7,500	For duration of project
Total			\$58,000	

RESPONSE TO GEF SECRETARIAT REVIEW

GEFSEC Comment	Response	Location where document was revised

SECTION II: STRATGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Table 6: Project Logical Framework Matrix

Project Strategy **Objectively verifiable indicators** **Sources of verification** **Risks and Assumptions**

Goal: *“To maintain and improve ecosystem stability, integrity, functions and ecosystem services that contribute to global benefits and support sustainable livelihoods in Suriname”*

	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Sources of Verification	
Objective of the project: <i>To reduce land degradation trends by creating an enabling environment for responses to land degradation through capacity development and mainstreaming of sustainable land management amongst key stakeholders”.</i>	Overall change in status of 37 indicators as measured by the M+E Toolkit for LDC/SIDS portfolio project.	To be measured at inception and updated each year by July 1	Demonstrated increase of at least one level for in capacities and mainstreaming per toolkit criteria. Target for each category to be assessed with UNDP country office at inception following a baseline survey.	Toolkit results reported to RTA and GSU in July of each year.	
Outcome 1: <i>System, Institutional and Individual capacities to implement SLM at the national level increased.</i>	Increase in % of responders at the ministry level and in the public that demonstrate awareness of LD concerns and SLM messages	Less than 25% of relevant ministries attended workshops on the MSP for SLM in 2006	75% of ministry personnel from 8 ministries and 50% of the general public demonstrate awareness of LD and SLM	Results of awareness survey at the national level with stratification at the ministry level taken at inception and final phase of project.	Awareness campaign is effectively accepted by multiple cultures.
	Increase in technical land management and GIS skills among National and local-level stakeholders	Recognized as <25%. Baseline to be determined based on training needs assessment.	Initial target is 50%. Target to be modified/set by steering committee and UNDP following training needs	Training Needs Assessment. Evaluation of results of training.	The willingness of the institutions to collaborate on sharing access to land information continues. Flight of trained

	The number of stakeholders (public institutions, NGOs, and land users) with unrestricted access to improved information on land use, land degradation, and land tenure from the integrated land information data bank.	0 Stakeholders 0 Land information data bank	1 Land information data bank established by the end of 2008. 8 Ministries, 3 institutes, connected by the end of 2008. Private sector users connected by mid-2009.	assessment. Procurement documentation for hardware, images, software. MOUs for data sharing Consultant reports; Planning/development application documentation; Performance evaluations and Mid-term and final evaluations.	professionals does not increase above present and predictable levels. The government provides continued funding for maintenance of the system.
<i>Outcome 2:</i> <i>SLM principles and SNAP – framework mainstreamed into national development plans and sector strategies</i>	Number of Ministries and Institutes with SNAP priorities incorporated in annual action plans An established organization championing SLM	0 Ministries or Institutes with action plans with integrated SLM No (0) established organization for SLM	8 Ministries and 3 Institutes with SLM incorporated into approved action plans by 2009. One (1) Sub-Directorate Environment established at MLTDE championing SLM	MADP (with SLM priorities) Annual action plans Statutes of sub-directorate passed and approved by parliament.	A: Political will to support SLM is maintained by all ministries and stakeholders Motivation by government will not change with changes in political administration Effectiveness of Awareness messages by media and other agencies lead to different audiences and positive effect on definite actions on SLM by general public.

	SNAP formally approved by parliament.	Preliminary SNAP work document has been developed	Completed SNAP document by mid 2008	Annual plans Published SNAP document	Approval and ratification of SNAP fit within the expected time-frames.
			Approved SNAP document by end 2008		
			Ratified SNAP by end 2009		
	Legislation to institutionalize SLM in effect	0 Legislation	1 supported legislation to effectively institutionalize and finance the SLM is ratified by parliament by 2011	Draft legislation Registry of approved legislation in National Gazette	The political will to support SLM at a higher institutional level is maintained.
	The amount of funding commitments received from government and from private sources in support of actions detailed in the Medium-term financing plan.	To be outlined in mid-term financing plan	Initial funding from all sources for 20% of the value of the plan	Commitments Project Proposals developed.	Sufficient Government loans and profits are generated to enable allocations to complement SLM Investment Plan
<u>Outcome 3:</u> <i>Resource mobilization to support Sustainable Land Management.</i>					
<u>Outcome 4: Effective project management through learning, evaluation, and adaptive management.</u>	Lessons learned from project widely disseminated	0 evaluations to determine change in management systems	A monitoring and evaluation system that promotes effective adaptive management of the project and for identification of lessons learned that can be widely accepted.	Final project evaluation describes replication aspects. Systematization document distributed	The SLM project has had positive results to be replicated at both the national and regional level.

Establishment & none
operation of Project
Implementation Unit

Project management Annual Progress Reports
Unit is operational
within 1 month of
Project start-up.

Table 7: Detailed Output/Quarterly Activity Work plan

Output	Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.1 Increase in GIS and land-use planning skills in 8 ministries, 3 key institutes, private companies and NGO's	1.1.1. Training needs assessment and materials preparation.		■	■													
	1.1.2. Implement LD and SLM workshops for staff of Government departments, institutes private companies and NGO's (Paramaribo).		■	■													
	1.1.3. Implement GIS training for staff from private and public sectors and for other identified stakeholders (Paramaribo).			■													
	1.1.4 Evaluate initial results of training				■												
	1.1.5 Adapt training material in conformity to local stakeholder needs.					■											
	1.1.6 Train principal local delegates of national agencies, local agencies and extension services in SLM and the use of integrated land-use planning.							■	■								
	1.1.7. Evaluate the effectiveness of training									■							
1.2 An integrated land information data bank established and functioning.	1.2.1. Planning and regulation (protocols) for information sharing between Ministries and Institutes	■															
	1.2.2. Procurement of GIS equipment for environmental decision making	■	■														
	1.2.3 Procurement of GLIS services to support data management.	■															
	1.2.4 Implementation and testing of the integrated land information system and data bank.			■	■												
	1.2.5 Installation of nodes at the 8 key ministries and 3 institutes						■										

Output	Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	1.2.6 Training courses on the access and use of the land information data bank for SLM decision-making for key stakeholders.						■	■									
	1.2.7. Monitoring of system performance and accessibility								■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
1.3 Awareness of land degradation, SLM issues and impacts, and on ecosystem concerns increased among public and private sector actors.	1.3.1. Baseline Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices Surveys of government officers, decision makers(Parliament and State Council), private sector and NGO's on land degradation issues, SLM, and on issues related to ecosystem function, services, and stability														■		
	1.3.2 Develop an SLM and LD communication strategy for government officials, decision makers, NGO's and private sector.			■	■	■											
	1.3.3.Stakeholder Information workshops on LD, SLM, and ecosystem concerns				■												
	1.3.4. Design messages and media selection for selected target groups on SLM and LD Awareness programme			■	■											■	
	1.3.5. Implement LD and SLM awareness campaign on SLM and LD through chosen media.								■	■							
	1.3.6 Evaluation of impact of awareness campaign.									■						■	
	1.3.7 Publication of results of awareness campaign.															■	
2.1 Structure for coordinating mainstreaming of Land Degradation policy established.	2.1.1. Preparation of Steering Committee with 6 Ministries and 1 Institutes.				■	■											
	2.1.2. Work plan and tasks formulated.					■	■										
	2.1.3. Steering Committee approved by council of ministries											■					
2.2 Establish legislation and	2.2.1. Inventory of responsibilities for SLM at 8 ministries and 3 institutes	■	■														

