UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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PROJECT DOCUMENT

SURINAME

Project Title: Strengthening national capacities of Suriname for the elaboration of the national REDD+ strategy and the design of its implementation framework – Phase II

Project Number: 00081326

Implementing Partner: National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS)

Start Date: Jan 2019 **End Date:** June 2020 **PAC Meeting date:** 17 November 2018[1]

Brief Description

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According to international standards, Suriname ranks as a medium country in terms of human development and economic wealth. The country has experienced a robust development for the past decade, particularly supported by the diversified exploitation of rich national resources. The current development strategy strongly relies on the accelerated resources extractions like gold, oil and timber. Investments in renewable energy and infrastructure are inherent to that strategy. From this perspective, deforestation and forest degradation is likely to increase widely in the coming years and decades.

For the sake of sustaining its natural capital, enhancing the value of forest-related services for its peoples and contributing to the international solutions against climate change and the preservation of healthy ecosystems and services, the Government of Suriname has explored the opportunity to engage into the REDD+ mechanism. The Mid Term Progress Report (MTR) for the project was submitted to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility in November 2017. The MTR assessed the progress achieved in those activities that are financed by the FCPF grant and recommended that additional funds of USD 2.65M were needed under the current REDD+ project to allow full execution of the REDD+ activities. On January 4th 2018 the FCPF Participant Committee (PC23) approved Suriname's Request for Additional Funding, allocating an additional US$2.65 million to Suriname to continue with its REDD+ readiness process. In order to access the funds, a substantive revision of the UNDP FCPF project has been undertaken. This revised project document describes the activities that will be undertaken till the project end in December 2020 are based on the second Assessment report prepared for this Phase II project.

This project document presents how the FCPF funds are going to be used in Suriname, to complete its REDD+ enterprise Integration and validate with stakeholders and rightsholders the systems to be enabled with, in order to implement REDD+ readiness completion activities identified in the R-PP.

With the political focal point residing within the Office of the President, NIMOS has been appointed as the technical focal point for REDD+ in Suriname, in charge of leading and managing the project implementation. The project intends to achieve two gradual outcomes:

1. By 2020, REDD+ will be recognised as a strategic lever at the heart of the national development strategy post-2020
2. By 2020, Suriname would have achieved significant milestones as it prepares to undertake results based actions to halt deforestation and degradation that can be recognised by the UNFCCC and would therefore attract results-based payments.

This project will strongly contribute to the development assistance framework agreed between the UN and the Government of Suriname. Multiple activities will be carried out, and outputs will basically feed all UNMSDF and CPD expected outcomes. This project document describes the coexistence between the bottom up and top down synergies to mobilise and strengthen the human, technical, institutional, political and financial capacities throughout the country so to ensure success. It is organised around three pillars:

1. Human capacities, consultation and stakeholder engagement
2. REDD+ Strategy and Business Model
3. Development of Decision Support Tools

During the elaboration of the project document, the overall workflow of the REDD+ readiness activities has

1 Constituted REDD+ Project Board (PB) meeting approved the second phase of the project

been discussed with all stakeholders and rightsholders, as well as the rules and principles aiming at ensuring a proper collaboration and coordination which will strengthen the national leadership during the implementation of any REDD+ readiness initiative in the country.

It is recognized that the national policy and management structure on environment is in transformation in accordance with the national development strategies as laid down in the National Development Plan Ontwikkelings Plan 2017 - 2021; Suriname towards Green Growth. Regular review and updates of the management arrangements of the readiness activities will therefore be undertaken with the view to proposing adjustments that will ensure alignment with local imperatives and changes in the architecture environment in Suriname.

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD or GPD):

United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework (UN MSDF) was designed and substituted for the UNDAF an inclusive, equitable and prosperous Caribbean.

Expected Country Program Document (CPD) Outcomes: 3. Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted for the conservation, restoration and use of ecosystems and natural resources. (A Sustainable and Resilient Caribbean)

Indicative Output(s) with gender marker[2]: 1

Expected Outputs:

3.1: National and subnational institutions enabled to define and implement policies/plans/strategies for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste.

3.2: Indigenous and Tribal peoples and coastal communities empowered to plan and carry out sustainable livelihoods activities that improve conservation of biodiversity and/or, combat the effects of climate change

3.3: Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across sectors which is funded and implemented

Total resources required for Phases I and II:	US$ 6, 714,000[2]	
Total resources allocated:		
	UNDP TRAC:	
	FCPF (Phase II):	US$ 2,650,000 + GMS 212,000
	Government:	
	In-Kind:	
Unfunded:		

Agreed by (signatures)[3]:

Government	UNDP	Implementing Partner
		National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS)
Print Name:	Print Name: Mr. Armstrong Alexis	Print Name: Mr. Cedric Nelom
Date:	Date: 4 jan 2019	Date: 04-01-2019

2 This amount includes general management services (GMS) of 7% for Phase 1 and of 8% for Phase II.

[3] Note: Adjust signatures as needed

[2] The Gender Marker measures how much a project invests in gender equality and women's empowerment. Select one for each output: GEN3 (Gender equality as a principle objective); GEN2 (Gender equality as a significant objective); GEN1 (Limited contribution to gender equality); GEN0 (No contribution to gender quality)

I. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AdeKUS	Anton de Kom University of Suriname
ACTO	Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BSM	Benefits Sharing Mechanism
BUR	Biennial Update Report
CATR	Carbon Assets Transactions Registry
CCDA	Climate Community and Biodiversity Alliance
CCDS	Climate Community and Biodiversity Standards
CCDU	Climate Compatible Development Unit, Office of the President
CELOS	Center for Agricultural Research in Suriname
CIU	Carbon Intelligence Unit
CM	Coordination Environment, Office of the President
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CPD/CP	Country Programme Document/Country Programme
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DDFDB+	Multi-Perspective Analysis of Drivers of Deforestation, Forest Degradation and Barriers to REDD+ Activities in Suriname
DPC	Direct Project Costing
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DST	Decision Support Tools
ECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessments
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
ER	Emissions Reductions
ERPA	Emissions Reductions Purchase Agreement
ERPD	Emissions Reductions Purchase Document
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FCM	Forest Cover Monitoring
FCMU	Forest Cover Monitoring Unit
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FCPF PC	FCPF Participants Committee
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FGRM	Feedback and Grievance and Redress Mechanism
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consultation
FRL/FREL	Forest Reference Level/ Forest Reference Emissions Level
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLOBE	Global Legislators Initiative
GoS	Government of Suriname
GRO	Grievance and Redress Organization
HACT	Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers
HDI	Human Development Index
HFLD	High Forest cover and Low Deforestation
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IEO	Innovative Economic Opportunities
IMAC	Inter-Ministerial Advisory Commission
iNDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITPs	Indigenous and Tribal Peoples
KAMPOS	Platform for the non-Indigenous Tribal communities
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LT/LR	Land Tenure / Land Rights
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry
MDG	Millennium Development Goals

M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MGC	Major Groups Collective
Min HI&T	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism
Min RO	Ministry of Regional Development
Min RoGB	Ministry of Spatial Planning, Land and Forest Management
MPPR	Mid-year Progress Project Report
MRV	National Measurement, Reporting and Verification
MTR	Mid Term Review
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
NFI	National Forestry Inventory
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMOS	National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname
NRFTF	National REDD+ Fiduciary Trust Fund
NRS	National REDD+ Strategy
NTFP	Non-timber Forest Products
OP	National Development Plan
OIS	Organisation of Indigenous peoples in Suriname
PAMs	Policies and Measures
PB	Project Board
PLR	Policies, Laws and Regulations
PMU	Project Management Unit
POPP	Project Operations Policies and Procedures
PRODOC	Project Document
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
RAC	REDD+ Assistants Collective
RBP	Result Based Payments
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
REL/RL	Reference Emission Level/Reference Level
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
RSC	REDD+ Steering Committee
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SBB	Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control, Min RoGB
SBF	Suriname Business Forum
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SECU	Social and Environmental Compliance Unit
SES	Social and Environmental Safeguards
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SFISS	Sustainable Forestry Information System
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SIDS	Small Islands Developing States
SIS	REDD+ Safeguards Information System
SNEA	Sovereign National Earmark Account
SRM	UNDP Stakeholder Response Mechanism
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP RR	United Nations Development Program Readiness
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN MSDF	United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework
UN REDD	United Nations REDD Programme
VIDS	Association of Indigenous Villages Leaders in Suriname
VSB	Association of Surinamese Businesses
VSG	Association of Saamaka Traditional Authorities
WBG	The World Bank Group

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Suriname is a High Forest cover, Low Deforestation (HFLD) country with forest cover around 93% and annual deforestation rate of less than 0.1%. Suriname has also a low population density with 3.4 hab/km^2 (NIMOS, SBB, & UNIQUE, 2017; World Bank, 2016). These characteristics influenced the government involvement in the FCPF REDD+ readiness and implementation process. Aside from REDD+, Suriname presented a pledge to maintain its current forest cover at COP23 hosted by Fiji in Bonn.

As part of the requirements to advance in REDD+ readiness, the country prepared a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) Roadmap and a National REDD+ Strategy to rightsholders and stakeholders[4] based on the findings of the Background Study for REDD+ in Suriname: Multi-Perspective Analysis of Drivers of Deforestation, Forest Degradation and Barriers to REDD+ Activities (DDFDB+ study), the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for REDD+ implementation. Suriname also delivered its first Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) in January 2018, and a modified FREL based on the feedback received by UNFCCC in May 2018.

The DDFDB+ study revealed that the main drivers of deforestation from 2000 to 2015 were mining (73%), road infrastructure (15%), and urban development (4%) (NIMOS et al., 2017). In terms of forest degradation, the emission from the forest sector are estimated to be 25% of the total emissions (Government of Suriname, 2018). To control the impact of economic sectors on deforestation, Suriname requires to define a roadmap to negotiate collective land rights and land tenure issues, continue strengthening institutional and communities' capacities and make structural institutional arrangements to streamline REDD+ Implementation; aside from regarding environmental compliance. Regarding the impacts of forest degradation, the forest sector has a great potential to reduce the emissions while maintaining the co-benefits and without jeopardizing its economic growth. These Policies and Measures (PAMs) will also contribute to achieve the expected REDD+ benefits for the people of Suriname.

With the National Development Plan 2017 - 2021, Suriname aims at building a diversified and competitive economy which allows sustainable development. The plan expects the forestry industry to keep contributing to the economy and welfare. The strategies include increasing the local wood processing capacity and reducing round wood export, as well as diversifying the forest related economy by stimulating the markets for non-timber forest products and studying ecosystem services like REDD+ (Government of Suriname, 2017).

The GoS is committed to complete the REDD+ readiness phase and move towards being REDD+ Ready by delivering an enterprise integration architecture (see Fig 1 in Annex 1). In doing this, Suriname will be prepared for negotiating Emissions Reductions Purchase Agreement (ERPA/ERPD) under implementation phase and enhancing financial and technical benefits derived

[4] *Rightsholders*: Those individuals, recognized groupings, or organizations with a legal (registered historical/cultural entities, contractual or treaty relationship/responsibility, legal documented ownership, or mandated per court order or decision) or through historical use or recognized tradition have a relationship with the natural resource base and those uses permitted on or of the natural resources contained therein as defined by national, state, or local statue or laws, policies, or "accepted tradition". Rightsholders must possess some form of "ownership or formal interest in" the resource, issue, etc. Ownership does not only imply a legal document, but can also include established and traditional use which is established and can be proven or argued successfully. So many indigenous and tribal groups who do not follow the laws of the State can still have "standing" in a court, mediation or arbitration based on established use.

Stakeholders: Any institution, organization or group that has an interest in a particular sector, issue or problem and any outcome of a process related to determining the eventual use or policy affecting said sector, issue or problem.

Obviously, Rightsholder is a much stronger position than that of a Stakeholder, the latter which can be sectoral groups with any interest in any issue and the eventual outcome.

from international financing to support in its sustainable development/Climate Compatible Development (including Biodiversity conservation) and Resilience building.

The formulation of the draft National REDD+ Strategy included an extensive multi-stakeholder engagement process. After the first national workshop in May 2017 with many stakeholders from all REDD+ relevant stakeholder groups, indigenous and tribal peoples (ITP) consultations and surveys were conducted by Tropenbos International Suriname and the Government of Suriname (GoS) between May – October 2017. All the 10 different indigenous and non-indigenous tribal groups were consulted, about 675 persons. Information gained from the national workshop and ITP consultations were used in the development of Suriname's REDD+ Strategy, informing this project document, and in the process of the SESA, FREL, NFMS. Important insights into social and environmental considerations were incorporated directly into the draft National REDD+ Strategy in the form of social and environmental considerations for the different measures. Parallel to the SESA consultation, follow-up consultations were conducted with different stakeholders, including, among others, counterpart groups, government stakeholders, key non-government stakeholders, technical experts. After the final draft of the National REDD+ Strategy submitted in November 2017, The Project Management Unit (PMU) continued consultations with various stakeholders, including the GoS, platforms for ITPs, University of Suriname, Major Group Collective "Children and Youth" and themining sector. A total number of 223 persons, 63 males and 160 females, have been consulted additionally by the PMU on the draft National REDD+ Strategy, the SESA and the development of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The feedback received from stakeholders during these additional consultation rounds have been included in the draft National REDD+ Strategy and activities to be continued as per Phase II.

II. STRATEGY

The Project Document submitted in 2014 explained how the funds provided by FCPF and managed by UNDP as Delivery Partner were going to be used for supporting the REDD+ readiness preparation in Suriname. Currently, Suriname is in an advanced stage of the Readiness Phase and is now preparing for implementation.

The Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis collected information from delivered documents and studies, including: the Corruption Risk Assessment, SESA, ESMF, NFMS Roadmap, DDFDB+ Study, FREL, Background Document for the National REDD+ Strategy of Suriname, Review of the land tenure and natural resources legal framework, National REDD+ Strategy, and Stakeholder and Rightsholders Interviews PRODOC. Annex 2 provides results of the analysis.

The identification of major SWOT elements has allowed national stakeholders and rightsholders to capture the key conditions under which REDD+ readiness could be run successfully. These are

- A credible national strategy, economically feasible, socially inspiring and environmentally sound. Although Suriname has a draft National REDD+ Strategy (NRS) since 2017, it still requires enhancing its credibility perception and demands enthusiasm at all society levels. The Benefit Sharing Mechanism (BSM) and Results Based Payments (RBP) delivery process will enhance NRS credibility. On the other hand, a sound business strategy will allow financial sustainability.
- Broad engagement and mobilization of stakeholders and right holders. The PMU has used different strategies to guarantee inclusion and understanding. However, the awareness campaign and engagement process require reinforcement to ensure complete engagement of public institutions, private sector and communities.