Output	Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
groundwork for a slm coordinating unit within the Directorate Environment at MLTDE to develop and coordinate all matters on SLM	2.2.2. Establish supported legislation and groundwork for slm coordinating unit at MLTDE to develop and coordinate all matters on SLM																
	2.2.3. Establish land management system for SLM on the national level																
	2.2.4. Develop integrated sustainable land management policy																
	2.2.5 Adapt land legislation to include SLM.																
	2.2.6 Contribute to land use plans for all geographical areas of Suriname.																
2.3 SNAP framework enhanced through additional workshops and consultations	2.3.1 Information workshop for all relevant stakeholders																
	2.3.2. Target consultation workshops on critical issues relating to SLM																
	2.3.3 National seminar on best practices for land clearing, use of chemicals and extraction and use of natural resources land and water																
	2.3.4 Enhance SNAP framework																
2.4 SNAP is integrated into the Environmental Sector Plan	2.4.1 Redraft Environmental Sector Plan to include SLM																
	2.4.2 Consultation workshop with relevant stakeholders																
	2.4.3 Approval of redrafted Environmental Sector Plan																
	2.4.4 Environmental Sector Plan passed by Council of Ministries																
	2.4.5 Actions for integrated national environmental policy included in MADP																
3.1. Strategic funding needs (for further targeted capacity development and on-the-ground investments	3.1.1 Identification of strategic funding needs for SLM																
	3.1.2 Identify national and international financial resources for SLM																
	3.1.3 Draft resource mobilization plan																
	3.1.4 Meeting with all stakeholders																
	3.1.5 Finalize resource mobilization plan																

Output	Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
developed																	
3.2 Medium Term Investment Plan Developed	3.2.1 Identify incentives to promote SLM to private sector																
	3.2.2 Develop public incentive scheme for SLM																
	3.2.3 Identify SLM investment opportunities for the private sector																
	3.2.4 Prepare investment plan																
	3.2.5 Draft investment plan																
	3.2.6 Finalize investment plan																
<u>Output 4.1:</u> Adaptive management through monitoring and evaluation determines the next phase of regional and community development.	4.1.1. Participatory evaluations																
	4.1.2. Events for dissemination of lessons learned																
	4.1.3. Yearly workshops to incorporate lessons learned into the Annual Action Plans																
	4.1.4. Participatory annual meetings, Mid-term and final project evaluations																
<u>Output 4.2:</u> Project execution through adaptive management	4.2.1. Establishment of PMU.																
	4.2.2. Surveys done and results published																
	4.2.3. Project audits																

Table 8: Total Workplan and Budget

Award ID:		00043015								
Award Title:		PIMS 3417 Suriname Capacity Building and Mainstreaming SLM								
Business Unit:		TTO10								
Project Title:		Suriname – Capacity Building in and mainstreaming of Sustainable Land Management in Suriname								
Project ID:		00049999								
Implementing Partners		Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment								
GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Implementing partners	Fund ID	Donor	Atlas Code	Atlas Budget Description	Year 1 (US\$)	Year 2 (US\$)	Year 3 (US\$)	Year 4 (US\$)	Total (US\$)
OUTCOME 1	MPDC, MLTDE	GEF		71300	Local Consultants (a)	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,800	7,800
				71600	Travel (b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	70,000	70,000	10,000		150,000
				74500	Miscellaneous	550	550	550	550	2,200
				Total Outcome 1		82,550	82,550	22,550	12,350	200,000
OUTCOME 2	MPDC ,MLTDE	GEF		71600	Travel (b)	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
				72100	Service Contracts-Companies (c)	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
				72200	Equipment (d)		26,000	25,000		51,000
				72400	Communication and audio visual equipment	25,000				25,000
				74200	Audio-visual and print costs (e)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
				Total Outcome 2		45,000	46,000	45,000	20,000	156,000
OUTCOME 3	MPDC ,MLTDE	GEF		72100	Contractual Services -Companies	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	11,000
				74200	Audio-visual and print costs	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	9,000
				Total Outcome 3		4,250	5,250	5,250	5,250	20,000
OUTCOME 4	MPDC ,MLTDE	GEF		71200	International Consultants		10,000		13,000	23,000
				71300	Local consultants	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	30,000
				71600	Travel	0	2,500	0	2,500	5,000

Project Management	MPDC ,MLTDE	GEF	71300	Total Outcome 4	7,500	20,000	7,500	23,000	58,000
				Local Consultants	10,000	11,000	12,000	13,795	46,795
				Project Management	10,000	11,000	12,000	13,795	46,795
GEF Totals				149,300	164,800	92,300	74,395	480,795	

Summary Workplan and Budget

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	TOTAL
GEF	149,300	164,800	92,300	74,395	480,795
Government of Suriname (Dutch Treaty Funds) In-kind	220,522	327,241			547,763
Government of Suriname Cash (parallel co-financing)	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	400,000
TOTAL	469,822	592,041	192,300	174,395	1,428,558

Budget Notes

a. **Locally recruited consultants** will provide support for project management.

Consultants will include:

1. SLM Technical Specialists/Trainers (local and international): - Outcome 1: Capacity building to implement SLM at the national level.
2. Legal Specialists (local): - Outcome 1: Mainstreaming of regulations and adaptation of land legislation to include SLM.
3. Communications Specialists (local): - Outcome 1: Develop and implement an SLM and LD communication strategy and awareness campaign.
4. IT/Database Management Specialist (local): -Outcome 1: Implementation and testing of the integrated land information system and data bank and installation of nodes at the 8 key ministries and 3 institutes.
5. Institutional/Policy Specialist (local): Outcome 2: Planning and regulation (protocols) for information sharing between Ministries and Institutes. Preparation of Steering Committee Work plan and formulation of tasks. Establish a SLM coordinating unit at MLTDE to develop and coordinate all matters on SLM.
6. Land Information Management Specialist (local and international): - Outcome 2: Establish land management system for SLM

on the national level, develop integrated sustainable land management policy and land use plans for all geographical areas of Suriname.

7. Land Management Specialist (local): Outcome 2: Enhance SNAP framework and integrate it into National Environmental Plan.
8. Financial Specialist (local): - Outcome 3: Identification of strategic funding needs for SLM and national and international financial resources for SLM resulting in a Medium Term Investment plan.
9. Auditor (local): - Outcome 4: Audit of project.
10. Project Evaluator (international): - Outcome 4: Evaluation of project.

b. **Travel:** A small budget for travel is anticipated for local consultants since some of the stakeholders can only be reached by river transport. Travel expenses for external consultants are incorporated in the consultant fees.

c. **Contractual Services** – Individual/Company: These will include short-term services for surveys, preliminary research and dissemination and documentation of results, equipment procurement, installation and service.

d. **Information Technology Equipment:** Procurement and installation of IT equipment.

e. **Audio, Visual and Printing Production Costs:** Costs associated with preparation and dissemination of resource materials.

Office expenditures: Since the PMU will be established at the MLTDE, these will be in-kind contributions by the GOS.

SECTION III: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

PART 1: GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT ENDORSEMENT LETTER

**MINISTERIE VAN ARBEID,
TECHNOLOGISCHE ONTWIKKELING EN MILIEU
MINISTRY OF LABOUR,
TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT
Wagenwegstraat no. 22 – Tel.: 475241 – e-mail: arbeid@sr.net**

Uw kenmerk:
Your reference:

Uw brief van
Your letter dated

Ons kenmerk
Our reference

Bijlage(n):
Enclosure(s):

Onderwerp:
Subject: Endorsement LDC-SIDS SLM UNDP/GEF project

Paramaribo: June 2007

To: Mr. Osian Jones
Resident Representative
UNDP Suriname
Heerenstraat nr.17

Dear Madam,

On behalf of the Government of Suriname and in my capacity as GEF Operational focal point, I hereby endorse the Medium Size Project "Capacity Building and Mainstreaming of Sustainable Land Management in Suriname" and request that this project be presented through the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to the Global Environment Facility.

We look forward to your kind consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,


Mrs. Margret Kerkhoffs-Zerp

GEF Operational Focal Point
Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment
Suriname

PART II: CO-FINANCING LETTERS



PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT - GLIS

To: Mr. Frank, Pinto
Executive Coordinator
UNDP/GEF
East 45th Street
9th Floor
New York, N.Y. 10017

Subject: PMU-GLIS Co-financement

Dear Sir,

The Project Management Unit GLIS (PMU-GLIS) in Suriname is promoting the Medium Size Project "Capacity Building and Mainstreaming of Sustainable Land Management in Suriname".

The global objective of this project is to maintain and improve ecosystem stability, integrity, functions and services that contribute to global benefits and support sustainable livelihoods in Suriname.

The PMU-GLIS will provide as co-financement the total amount of US\$ 547,763 as an ongoing project. This in kind contribution is for years 2007/2008 of project execution.

I will be glad to provide any additional information that you may require.

Yours faithfully,
Project Management Unit GLIS


Eric R. Schalkwijk
Project Director

Cc: Mrs. H. Christina, De Krom
Programme Manager
Environmental Project
UNDP-Suriname

Mrs. Paula, Calaferte
Regional Technical Advisor
TW for LAC
MF and LD for the Caribbean (UNDP Panama RC)

Presidentweg # 1 / Marignatrust, Zorg en Hoop
Tel: (597) 483783 / 483785 / Fax: (597) 483781
e-mail: pmu@glisuriname.org



MINISTERIE VAN PLANNING & ONTWIKKELINGSSAMENWERKING

Dr. Sophie Redmondstraat 118 - Paramaribo - Telefoon: 471108 Fax: (597) 421066
E-mail: plos@sr.net - website: www.plos.sr

Paramaribo, June 15, 2007

**Permanent Secretary of the department of
Labour, Technological Development and Environment**
Wagenwegstraat 22
Paramaribo

Our ref. : IR/2070891/sj
Enclosure : One (1)
Subject : Co-financement to the Medium Size Project "Capacity Building and
Mainstreaming of Sustainable Land Management"

In response to your letter dated April 19, 2007, with reference atm 114/2007, I hereby inform you that the GLIS project can be provided as co-financement for the above mentioned project without any objection.

Please find enclosed the no objection letter from the Dutch Embassy.

On behalf of the Permanent Secretary of
Planning & Development Cooperation,
Drs. I. Rambharse,


R. Straayer
Deputy Director Administrative Department

Cc: UNDP



Ambassade van het
Koninkrijk der Nederlanden

Minister van Planning en Ontwikkelingsamenwerking
Z.E. Dr. R.O. van Ravenswaay
Dr. S. Redmondstraat 118
Paramaribo

van Rooseveltkade 5
Paramaribo

Datum 8 juni 2007
Kenmerk OS/07/271
Afad 1/1
Bijlage(s)
Betreft Co-financiering t.b.v. het project "Sustainable Land
Management"
C.c. Directeur ATM
UNDP, mev. Chr. de Rooy

Auteur Sheila Bhairo
Telefoon (597)477211 #335
Fax (597)421412
sheila.bhairo@minbuza.nl
www.minbuza.nl

Excellentie,

In antwoord op uw verzoek om het GLIS project in te zetten als co-financieringscomponent in het door UNDP en GEF te financieren project voor "Sustainable Land Management" (ref. uw brief met kenmerk RvR/2070699/sj d.d. 14 mei 2007) kan ik u mededelen dat de ambassade geen bezwaar heeft. De ambassade gaat er hierbij van uit dat de co-financiering geen financiële consequenties heeft voor het GLIS project.

Hoogachtend,

Harry G.J. Verweij
Gevolmachtigd Minister
Tijdelijk Zaakgehoefde a.i.

**MINISTERIE VAN ARBEID,
TECHNOLOGISCHE ONTWIKKELING EN MILIEU
MINISTRY OF LABOUR,
TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT**
Wagenwegstraat no. 22 – Tel.: 475241 – e-mail: arbeid@sr.net

On kenmerk:
Your reference:

On brief van:
Your letter dated:

On kenmerk:
Our reference:

CA 717.10132007

Bijlage:
Enclosure(s):

Onderwerp/Co-financement Medium Size Project
Sustainable Landmanagement

Perzuarthet:

Subject:

To: Mr. Frank Pato
Executive Coordinator
UNDP/GEF
East 45th street,
9th floor
New York, N.Y. 10017

Tel: 212-906-5444
Fax: 212-906-6998

Dear Sir,

The Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment in Suriname is promoting the Medium Size Project "Capacity Building and Mainstreaming of Sustainable Land Management in Suriname".

The global objective of this project is to maintain and improve ecosystem stability, integrity, functions and services that contribute to global benefits and support sustainable livelihoods in Suriname.

The Ministry will provide as co-financement the total amount of **US\$ 100.000 per year**. This in cash contribution is over the four years of project execution.

I will be glad to provide any additional information that you may require.