- REDD+ needs trust among stakeholders and rightsholders, based on proven willingness to dialogue and to build collective solutions. Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) protocols and customary land resources framework are fundamental as trust building mechanisms.
- Suriname needs to improve its institutional interoperability and high-level engagement to maximize REDD+ development opportunities.
- Suriname has an enormous untapped potential to diversify the economy through ecosystem services, nature tourism, Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified timber production and non-timber forest products (NTFPs), biodiversity and traditional knowledge.
- The geoportal increases transparency on forest related data. Moreover, there is increased technical expertise and integration in terms of data and Web services interoperability within the Amazon region.

In order to achieve these conditions, the following guiding principles for the implementation of the Project will be employed;

- Every step of the process must be transparent, inclusive and participative
- Numerous stakeholders and rightsholders need to build capacity so to participate actively through the process, including Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs), and private sector.
- Time and resources should be allocated, based on principles of efficacy and efficiency, to progressively enhance and strengthen the quality of outputs.
- ITPs social organization and customary land rights need to be progressively accorded, recognized and respected.
- The readiness process should raise awareness and foster collective change. It requires tolerance to promote coexistence at a human pace, in a small society caring about "living together" for green growth.
- REDD+ should be fully embedded in broader dynamics to design frameworks and Decision Support Tools (IT) to help the government, national assembly, private sector, civil society, ITPs, farmers and communities manage their natural resources sustainably.
- Environmental mainstreaming and REDD+ should also be embedded in policy rulings and legislative Acts to secure consistency over time and instability of future political changes.
- REDD+ solutions should be integrated into ecological economics rationale (i.e. Macroeconomics, market-based, and Carbon Intel), in a way that allows individuals and society both to achieve good standards of living and preserving their environment,and contribute to reduce poverty and inequities.
- Regional and international coordination is key to build understanding among HFLD countries into a strong worldwide leadership coalition to voice a unified higher price for Carbon.
- Robust data collection and knowledge management system is needed throughout sectors and actors to effectively support the underlying analysis, reporting, verification and monitoring of REDD+.
- Gender-responsive approach, where gender inequalities are identified and addressed, and women’s empowerment is promoted.

Thus, by getting ready for REDD+, the country shall progressively build the necessary conditions and environment for more robust and balanced, more equitable and sustainable development, and to achieve REDD+ implementation by 2020 through:

- Sustaining a more diversified and resilient, inclusive and balanced economic growth
- Valuing its natural assets and better understanding its renewable services
- Building national dialogue and trust while co-supporting land rights and avoid, prevent and mitigate land-use overlaps and related conflicts
- Making decentralization effective through districts and community development plans
- Enhancing management capacities for policy and strategy deployment
- Improving Suriname's diplomatic stance.

All in all, the above analysis has allowed for the formulation of key objectives and related strategy for Suriname to succeed in getting ready for REDD+ implementation by 2020.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

The overall strategy objective is that Suriname completes the REDD+ Readiness and Implementation Phases according to the UNFCCC process. Three main pathways are:

- Suriname leaders, stakeholders and rightsholders understand the REDD+ potential for development, are engaged in the process and have the human capacities to implement REDD+;
- REDD+ strategy and business model for Suriname is implemented with active support from major national stakeholders and rightsholders; and
- A comprehensive implementation framework is designed, and related instruments are built.

These pathways allowed classifying the outputs and activities into three **pillars** which are

1. Human capacities, consultation and stakeholder engagement;
2. REDD+ Strategy and Business Model, and
3. Development of Decision Support Tools. References to pillars appear throughout this document.

<u>Pillar I: Human capacities, consultation and stakeholder engagement</u>

Output 1: Suriname leaders, stakeholders and rightsholders understand the REDD+ potential for development, are engaged in the consultation process and have the human capacities to implement REDD+.

Sub-output 1a. Human and technical capacities are built, information is shared, and dialogue and participation are effective with key stakeholders and rightsholders' groups.

This sub-output comprises finalising and setting up human and technical capacities and proposed institutional arrangements, outreach, continued engagement with stakeholders/rightsholders and

strengthening the institutions in charge of running the REDD+ Ready process to be submitted to FCPF in June 2020.

The following activities will be carried out under principles of efficacy and efficiency of human and financial resources, as follows:

- Further implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and the Communication Strategy
- Training keystone REDD+ institutions (e.g. NIMOS, PMU, SBB, DC, MGC, PB, RAC).
- Deploying training programs at national level
- Developing and executing an action plan for private sector engagement
- Strengthening government and institutional capacities
- Establishing the REDD+ Steering Committee (RSC).

Two specific challenges have been anticipated and are reflected in additional activities as part of the same sub output.

1. The principle of self-determination of representatives by group of stakeholders and rightsholders
2. The need to ensure that the quality of project management and coordination enhances in time, with principles of efficacy and efficiency, to meet upcoming and progressively complex challenges, decisions, and rightsholders and stakeholders' engagement.

This sub-output also covers various activities related to training and implementing the overarching awareness, engagement, consultation and participation strategy and plan throughout the REDD+ readiness completion process. Please refer to section below about *Stakeholder Engagement* for more detailed information about activities that will take place under this sub-output.

Sub-output 1b: Indigenous and Tribal Peoples are specifically supported, engaged and ready for implementing REDD+

Internationally, the REDD+ mechanism is being designed in a way that secures the rights of Indigenous and Tribal peoples (ITPs). Suriname is fully committed to respect such a provision, and the readiness completion underscores this commitment. However, the national context requires a specific attention to the situation of Indigenous and Tribal peoples.

With reaffirmed political support, Indigenous and Tribal people are invited to take integral part and are eventually involved in basically every activity of every output of the REDD+ readiness process in Suriname. Then sub-output 1b does not limit the activities of Indigenous and Tribal people in the readiness phase, but instead provides specific means to ensure their cooperative REDD+ readiness and facilitate their participation in the other readiness activities as determined from activities to outputs. All the activities under the output 1b will be developed and implemented by Indigenous and Tribal people themselves, in compliance with UNDP HACT and UNDP common approach process as well as the coordination rules and procedures of the REDD+ readiness process. Please refer to section below about *Stakeholder Engagement* for more detailed information about activities that will take place under this sub-output

Sub-output 1c: The programme is suitably monitored and evaluated

The sub-output 1c consolidates various inputs (R-PP component 6, UNDP rules and PRODOC chapter VI, FCPF M&E guidelines) and formulates them in a way that ensures full consistency with the overall management of the project.

PMU will hire one proven expert on M&E to coordinate discussions aimed at providing continued monitoring and evaluation using existing IT project management tool, building on the detailed PRODOC results and resources log frame, annual work plan and quality management frameworks, developing key performance indicators, targets, outputs, means of verification, activities and actions. This activity will detail the ways and timeframe to craft several qualitative and quantitative indicators about efficacy and efficiency as set in the log frame and IT PM tool, to evaluate quality of products delivered, collect appreciations on the process and specific activities or outputs, and to rank stakeholders and rightsholders perceptions or capacities need to be clarified and standardised as part of a methodology and plan that will ensure transparency and consistency through the following :

- The activity consists in delivering internal and external M&E products
- Therefore, some M&E products will be delivered by external entities, under the supervision of the Project Board, UNDP and RSC, specifically:

  - ✓ Annual progress review, by M&E staff
  - ✓ Final evaluation, by international/national consultants
  - ✓ Annual NIM audit by external auditors
  - ✓ At last, special emphasis will be put on disseminating information, feedback, monitoring activities timely performance, and facilitating dialogue upon results.