Yours faithfully,



Mr. A. M. Korte
The Acting Permanent Secretary
Inspector General
Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment

cc: Mrs. R. C. De Rooij
Program Manager
Environmental Program
UNDP-Suriname

Mrs. J. Caballero
Regional Technical Advisor
IW or LAC
HD and LD for the Caribbean
UNDP/Panama/BCU

PART III: DETAILED INFORMATION

Chart 1: Causes of the Problem

Chart 2: Effects of the Problem

Table 9: Impacts, Root Causes, and Barriers

Table 10: Labour force distribution by sector

Table 11: Conventions and related institutions and plans

Table 12: Important policies and the status of SLM concerns

Table 13: Ministries and Institutions responsible for (aspects of) SLM

Annex 1: Project Management Unit (PMU)

Chart 1: Causes of the problem:

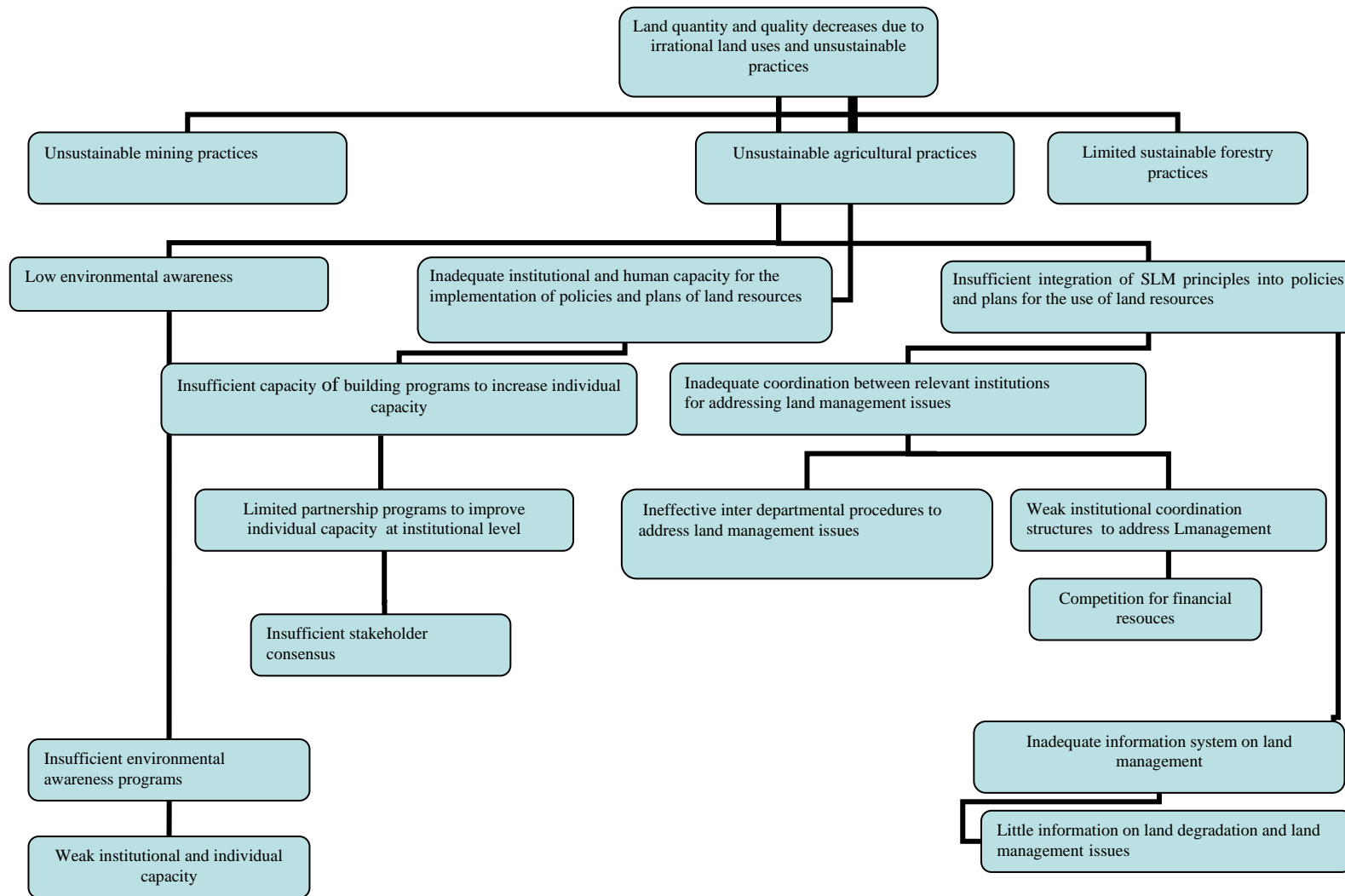


Chart 2: Effects of the problem

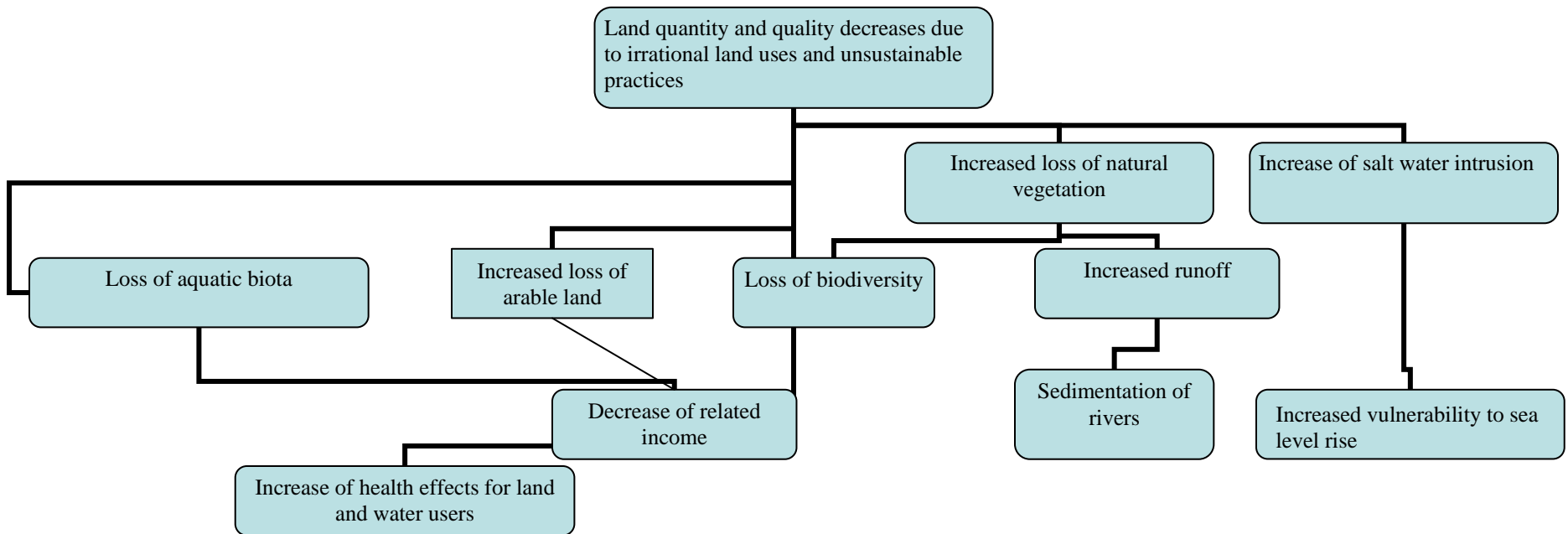


Table 9: Impacts, Root Causes, and Barriers Table

Key problem: Land quantity and quality decreases due to irrational land uses and unsustainable practices					
Causes of land degradation	Type of Land Degradation	Bio-Physical Impacts	Root Causes	Barriers	Potential Corrective/ Mitigating Measures
Decrease of land quality	Erosion	Loss of arable land	No written integrated policy for SLM	Limited public awareness programs on SLM issues	Improve awareness on land degradation issues
Irrational land use	Soil nutrient loss	Loss of aquatic life	No integration of SLM in Multi annual Development Plan	Limited coordination between institutions	Strengthen key coordinating institute
Unsustainable land use	Soil compaction	Loss of biodiversity	Ad-hoc participatory approaches	Weak institutional capacity	Increase institutional capacity for SLM in key institutions
Extreme drought	Flooding	Loss of vegetation	No existing land information exchange program for land users	Insufficient qualified personnel	Increase human resource for SLM in key institutions
Excessive rainfall	Salt water intrusion	Interruption of ecosystems	Overlapping legislation	Insufficient financial resources	Improve access to information in key institutions
	Sedimentation of rivers		overlapping mandates of institutes	Poorly defined participatory structures	Incorporate bottom up participatory structures in SLM procedures
	Reduced soil moisture			Limited access to information on land resources at the institutional level	Support an integrated information system on land use (GLIS, NARENA etc)

Key problem: Land quantity and quality decreases due to irrational land uses and unsustainable practices

Causes of land degradation	Type of Land Degradation	Bio-Physical Impacts	Root Causes	Barriers	Potential Corrective/ Mitigating Measures
<p>Unsustainable mining practices</p> <p>open pit bauxite mining --reallocation of topsoil and earth materials --forest conversion</p> <p>wide spread illegal small scaled gold mining --excessive use of mercury --dislodging of huge amounts of alluvial sediments</p> <p>(illegal) mining of sand shells and construction materials -removal of soils</p>	<p>Deforestation</p> <p>Landscape destruction</p> <p>Loss of arable land</p> <p>Soil erosion</p> <p>water logging</p> <p>increased turbidity in creeks and rivers</p> <p>Choking of creeks</p> <p>chemical pollution of terrestrial and aquatic systems</p>	<p>Loss of biodiversity</p> <p>loss of habitat</p> <p>Loss of aquatic life</p> <p>Interruption of ecosystems</p> <p>Negative effect on aquifers</p> <p>Disruption of natural waterways</p> <p>Negative effect on artesian wells</p> <p>Damage to organisms in the food chain</p> <p>Health hazards to higher mammals</p> <p>Health hazards to humans</p> <p>Declining drink water security</p>	<p>Demand for hard currency</p> <p>Failing corrective policies on mining activities</p> <p>Stagnant regulatory legislation --no rehabilitation guidelines --no best practices</p> <p>weak regulatory environment</p> <p>weak institutional capacity</p> <p>limited human resources</p>	<p>No integrated approach to address land use issues</p> <p>Weak enforcement of mining laws</p> <p>Insufficient control and enforcement of laws on illegal mining</p> <p>Limited technology on sustainable mining</p>	<p>Support approval of the mining act and mineral code</p> <p>Strengthen combined government extension services</p> <p>Establish multi-support units in strategic locations</p> <p>Establish SLM operational strategy for NAP priorities</p> <p>Support zoning of mining regions</p> <p>Develop incentives schemes for sustainable practices</p> <p>Improve level of coordination among small scale gold miners</p>