Sub-output 1d: Institutional and Legal Arrangements are made for full and effective REDD+ implementation.

Legal reforms have been one of the greatest challenges for REDD+. The only tangible milestones from previous PRODOC were both influencing the executive branch through conditional presidential pledge to keep 93% forest land cover under his mandate and including keystone principles about REDD+ in the National Development Plan and the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement. Consequently, if REDD+ is still considered a mechanism by policy makers for sustainable development in Suriname, this output should pave the way to transition from executive rulings towards a National Act by the National Assembly. However, PMU is aware of the challenges to make this process occurring in near term at the Parliament, in contrast, to draft, educate and submit such an important piece of legislation would catalyse institutional and legal reforms under implementation phase, after legislators can evince the benefits of ground-truth projects while reducing deforestation and forest degradation for their constituents.

REDD+ might yet be implemented in Suriname, like in most other countries, without important legal reforms. In previous PRODOC activities, legal dimensions of REDD+ induced transformation have been assessed, particularly with assessment of land tenure rights and natural resources, corruption risks assessment and legal, policy and institutional gap analysis. In several other activities, some updates and consolidation of legal implications of REDD+ are provisioned, and some specific inputs are also added for Government of Suriname's consideration. For instance, implementing a FPIC protocol and other SESA-related safeguards embedded on a SIS may also require legal action beyond intellectual property rights about data custodians.

This output aims at backstopping the legal process associated with REDD+ readiness in a coordinated manner, through various activities:

- Building political awareness and support for REDD+ implementation
- Building capacities and dialogues with the legislative branch
- Verify and fulfil the legal prerequisites for effective REDD+ implementation, especially regarding BSM and RBP

- Co-Supporting Land Rights Initiatives
- Legal reforms are drafted and submitted

The first two activities consist in building dialogue and specific capacities of the legislative branch of Suriname, mainly the Parliamentarians, and relevant resource individuals in Government offices or among legal advisors and jurists. The third activity aims at consolidating the legal implications and prerequisites for effective REDD+ implementation. It works like a kind of setting up BSM and RBP, collecting all relevant information and implications from aligning land use planning at the districts and forest-community scale, and feeding continuous dialogue among legislative leaders. Co-supporting Land Rights Initiatives will be specifically aimed to make Suriname compliant with international law and future Carbon buyers.

Eventually, different legal issues will be raised by REDD+ readiness completion. Basically, the issues will differ according to their degree of complexity and related feasibility of drafting and lobbying effective reforms, and to their degree of interest, relevance and opportunity for REDD+ implementation. The dialogue and continuous observation of legal aspects of REDD+ readiness will lead to classify issues along these feasibility and opportunity lines:

The activities 1d3 and 1d4, will work on passing high opportunity high feasibility reforms, basically the "win-win" reforms with little opposition and technical complexity on both national and subnational level. It is also a way to grab "low-hanging fruits" and feed the policy dialogue with international partners with concrete decisions from the Government and Parliamentarians of Suriname in favour of REDD+. Consequently, the activity 1d5 focuses on more complex reforms like the ITPs land use planning and land rights reforms for instance, that might not be fully in place by the time of implementing REDD+ but could ideally take advantage of the REDD+ process to gain political momentum and support.

After the strategic, political, technical and legal dimensions of REDD+ readiness, it is worth highlighting the specific needs related to institutional and financial arrangements for REDD+ implementation. Under this output, a special focus will be made on upgrading the intermediary feedback and grievance redress mechanism into a comprehensive and sustainable mechanism adapted to the implementation phase.

Regarding the financial architecture and mechanism, NIMOS will also set up an informal task force of 5 to 8 technical representatives from key partners and institutions. The task force will review existing and relevant mechanisms in Suriname and abroad and formulate a synthesised option paper before the end of 2019. This will be followed by national consultations and international review. A technical workshop will convene all national and international experts to share experiences, build capacities and highlight common grounds to design the architecture and mechanism. Formulation and eventual implementation will follow.

At last, activities 1d1, 1d2, 1d3, and 1d5 will focus on suggesting institutional arrangements from the readiness to the implementation phase post 2020. Early 2019, NIMOS-PMU will consolidate various relevant documents, gather assessments and frameworks into lessons learnt from the previous PRODOC. Targeted workshops will allow to share findings and collect views and reactions from stakeholders and rightsholders. A final assessment and lessons learnt report will pave the way for larger consultations and more focused technical work to design the target REDD+ implementation institutional arrangements, with a final round of consultations.

<u>Pillar II – REDD+ Strategy and Business Model</u>

Output 2: REDD+ strategy and business model is implemented with active support from major national stakeholders and rightsholders in Suriname.

Sub-output 2a: Studies to encourage economic co-benefits/opportunities are performed.

Suriname stands out as one of the world's countries with highest forest cover and lowest deforestation rates. Its forests form part of the Guiana Shield tropical forest ecosystem, one of the largest contiguous and relatively intact forested ecoregions of the world. These forests provide important goods and services at local and global levels, including income and food security for forest communities and climate mitigation and biodiversity preservation for society at large. Currently, however, the deforestation rate has increased by a factor of five over the past fifteen years, from roughly 0.02% in 2000-2009 to 0.1% in 2014-2015[5]. The activities in this output take into consideration HFLD status of Suriname and ways to maintain this, and at the same time considers the emerging and evolving trajectory of direct drivers of deforestation across the landscape. These have been identified as mining, road infrastructure and urban development[6]. One of the main underlying drivers is the lack of integrated land use planning that effectively responds to the development priorities of the relevant sectors whilst striving to attain the sustainable development goals.

The draft REDD+ Strategy has four strategic lines, these include; continue being a HFLD country and receive compensation to invest in an economic transition; forest governance; land use planning and conservation of forests and reforestation as well as research and education to support sustainable development.

A study[7] conducted in June 2016, funded by FCPF, titled "Promoting Industry Foresight' provided information with regards to economic co-benefits opportunities for promoting industry foresight which calls for strategic analysis and planning for leapfrogging. and indicated where further analysis was needed. The report was prepared for the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism of Suriname (Min HI&T) which has within its mandate the development of trade, industrialisation, entrepreneurship, intellectual property and competitiveness for economic growth. Furthermore, the Ministry also plays a joint role with NIMOS and the Office of the President, in improving the investment for climate, growth of the private sector and policy on monitoring and enhancing access to markets in strategic sectors. Min HI&T does this in coordination with other public institutions and private sector stakeholders in a national, regional (CARICOM) and international environment.

In this respect the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 8, 9 and 12 have been identified as the primary goals within the UN system in which the Min HI&T can contribute notably.

- Goal 8: To promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
- Goal 9: To build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.
- Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Based on this mandate the ministry in partnership with the UN agencies, UNIDO, the UNDP financed through REDD+ programme supported a 3-day workshop, in order to provide key inputs for the development of an industrialisation policy for Suriname. The importance of this co-benefits foresight has become even greater under the current downturn due to the dependency of the Suriname economy on oil and gold. Income from these commodities has shown high variability by approximately 50% due to less demand and lower prices in the world market. In addition,

[5] DDFDB Study pp 9
[6] DDFDB Study pp 10
[7] Promoting Industry Foresight: Towards an industrialisation and innovation strategy

Suriname has always been an importer of goods and services and although the potential is there, both production and exports are limited.