Key problem: Land quantity and quality decreases due to irrational land uses and unsustainable practices

Causes of land degradation	Type of Land Degradation	Bio-Physical Impacts	Root Causes	Barriers	Potential Corrective/ Mitigating Measures
<p>Unsustainable agricultural practices</p> <p>Unsustainable practices in rice cultivation in coastal areas</p> <p>--unplanned expansion of rice fields</p> <p>--unplanned redirection of waterways</p> <p>--unrestricted subtraction of irrigation water</p> <p>--failing farm infrastructure</p> <p>--unplanned conversion of natural areas</p> <p>High use of agro chemicals in rice farming and mixed farming in the coastal areas</p> <p>Increased poverty driven subsistence farming in tribal communities in the interior</p>	<p>Deforestation</p> <p>loss of ecosystem resilience</p> <p>Soil fertility loss</p> <p>Degradation of soil structure</p> <p>Soil erosion</p> <p>water logging</p> <p>Acidification of soil</p> <p>Decreased irrigation potential</p> <p>Loss of top soil by surface run off</p> <p>Salinization</p> <p>Increased damage from drought</p>	<p>Loss of biodiversity</p> <p>Loss of natural habitats</p> <p>Disruption of ecosystems</p> <p>Decrease in soil fertility</p> <p>--soil compaction</p> <p>soil moisture deficiencies</p> <p>Acceleration of soil and water pollution</p> <p>Plagues of army ants in drought periods</p> <p>reduction in available water</p> <p>uncertainty of income</p> <p>impoverishment</p>	<p>Limited social responsibility to achieve common goals</p> <p>Speculation with farm land</p> <p>Part time farming in rice cultivation</p> <p>Limited capacity of governmental extension services</p> <p>Poverty</p> <p>No coordination of best practices initiatives and research</p> <p>Increase of the informal sector</p> <p>Remoteness of communities in the interior</p> <p>Scattered small communities in the interior</p> <p>Poor statistical data on farm practices</p>	<p>Land hunger driven farming activities</p> <p>Authorities ignore expert advise on land use when allocating land</p> <p>Inadequate extension services</p> <p>Limited experimental facilities</p> <p>Limited experts and mid-level personnel on farming</p> <p>Limited participatory approaches to problems</p> <p>Unsustainable practices in small scaled farming</p> <p>Low level of organization</p> <p>Traditional perceptions on land use practices</p> <p>Limited insight on traditional knowledge</p> <p>Gender based activities only through NGO's</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage mechanisms to prevent conversion of farm land to residential land • Raise awareness on best farming practices • Strengthen capacity combined government extension services • Hire additional personnel and train for extension services • Improve information gathering techniques on productivity data and agricultural land use • Development of structured participatory mechanisms aimed at agricultural practices • Encourage extensions service to become the coordinator for institutes, International organizations and NGO's and CBO's that are promoting best practices • Encourage coordination of agricultural gender based activities of NGO's and CBO's through extension services • Develop incentives schemes for best practices • Encourage the establishment of irrigation water authorities (RO) • Develop rehabilitation programs at a large scale • Integrate traditional knowledge and new technologies • Support and strengthen NGOs and grass root organizations aimed at poverty eradication • Support research on best practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish multi-support units in strategic locations in interior