The workshop was a high-level multi-stakeholder, with participants from the public sector, higher education and private sector including CSOs. The objective was for stakeholders to review and agree upon strategic areas for the development of production and industrialisation by identifying key emerging and future industries, as well as prioritisation of sectors. During the workshop, short presentations were held by several national experts including experts on green growth and REDD+ in order to determine the views on the role which biodiversity can play in this industrialisation policy since Suriname has 93% coverage by rainforest.

This report integrates and summarizes the results obtained from a foresight workshop and a stakeholder survey aimed to provide key inputs for the development of an industrialisation and innovation policy for Suriname. Through a systematic and structured methodology, based on visions and plausible scenarios developed by policy-makers, business leaders, academics and civil society representatives the report reflects on emerging and future industrial opportunities. Discussions and subsequent analysis for assessing and prioritising sectors have included, among others, the study of current demographic trends, opportunities and threats analysis, sustainable competitive advantages of Suriname, employment aspects, decentralization issues, global demand, and market imperfections. Overall, the process helped to identify:

- industrial priority areas on agro-food,
- green-growth,
- renewable energy,
- mining,
- information technology,
- industrial landscape recommendations for better governance,
- stronger industrial competitiveness, supporting infrastructures;

Among them, the five most important areas, in terms of economic and social impact/benefit, are:

- Agro-food sector: Rice production; Aquaculture
- Green growth sector: Non-timber forest products; nature tourism
- Energy sector: Solar industry; Petrochemical industry
- Mining sector: Green gold mining; Metakaolin manufacturing
- Information technology sector: IT offshoring; Geo-ICT

In this output, it is expected to gather lessons learned from previous research and deliver an innovative foresight related to target forest-based communities and their socioeconomics co-benefits. The latter should be focalized on innovative and proven ground-truth activities to halt deforestation and forest degradation. Therefore, the following study activity about analysis of innovative economic opportunities should be aimed among them, the seven most important areas, into the competitive advantage from Suriname to the global market, as follows:

- Agribusiness for national food demand
- Value added for NTFP
- Nature tourism
- Bird-watching
- SFM
- Habitat banking
- Renewable energy

Sub-output 2b: A Results-Based Payment (RBP) system for REDD+ is designed.

Results-based payments can produce powerful incentives to stimulate mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions. The UNFCCC has set out the process for developing countries to have the results of their REDD+ activities recognised for results-based payments (RBP) when they are REDD+ Ready. For results-based finance to be effective, several conditions need to be met. These include among others:

- A clear agreement on the definition of results and what triggers potential payments;
- A well-designed measurement, reporting and verification system that can give reasonable confidence that results have been achieved;
- Management arrangements that oversee the implementation of the actions as well as adherence to proper safeguards.

These conditions require that:

1. Countries that receive the payments have appropriate capacity and systems in place; and
2. There is a regulatory framework that fosters the effectiveness of results-based payments.

Through its REDD+ readiness phase Suriname is preparingfor the phase of REDD+ implementation by ensuring that the right structures and capacities are in place across different governance levels and that this system is clear for all stakeholders and rights holders.

The following activities are included under this sub-output:

- Supporting alignment of some districts planning (sectoral/location) with forest-based community development plans
- Designing and implementing ground-truth activities on sustainable economic development opportunities for national rights holders and stakeholders
- Designing/testing a Benefit Sharing Mechanism (BSM) for REDD+
- Establishment of a Carbon Intelligence Unit.

Supporting alignment of some districts planning (sectoral/location) with forest-based community development plans is

As part of the decentralized government structures in Suriname, development planning is taking place to some extent by government officials on districts level per location and/or sector. Additionally, forest-based communities often formulated their own development plans as part of their traditional governance structures or together with NGOs or CBOs. This activity will seek alignment with the local plans with district plans where they exist. It will assess where communities do not yet have their own development plans and will provide support to enable community needs at the local level to be identified and which directions communities themselves would like to steer their future development If these plans are better aligned with each other, it will be easier to provide targeted support and contribute information required for a benefit sharing mechanisms that meets the needs and desires of communities.

Designing and implementing ground-truth activities on sustainable economic development opportunities for national rights holders and stakeholders. In order to make potential results of REDD+ more tangible and to show more concretely what REDD+ can mean to ITP communities, the private sector and other rights holders and stakeholders, it has been decided to include ground-truth projects on sustainable economic development opportunities in this project document.. This is important since the REDD+ readiness phase has been ongoing for many years in Suriname, and in order to prepare for REDD+ implementation, communities and others need to feel that real positive change is feasible. Partners need to get prepared and more professional in carrying out activities on the ground which will be crucial in the implementation phase once it is time to implement funded and results-based REDD+ projects. Relevant capacities and tangible results will be created through learning by doing in a number (2 to 3) integral ground-truth projects in 2019-2020. The selection criteria for such projects will be defined. These ground-truth activities

should also be linked with other ongoing projects and programs to create synergies and more national and local level goodwill for REDD+. This will help extend the institutionalization of REDD+ as a long-term process/programme in support of sustainable development in Suriname.

The two to three 'ground-truthing' activities would include *inter alia* the following kinds of activities related to planning, consultation, raising awareness, training and information dissemination

- Community Forest Management (gemeenschapsbos);
- Studies and research on value chain improvement related to (NTFP, community nature tourism and environmental impacts);
- Participatory 3D mapping of community use of natural resources;
- Identification of socio-economic needs and benefits of low carbon and culturally appropriate path to realize the sustainable development goals
- Self-determined support/strengthening of Indigenous and Tribal people's governance
- Guidance and implementation on the Free-Prior and Informed Consent
- Awareness with respect to REDD+ in general in the Suriname's context.

Designing/testing a Benefit Sharing Mechanism (BSM) for REDD+. REDD+ implementation is meant to bring monetary and non-monetary benefits to Suriname. These benefits will need to be shared among all rights holders and stakeholders in an effective, efficient, transparent and equitable manner, and in a way that fully reflects national and international requirements. In 2019-2020, a pro-poor REDD+ Benefit Sharing Mechanism (BSM) that fits in the national context of Suriname will be designed. The BSM should be built upon and integrated into existing systems and other systems under development, to promote environment-climate-poverty mainstreaming in policies and plans.

Among others, there is need to:

1. Identify the carbon and non-carbon benefits that local communities obtain from the forests in Suriname and examine how non-financial/non-monetary incentives can contribute to fair and equitable benefit sharing in REDD+ implementation.
2. Take stock of programmes, initiatives and experiences that (could) provide incentives related to REDD+ in Suriname and examine how they can be strengthened and supported through a benefit sharing point of view.
3. Conduct analysis of existing and emerging benefit sharing mechanisms in ongoing REDD+ related programmes elsewhere and how this can inform the design of a Benefit Sharing Mechanism for Suriname.
4. Provide options for a REDD+ Benefit Sharing Mechanism in Suriname, conduct consultations with stakeholders and refine the options based on feedback from relevant actors.
5. The proposed design can also be tested under this activity and based on results of those tests the design can be adjusted to work better in the specific context of Suriname.

Establishment of a Carbon Intelligence Unit. To strengthen the national capacity in climate finance, a Carbon Intelligence Unit will be established under the leadership of NIMOS and tasked to ensure sufficient focus on international forest carbon market analysis coupled with ensuring further national and international support and funding. This unit can support the efforts leading towards a Results-Based Payment system, establishment of a National REDD+ Fiduciary Trust Fund (NRFTF) or a Sovereign National Earmarked Account (SNEA) (see sub-output 2d), etc. This unit can build a bridge between the REDD+ readiness phase and the next phase of REDD+ in Suriname by making sure that funds are available to continue and that the government can take wise decisions linked to their forest related carbon credits and financial partnerships. The unit will provide market insights by using data science, stats, indicators, scorecards, data mining, etc. Based on this they will generate intelligence on the likelihood of replenishment at the Carbon Fund

and GCF, climate finances and informed decisions on carbon markets. The unit will also provide capacity building on Emissions Reductions Purchase Agreement (ERPA) brokering.

Sub-output 2c: International support is secured to assist and fund REDD+ strategy implementation.

National political support and international support for REDD+ in Suriname are closely related, and actually work as an incremental and iterative process. They have to be considered and built jointly, supported by an effective collaboration between NIMOS as the technical expert, and IMAC as the political lever.

There are three major activities to secure international support beyond 2020. Office of the President, IMAC and NIMOS will work as one team throughout the activities under this output, with Office of the President formally the lead on diplomatic and political actions, and NIMOS on more technical one.

- The first activity will be to lead and support an international HFLD climate finance mobilization conference in Suriname which seeks to address the issue of intact forest areas with past low deforestation rates not currently served by climate finance: The aim is to achieve a a mix of technical and political actions intending to elaborate an international coalition allowing REDD+ to work for HFLD countries. A possible outcome is a HFLD joint task group to further discuss the basis for HFLD countries and areas having a common cause and purpose in mobilizing climate resources It will help to identify key actions that HFLD countries can employ and outline the gaps for climate finance for HFLD (such as negotiate a higher price for forest carbon). Suriname wants to take the lead to spearhead efforts to highlight intrinsic nature assets and co-benefits such as biodiversity, ethnodiversity, and ecosystems services.
- Securing financial and technical support from International partners for REDD+ implementation: Suriname will house the first Climate Investment Forum to showcase its REDD+ program to the corporate world. This activity will invite business leaders, nationally and internationally, listed through Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI), Principles of Responsible Investment (PRI), and UN Global Compact.
- National validation of the Suriname REDD+ Strategy: Suriname will have all the elements to be validated the NRS among rightsholders and stakeholders, including financial visibility, to translate its national REDD+ strategy into a five years REDD+ investment plan. This five-year plan will be focused, practical and fully quantified.

Output 2d: A National REDD+ Fiduciary Trust Fund (NRFTF) or a Sovereign National Earmark Account (SNEA) established and validated by stakeholders and rightsholders.

Perform a NRFTF or SNEA assessment: This activity should develop a benchmark analysis to compare competitive edges between selecting a NRFTF or SNEA, where financial sustainability is the cornerstone principle, to be carried out by an independent financial firm.

Develop a NRFTF or SNEA Framework: Once selected either NRFTF or SNEA based on a benchmark assessment, then a framework with a set of rules about disbursements and procurement policy safeguards should be defined to establish officially this fund. The financial fund should be validated among rightsholders and stakeholders to ensure broad participation and acceptance of a cost-effective account that produce higher yields, low transaction costs, independent audits, and zero tolerance about corruption.

National REDD+ Financial arrangements are made, including the establishment of a National REDD+ Fiduciary Trust Fund (NRFTF) or a Sovereign National Earmarked Account (SNEA)¬: Based on the above activities' findings, this one should be the financial establishment of the financial solution.

Pillar III – Development of Decision Support Tools

Output 3: A comprehensive set of tools are built to support REDD+

Sub-output 3a: Develop a Carbon Asset Transactions Registry (CATR) or National REDD+ Registry, including serialization, Emissions reductions issuing, tracking and retiring, and co-benefits intrinsic assets.

CATR is the port of entry when carbon units are being paid by any carbon buyers (i.e. issuances and removals). This serialized system will be using the NRL/FREL baseline data to officially keep emissions reductions (ER) checks and balances through a blockchain ledger to issue and remove carbon units. This system, fully interoperable, will activate subsystems downstream such as MRV, SIS, PBR-SBM, Carbon Intel. Both, transparency and institutional and international interoperability with other Carbon registrars, of this system is of paramount importance to be achieved and will lay the foundations to ERs tracking beyond forest carbon units. The following activities would address the specifications to develop such a keystone system:

- Setting up specifications and design
- Developing software
- Ensuring institutional interaction

Sub-output 3b: A National Safeguard Information System (SIS) and a Summary of Information (SOI) is Designed and Developed.

A national REDD+ safeguard information system, or SIS, should provide information on how all UNFCCC safeguards, as established in the Cancun Agreements, are addressed and respected. An SIS should be country-driven, implemented at a national level, and built on existing systems, as appropriate. The provision of summary information on how safeguards are being addressed and respected is to take place periodically in National Communications to the UNFCCC, and voluntarily, REDD+ countries may also opt to submit the URL link to the UNFCCC REDD+ Info Hub.

Assessing existing information sources and systems for the provision of information relevant to the UNFCCC safeguards is the first activity of this sub-output. This activity involves conducting a national assessment of existing information sources and datasets that are relevant to the safeguards. Key aspects to examine as part of this specifications assessment would include the overarching DST cloud architecture related to each of the social and environmental safeguards, existing social and environmental indicators, and associated, ancillary, and EIA data sources by NIMOS, as well as ensuring interoperability among other existing systems, while providing geospatial analytics on-the-fly, features reporting for impact assessments and project screenings, such as those used under other international conventions. The SIS development would also need to look at the quality (QA/QC) of these data sources and interacting systems. Based on the results of this activity, an assessment can be made regarding what types of new information data sources international and services need to be integrated and developed.

Planning a participatory process for indicator development through Web metrics analytics. Web metrics indicators would need to be crafted, at the back-end, in order to demonstrate the user demand for data and geo-analytics of SIS. Also, this system would include national safeguards-relevant policies, laws and regulations, and therefore assess whether the UNFCCC REDD+ safeguards are being addressed and respected. Relevant indicators may already exist, but if not, new indicators will need to be developed and this should be carried out through a participatory approach with SIS Users Working Group.

Analysis and selection of data and metadata standards and approaches to collect safeguards-related information. Metadata / data input into SIS will include defining protocols and standards for data to be collected, parsed, shared, and visualized methodologies to be used, such as household surveys, who is to collect the data and at what frequency and scale will this information be collected, exchanged, upgraded, and updated.

Designing a multitier, scalable, easy to use, secure, reliable, and interoperable SIS to manage and populate high quality safeguard information. Approaches for provision of information should define the protocols and standards of information and interoperating systems through which it should be shared both internationally and at the national level. Summary information will need to be provided to the UNFCCC but is also likely to be used at the district and community level and disseminated among key stakeholders. Domestic level dissemination of information may need to be in alternative formats (e.g., posters in local languages and web-based or app-based information, social media), depending on national circumstances. This activity would also include consideration of quality assurance procedures and validation of the information flowing through the system. Activities under this output will be implemented, as follows:

- SIS designing through a participatory process.
- Developing and operationalizing a SIS back-end/front-end system
- Ensuring Document Management System Reporting Q&A
- Establishing a SIS User Working Group with stakeholders and rightsholders
- Developing and submitting the first SOI to the UNFCCC

Sub-output 3c: Online/offline REDD+ interoperability is developed between input data and geoservices from CATR, FREL, NFMS, SIS, SFISS, CIU, RBP-BSM, NRFTF/SNEA and NFI.