Key problem: Land quantity and quality decreases due to irrational land uses and unsustainable practices

Causes of land degradation	Type of Land Degradation	Bio-Physical Impacts	Root Causes	Barriers	Potential Corrective/ Mitigating Measures
Limited sustainable practices in the forestry sector	Landscape destruction Flooding Soil compaction	Loss of vegetation Loss of biodiversity Ecosystem disruption Loss of habitat	Miscommunication between stakeholders and government institutions Poor government administration	Distrust among stakeholders Limited transparency No clear national strategic plan Insufficient trained personnel Detail action plan required	Build consensus among stakeholders in the forest sector Encourage transparency Establish national strategic plan Train personnel Finalize detailed action plan

Table 10: Labour force distribution by sector

Sector	Quantity	
	2002	2003
Government	39,676 (62.4%)	40,129 (62.0%)
Mining	2,168 (3.4%)	2,276 (3.5%)
Manufacturing	6,233 (9.8%)	6,269 (9.7%)
Utilities	1,685 (2.7%)	1,769 (2.7%)
Construction	1,241 (2.0%)	1,266 (2.0%)
Trade	6,352 (10.0%)	6,480 (10.0%)
Transport and communication	2,002 (3.1%)	2,102 (3.3%)
Banking	1,467 (2.3%)	1,514 (2.3%)
Insurance	309 (0.5%)	315 (0.5%)
Other services	2,442 (3.8%)	2,557 (4.0%)

Source: IMF/ National Bureau of Statistics, 2006

Table 11: Conventions and related Institutions and Plans

Conventions	Lead Institutions	Plans
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	Environmental Section, Ministry of MLTDE – National Focal Point	Elaborated National Action Plan approved by government of Suriname
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Environmental Section, Ministry of MLTDE – National Focal Point	National Climate Change Action Plan, in final stage of preparation
UN Convention for the Conservation of Biological Diversity (UNCBD)	Environmental Section, Ministry of MLTDE – National Focal Point	National Biodiversity Strategy completed. Formulation of National Biodiversity Action Plan in early stage of preparation.

Table 12: Important policies and the status of SLM concerns

Policies/Plans	Date/Status	Status of SLM Concerns/Constraints
Suriname Multi-annual Development Plan 2006-2011	2006-2010 Approved as law by Parliament and implementation by sector ministries	Sustainable Land management not fully integrated in the Multi Annual Plan but included in the chapters on the land management and the environment. General objective: creating conditions to use the natural resource land efficiently and effectively as basis for sustainable economic and social development as well as for the benefit of environmental protection. Sub-objective: Modernization of the policy of granting land and the zoning policy 1.1 Land Registration and Land Information System (GLIS) operational 1.2 Implementation of the “Suriname Land Management Project”(SLMP) 1.3 Establishment assessor’s training 1.4 Adoption and promulgation of legal products in stages as of mid-2006 1.5 Formulation of land rights 1.6 Efficient land use, namely: - Stimulating land titles

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study of tax on land and structures - Prevent unproductive lands <p>General objective: conservation and sustainable use of the environment as well as the quality thereof Realization of an adequate policy for sustainable land management included as sub objective 1 to reach and includes the following measures: The formulation of a national action plan to prevent land degradation and amendments to the legal framework for sustainable land management (SLMP) Limiting and preventing soil pollution</p>
National Poverty Reduction Strategy	November 2001 Approved but not in the Implementation	Poverty reduction not integrated in the overall policy. In the Multi Annual Development Plan 2006 – 2011 the goal is defined as to reduce poverty by 4.4% per annum (overall reduction of at least 22% by 2011). More specifically, the aim is to reduce levels of stunting amongst children by 80%, reduce unemployment by 1.5%, increase the participation ratio of women in the labour force by 8% and substantially reduce the number of boys dropping out of schools by 50%.
National report on the Implementation of UNCCD.	Submitted in 2002: overall status report to the UNCCD.	Focus on soil erosion in the coastal zone caused by decades of unsound agricultural and practices of small-scale gold mining and timber logging.
National Environmental Action Plan	1996; Has not been accepted as policy paper and has the status of a draft	In the Multi Annual Plan, Environment is considered as crosscutting policy area. An Environment Sector plan is in preparation.
National Biodiversity strategy	Completed and submitted for UNCBD in March 2006	Concerns regarding land degradation are an integral part of the strategy.
Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan, MUMA's	Several preparatory studies have been prepared	Strong link with SLM because of elaborate information on practices that cause land degradation. Recommends entire coastline to have the status of special management zones.
Agriculture Sector Plan 2004 - 2008	Approved and in implementation	SLM issues addressed in policy aiming at sustainability and awareness programs for farmers on the correct use of pesticides.
National Forestry policy	Approved in 2005	Land management concerns have been addressed
Action Program Development Forestry Sector	Formulation Phase	Sustainable land management concerns will be mainstreamed in the form of protection of ecosystem services, natural regeneration and expansion of forests and reforestation.
Mineral production and processing	No explicit policy on sustainable land management , legal framework outdated	SLM issues not properly addressed
National Implementation Plan focused on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs),	In preparation, to be completed in 2009	SLM issues to be addressed in relation to waste management
First National Communication Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Completed	Issues of SLM are recognized but not focussed on.
Climate Change adaptation Action Plan	In final stage	Strong emphasis will be given to sustainable land management issues
The National Capacity Self-Assessment	In early stage of implementation	National Capacity related to UNCCD and the linkages with Climate Change and Biodiversity are being assessed

Table 13: Additional Institutions responsible for (aspects of) SLM
Summary role

Nature Conservation Division of the Ministry of Physical planning Land and Forest management

The Nature Conservation Division (NCD) is the primary agency responsible for conserving Suriname's biological diversity. The Division is in charge of nature conservation including the management of wild flora and fauna, management of protected areas and ecosystems outside of PAs and control of the wildlife trade.

Foundation of Forest Management and Production Control (SBB)

To promote the sustainable and rational use of the forests in Suriname, monitoring and control of forest exploitation, timber processing and wood exports. SBB's role in the implementation of the Convention of Biodiversity, Convention on Climate Change and the Convention to Combat Desertification is to promote that the forests are managed according to the rules of these conventions.