Interoperability is essential to exchange and input data. Development of IT protocols and standards for input metadata and data sharing through geoservices between institutions and systems will be the most comprehensive machine-to-machine interaction that the IT world have ever seen, especially the REDD+ policy-making and IT landscape. This integration would sync up data and services, to respond quickly to users, between thematic systems.

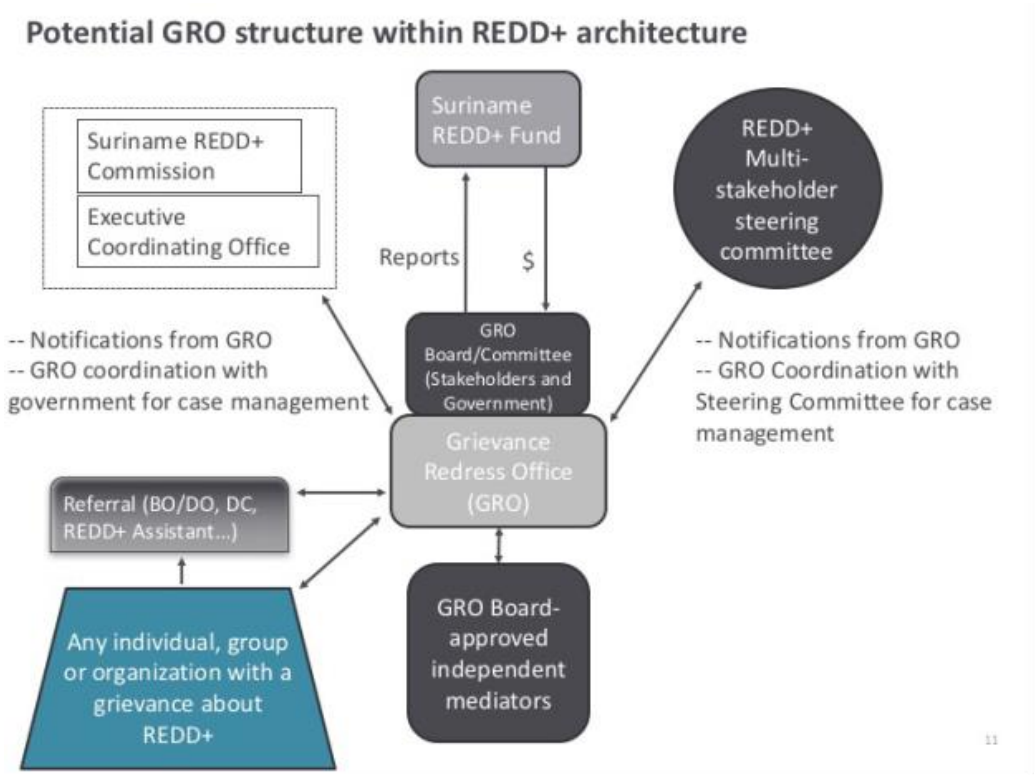
Sub-output 3d: Feedback, Grievance, and Redress Mechanism (FGRM) operational

This activity will support the establishment of the FGRM system. In 2018, after multi-stakeholder consultations, the Government of Suriname, ITP groups, business community and civil society, a REDD+ Grievance Mechanism for Suriname was developed. A Terms of Reference (ToR) and Operational Procedures for the REDD+ Grievance Redress Office (GRO) for Suriname have been formulated. The ToR states the proposed mandate, structure and staffing for the GRO). Attached to the ToR is a set of operational procedures for the GRO, specifying how it will respond when it receives grievances.

The organizational framework for implementation of REDD+ in Suriname is still under development. The current draft REDD+ Strategy proposes a new set of institutions for the management of REDD+ implementation. The draft implementation framework envisions a national REDD+ Commission of senior government officials from relevant Ministries/agencies, supported by an Executive Coordinating Office, and advised by a national multi-stakeholder Steering Committee. The GRO structure assumes that this proposed REDD+ organizational framework is agreed and implemented.

The GRO will be situated within the REDD+ framework, in one of two organizational forms:

a) as a non-governmental, non-profit organization. It will be established by the same legal procedures used to create other non-governmental, non-profit organizations in Suriname;
b) as an agency of the government of Suriname, with a very high degree of operational independence.



The work plan for opalization of the GRO has been developed for 2019, including the following elements:

- National REDD+ stakeholders a) establish GRO as a legal/administrative entity with multi-stakeholder oversight; b) Recruit and select GRO Director
- GRO Director recruits and selects one initial staff member, and identifies one or more independent mediator/facilitators who can help resolve GRO cases
- GRO Director and staff member receive training in grievance management
- GRO sets rules of procedure, creates case management system (including online portal for submission and tracking of grievances), creates outreach and information strategy and materials
- GRO staff collaborate with REDD+ stakeholders to conduct outreach and education for potential GRO users at national and local levels, including strategies and steps for REDD+ grievance prevention and resolution
- GRO becomes operational
- Ongoing training, coaching and professional development for staff and roster members
- Ongoing outreach and education for national and local REDD+ stakeholders on GRO
- Initial evaluation of first year of GRO operations (commissioned by GRO oversight body)
- Plan for 2020 expansion of staff and establishment of facilitator/mediator roster

Sub-output 3e: A National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), including a Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) function is developed and functional

The overall approach for design and set up of the national forest and carbon MRV has not changed much since the R-PP. However, increasingly detailed information is available in more recent documents, such as the NFMS roadmap developed within the FCPF REDD+ readiness project Phase I. The objective of this Output is for Suriname to improve its NFMS into a fully functional, more institutionalized and collaborative system that continuously produces new and reliable data.

UNFCCC decision 4/CP.15 establishes the REDD+ MRV requirement by requesting Parties (paragraph 1(d)) to:

"…establish, according to national circumstances and capabilities, robust and transparent national forest monitoring systems and, if appropriate, sub-national systems as part of national monitoring systems that:

i. Use a combination of remote sensing and ground-based forest carbon inventory approaches for estimating ... anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks and forest area changes;
ii. Provide estimates that are transparent, consistent, as far as possible accurate, and that reduce uncertainties, taking into account national capabilities and capacities;
iii. Are transparent and their results are available and suitable for review as agreed by the Conference of the Parties".

Decision 4/CP.15 also specifies that countries must follow the most recent methodological recommendations issued by the IPCC, serving as a basis for estimating the sources of anthropogenic GHG emissions, and their removal by sinks, and for measuring carbon stocks and changes in forest area. In this way, emissions estimates will be based on common (i.e. IPCC) methodological approaches. This methodological guidance indicates that national forest monitoring systems should be used to: (i) estimate emissions and removals from the forest sector (M, measurement); (ii) report this mitigation performance of REDD+ activities to the UNFCCC (R, reporting); and (iii) allow verification of the results by the UNFCCC Secretariat (V, verification) (subject to further guidance from the COP) – i.e. to fulfil the MRV function for REDD+ activities.

UNFCCC guidance on this technical element for REDD+ is further developed in Decision 1/CP.16, where developing countries aiming to participate in REDD+ are requested to develop (paragraph 71(c)):

> "A robust and transparent national forest monitoring system for the monitoring and reporting of the [REDD+] activities ..., with, if appropriate, sub-national monitoring and reporting as an interim measure, in accordance with national circumstances, and with the provisions contained in decision 4/CP.15".