Foundation for Nature Preservation in

Parastatal organization responsible for managing sea turtles and one protected area,

Suriname (STINASU)	conducting research within nature reserves, enhancing public awareness of conservation and facilitating ecotourism in the reserves.
Geographical Land Information System project (GLIS)	Establishment of Ground and Land Information System.
Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation.	Responsible for the coordination of the national planning and allocation and implementation of donor financed programs.
Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation: The National Planning Office	<p data-bbox="609 375 1437 436">The Planning Office Suriname (foundation) under the responsibility of the Minister Planning and Development Cooperation, with the following tasks:</p> <ul data-bbox="657 451 1437 726" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="657 451 1437 512">• Exploring work, aiming at related subscriptions of the expected developments of the relevant macro-economic aspects. <li data-bbox="657 527 1169 564">• Prepare the Multi-annual Development Program <li data-bbox="657 579 1323 617">• Prepare and formulate the Public Sector Investment Annual plan <li data-bbox="657 632 1437 693">• Evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of the Annual Plans and the Multi-annual Development Program <li data-bbox="657 707 1307 726">• Advice in all activities related to the development of Suriname

Table 14: Legislation dealing with land and land related issues (Source: NIMOS)

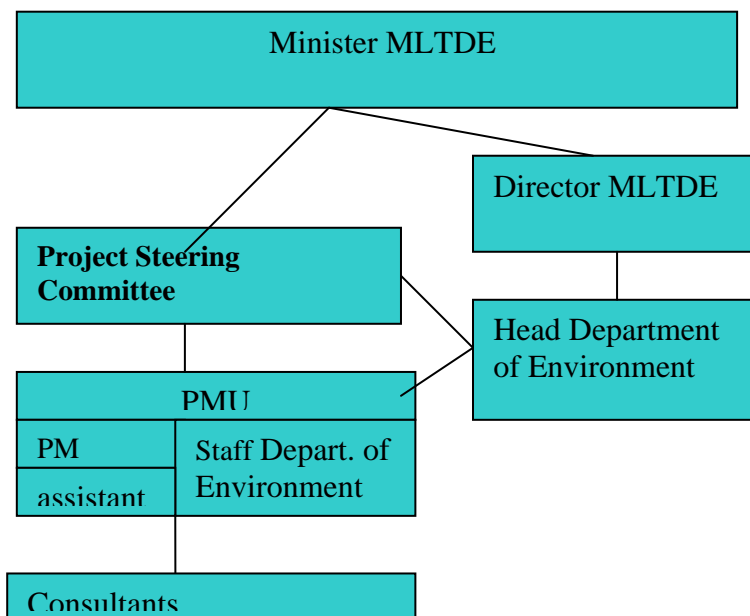
Wet	Law	Importance for land related issues	Implementing agency
Grondwet van de Republiek van Suriname 1987	Constitution of the Republic of Suriname	Several articles stipulate the function and rights on property as well as the basic policy.	President
Decreten Landhervorming (L-decreten 1-8) 1982	Decrees on Land Reform (L-decrees 1-8) 1982	Regulates domain issues: the legal position of land issues, control of land use, clearing of land, illegal occupation, transfer of property and illegal parceling	Ministry of natural Resources
Grond Taxatie Besluit (SB 1982 no 13)	Decree on land Valuation	To establish uniformity and transparency in valuation of domain land for transfer	Ministry of Natural Resources
Onteigeningswet (GB 1904 no 37 e.v.)	Expropriation Act	To allow for expropriation of land in the public interest	Ministry of Natural Resources
Agrarische Wet (GB 1937 no 53 e.v.)	Agrarian Ordinance	To regulate the issuance of Domain land. This law is replaced by the L-decrees	Ministry of Natural Resources
Natuurbeschermingswet (GB 1954 no 26 e.v.)	Nature Preservation Act	To put in place arrangements for the protection and maintenance of nature monuments	Ministry of Natural Resources
	Government Decree 1998 on Nature Protection S.B. 1998 no. 65	To establish the Central Suriname Nature Reserve	Ministry of Natural Resources
Brokopondo Overeenkomst G.B. 1958 no. 4, 7, 8, 9 en	Brokopondo Agreement	Agreement between the Government of Suriname and Suralco L.L.C. concerning the development of the hydro power potentials (there are no provisions with regard to environmental protection)	Ministry of Natural Resources
Decreet Mijnbouw (SB 1986 no.28)	Mining Decree	To provide a framework for the exploration and exploitation of minerals	Ministry of Natural Resources
Petroleumwet (SB 1991 no 70)	Petroleum Act	To provide provisions for the exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons	Ministry of Natural Resources
Boswet (SB 1992 no 80)	Forest Management Act	To provide a framework for forest management, and sustainable utilization of the forest resources	Ministry of Natural Resources
Gross Rosebel Overeenkomst (S.B.1994 no 22)	Gross Rosebel Agreement	Agreement between the Government of Suriname, Grassalco N.V. and Golden Star Resources Limited for the exploration and exploitation of Minerals. EIA is a requirement	Ministry of Natural Resources
Stedebouwkundige Wet (GB 1972 no 96 e.v.)	Urban Planning Act	Provisions on urban development	Ministry of Public Work
Bouw wet (G.B.1956 no. 30 e.v.)	Building Act	Requirements for construction of buildings	Ministry of Public Work
Wet op Regionale Organen	Decree on regional bodies	To provide for the democratic process and decentralized government	Ministry of Regional Development

Wet	Law	Importance for land related issues	Implementing agency
(SB 1989 no 44)	Water board Law G.B 1932 no. 32 as amended	To establish water boards which are in charge of maintenance of waterways and waterworks within designated areas	Ministry of Regional Development
Planwet (GB 1973 no 89)	National Planning Act 1973 G.B. 1973 no. 89	Provide provisions for national and regional planning e.g. land-use policy issues (implementation has been hampered)	Ministry of Planning and Development Corporation
Wetboek van Strafrecht (G.B. 1915 no. 77 e.v.)	Police Criminal Law	Penalizes a.o. disposal of waste on public land	Ministry of Justice and Police
Burgerlijk Wetboek (GB 1860 no.4 e.v.)	Civil Code	Provisions on unmanaged properties	Ministry of Justice and Police
Hinderwet (GB 1930 no 64 e.v.)	Hindrance Law	Provides provisions with regard to the establishment of enterprises which can cause danger, damage or hindrance. The District Commissioner permits the establishment of enterprises.	Joint Ministry of Justice and Police, Regional Development
	Balata Law G.B.1914 no. 51	Provides provisions for the exploitation of balata on state and/or private land.	The president and Administrator of Finance
	Water Supply Law G.B. 1938 no. 33	Set out prohibitions with respect to water wells holes, tanks, and barrels which actually serve as water supply sources	Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Public Health
	Decree Multi-Purpose Corantijn Project - Management S.B. 1984 no. 14	To supervise the water management system and to develop, stimulate and manage agricultural activities in the northwest of Suriname	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries
	Law on Ecological Circumstances in Residential Areas S.B. 1980 no. 68	To improve the ecological circumstances in residential areas	<u>The District Commissioner</u>
Haven Decreet (SB 1984 no 86)	Harbors Decree 1981	Provides provisions for harbor activities prohibits discharge of waste, oil, and oil-contaminated water a.o.	Ministry of Transport, Communication and Tourism
	Pesticide Law G.B. 1972 no. 151	To regulate the trade and the use of agrochemicals	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries and the Ministry of Public Health
	Government Decree on Pesticides G.B. 1974 no. 89	To implement article 13 of the Pesticides Act	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries

Table 15: Stakeholders role and involvement

Stakeholder Group	Role	Project involvement
1. Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment (MLTDE)	The implementing agency (IA); Chair of the SC	Administration of the project implementation; Project management; Environmental policy formulation and coordination
2. Ministry of Regional Development (MRD) Local government	SC member beneficiary	Project management; Technical inputs on regional and local developments; recipient of targeted training and awareness building, local policy for regional development.
3. National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname	TAG member	Technical inputs on information or data systems, awareness building Skills Training, SLM investment plans
4. UNDP Resident Representative	PSC member; Technical advisor to PSC;	Project implementation: administration, monitoring and evaluation
7. Ministry of Agriculture, Live stock and Fisheries (MALF)	SC member and Beneficiary	Project monitoring, Recipient of targeted training and awareness building
8. Anton De Kom University of Suriname, Faculty of Technology	Member of TAG	Technical inputs on targeted training and relevant scientific information or data
9. Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR): Bauxite institution & small scale miners	Technical advisor Beneficiary	Technical inputs on policy, regulation and legislation for mineral resources, training and awareness building
10. Ministry of Finance (MF)	Member SC and Collaborator	Technical inputs on investments for SLM , financial policy formulation and execution
11. Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (MPDC)	Project partner to IA and SC	Planning for national developmental; Technical inputs on national development, support of Project Management Unit (PMU)
12. Ministry of Public Works (MPW)	Member SC and beneficiary	awareness building and training
13. Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forestry management; (MPPLFM) Foundation for Forestry in Suriname (FFS) PMU-GLIS Unit (GLISS)	Member of SC and Beneficiary Member of TAG Member of TAG and project partner	Policy, regulation and legislation on physical planning, land and Forestry, Recipient of training and awareness building Technical inputs on land information systems; training and awareness building Skills Training,
14. NGOs: Committee of the Heads of villages of indigenous peoples (VIDS) ,Pater Albrinck Foundation (PAS) Foundation for Ecological Products Suriname (FEPS) World wildlife Found (WWF) & Conservation International (CI)	Beneficiary & collaborator	Dissemination of lessons learned; Recipient of training and awareness building, information exchange
15. Private sector	Collaborator	Technical inputs on investment plans for SLM Recipient of targeted skills training and awareness building

Annex 1: Steering Committee (SC)



The SC will be composed of the heads of the relevant departments and institutes of the key ministries related to SLM and will provide high-level policy guidance and orientation to the project. The Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment will chair the SC. The SC membership will be the following:

1. Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment
2. Ministry of Natural Resources
3. Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
4. Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forest Management
5. Ministry of Regional Development
6. Nature Conservation Division Foundation for Nature Preservation Suriname (Stinasu)
7. National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname
8. UNDP

The principal tasks of the SC are the following:

1. Provide high level orientation and guidance for the project.
2. Ensure that the project develops in accordance with national development objectives, goals and policies.
3. Pay special attention to the assumptions and risks identified in the log frame, and seek measures to minimize these threats to project success;
4. Ensure collaboration between institutions and free access on the part of project actors to key documents, land information systems, remote sensing imagery, etc.
5. Pay special attention to the post-project sustainability of activities developed by the project.
6. Ensure the integration and coordination of project activities with other related government and donor-funded initiatives.

Annex 2: Details of Incremental Cost Assessment

	Baseline Situation	GEF Alternative	GEF Increment
Global Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced carbon capture and reserves. • Contamination of soils and ecosystems from physical degradation, erosion, and chemical contaminants. • Progressive loss of ecosystem productivity and resilience; • Increasing vulnerability to sea level change due to global warming. • LD processes unnoticed by decision-makers, the public, and sector development plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indirect, long-term increase in carbon capture and reserves through contribution to SNAP and to Portfolio Global Environment Objective. • Increased visibility of the role of land degradation on global benefits and protection of coastal areas. • Integration of SLM concerns into economic development plans • Mid-term financing of on-the-ground actions in support of SNAP that will contribute to global benefits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Awareness Programme on Land Degradation • Completion of the Suriname National Action Plan • Mid-term financial plan for future on-the-ground actions to counteract land degradation processes.
Domestic Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low planning and technical capability at the individual, institutional, and system levels. • Technical support structures that favor SLM fragmented with overlapping and sometimes divergent agendas. • Multiple and overlapping mandates create costly management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased individual, institutional, and system capacities to develop SLM. • Increased investments in SLM and to support SNAP actions. • SLM mainstreamed into land use planning at the national and local levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved information for decision-making integrated with multiple agencies and institutes. • Awareness of SLM by all critical agencies and stakeholders at national and local levels. • Improved policy and legal instruments that incorporate SLM and NAP priorities. • SLM and landscape concerns harmonized into a consolidated National Environment Plan. • Medium term investment planning • Increased training and tools to promote and execute SLM
Outcome Capacity Building	<p>1. US\$17,698,000</p> <p>\$ 1,500,000 GFCEP</p> <p>\$ 1,500,000 GUYAGROFOR</p> <p>\$ 198,400 OAS</p> <p>\$14,500,000 GLIS</p>	<p>Total: \$18,645,763</p> <p>Baseline: US\$17,698,000</p> <p>GEF \$200,000</p> <p>Co-Finance: \$747,763</p>	<p>US\$ 947,763</p> <p>GEF \$200,000</p> <p>Co-Finance: \$747,763</p>

	Baseline Situation	GEF Alternative	GEF Increment
		\$547,763 GLIS	
		\$200,000 GoS	
Outcome 2. Mainstreaming	Baseline: US\$0.00	Total: \$206,000	Total: \$206,000
		Baseline: \$0.00	GEF \$156,000
			Co-finance: \$50,000
		GEF: \$156,000	
		Co-finance: \$50,000	
		GoS: \$50,000	
Outcome 3. Medium term investment plan	Baseline: US \$0.00	Total \$50,000	Total \$ 50,000
		Baseline: \$0	GEF: \$20,000
		GEF: \$20,000	Co-financing: \$30,000
		Co-financing: \$30,000	
		GoS: \$30,000	
Outcome 4. Adaptive management	\$0.00	\$68,000 U.S.	\$68,000 U.S.
		Baseline: \$0.00	
		GEF: 58,000	GEF: 58,000
		Co-finance: \$10,000	Co-finance: \$10,000
		GoS: \$10,000	
Project Management		GEF: \$46,795	GEF: \$46,795
		Co-finance: \$120,000	Co-finance: \$120,000
		GoS: \$120,000	
Totals		\$19,121,513 U.S.	\$1,447,763 U.S.
		Baseline: \$ 17,698,000	Baseline: \$0.00
		GEF: \$ 480,795	GEF: 480,795
		Co-finance: \$ 947,763	Co-finance:\$ 947,763