Decisions 4/CP.15 and 1/CP.16 together establish that countries should develop a national forest monitoring system to serve the dual functions of monitoring and MRV, as shown in the figure below. As the figure indicates, the monitoring function of the national forest monitoring system may include wider elements such as community monitoring and traditional forestry monitoring systems. Community monitoring will form an integral part of the monitoring system as communities will provide ground-level information (e.g. tree counts and locations, delimitation of community forest areas), which will feed into the web-GIS interface. Traditional forest monitoring systems are a critical consideration as the national forest monitoring system aims to build on existing systems and be based on national circumstances; these will therefore also be incorporated into the monitoring function for REDD+.

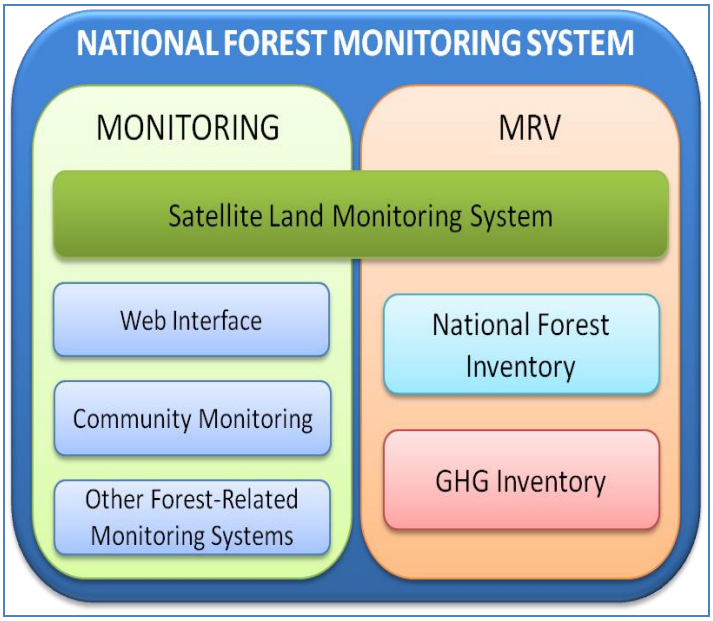


Fig. 2: The Dual Functions of a National Forest Monitoring System for REDD+ (source: FAO/UN-REDD Programme, 2013)

Suriname has created a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) that is constantly being improved and meant to be a permanent system serving REDD+ and multiple purposes. It is composed of the following parts:

Fig. 3: Components of the NFMS in Suriname (Source: SBB)

All components are linked to each other and will be strengthened as part of Output 3e. The Sustainable Forestry Information System for Suriname (SFISS) is covered in 3e3, National Forest Inventory (NFI) in 3e2, Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS) in 3e1, Near Real Time Monitoring in 3e8 and Reporting in 3e5. Community Based Monitoring (CBM) is also covered in activity 1b6 - developing and implementing capacity building on CMRV. The web interface for the NFMS is the Gonini geoportal that will be maintained and improved in activity 3e4 (http://www.gonini.org/)

Also included in the output is to establish an NFMS user group with stakeholders and rightsholders, which is in line with the principle of a participative NFMS. Activity 3e9 focuses on ensuring institutionalization of the NFMS and 3e10 will create more awareness of the system.

Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS) - Measuring and monitoring forest area change, activity data for REDD+ and the drivers of deforestation in close collaboration with the relevant governmental institutions. The foundation for the SLMS was laid by the ACTO project that established a Forest Cover Monitoring Unit (FCMU) in Suriname, hosted by SBB. In Phase I, the FCPF REDD+ readiness project took over the role to ensure some of the salaries of national staff in the FCMU and this will continue in Phase II. This unit has been the starting point in the development of the National Forest Monitoring System, and throughout the following period the unit will continue to provide updated data, but also support the introduction of new technology and coordinate the technical work supported by a platform of technical experts throughout the different ministries and organizations.

The following will be produced in Phase II under 3e1:

- Provide the activity data of the transitions of forest land (deforestation)
- Prepare the deforestation maps for 2018 and 2019
- Prepare the post deforestation Land Use Land Cover map 2019 in collaboration with the technical platform
- Monitor the 93% forest cover commitment
- Provide info and build capacity of all relevant REDD+ stakeholders and rightsholders
- Further research on the use of RS for mapping forest degradation

The team will also update and improve the scenarios built for formulation of the FREL, and also provide tools and base data for the discussion on national land use planning which is a key component within the implementation of the (draft) REDD+ strategy. This can be linked to regional models for the Guiana Shield as was recently published:

- Keep updated the spatial data on the drivers of deforestation, gold mining
- Support technical implementation of scenario modeling exercises to simulate the impact of the implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy and provide a baseline for the calculation of the REDD+ incentives to be provided to effectively limit deforestation and forest degradation.

Moreover, experts will support the technical implementation of the national stratification to carry out the NFI. Further investigations on the introduction of drone technology within the daily work of SBB will also be coordinated by them. Therefore, the following activities under this output are¬:

Strengthen and prepare for the experimental design of a multipurpose National Forest Inventory (NFI) - Measuring and monitoring forest carbon stocks and emission factors for REDD+. In phase I of the FCPF REDD+ readiness project, all available data on carbon stocks was brought together and published in the report: “Best estimates of the carbon stock for Suriname” in collaboration with CATIE, CELOS and the National Zoological Collection. Within phase II of the FCPF REDD+ readiness project, a design for a multipurpose national forest inventory (NFI) will be developed, aiming to improve the estimation of available carbon stocks and emissions factors, as well as information on biodiversity and other factors relevant for purposes beyond REDD+ (co-benefits). With co-funding from the Global Climate Change Alliance project, Suriname is currently collecting NFI data in the mangrove forest. This data will make it possible for Suriname to submit an improved FREL in 2021 as recommended by the Assessment Team of the UNFCCC (see output 3f). One of the important steps within the NFI will be the stratification of the country in ecoregions. In Phase I of the FCPF REDD+ readiness project, a first draft of a geomorphological map was made in collaboration with the IRD and IGN from France (French Guiana) and within Phase II this map will be finalized and used as the basis for the stratification of the NFI, and the calculation of Carbon Stocks.

Within the preparation towards an NFI, some national key partners are CELOS, BBS, NZCS and the NB. The available funds will be used for development of protocols, staff, training for field crews, fieldwork to establish and measure sampling units, and related studies. The following outputs of 3e2 will be produced in Phase II:

- Provide and test a design for a multipurpose NFI including monitoring of co benefits
- Collect additional data on SOC to improve the next FREL Submission

- Collect additional data on AGB, biodiversity, etc
- Strengthening of the NFI platform (SBB, NB, NZCS, BBS).

Develop a Sustainable Forestry Information System for Suriname (SFISS). Suriname is in the process of transforming the forestry sector by improving monitoring through a Sustainable Forestry Information System for Suriname (SFISS). This is a large programme that is funded by many sources. The FCPF REDD+ readiness project Phase II provides some co-funding including salary for a field manager, academic support on the identification of field indicators which then can be used to determine the Emission Factors linked with logging, and some mobile instruments. Currently there is a funding gap for the development of mobile applications and the component to track the processed wood. SBB is collaborating closely with IBAMA and CATIE on the development of this program, because of its similarities to the SINAFLOR program carried out by IBAMA in Brazil. SFISS will be an instrument that will support the strengthening of capacity in the private and public sector, reduce illegal logging and promote sustainable forest management. SFISS will make it possible to measure emissions reduction when REDD+ activities are implemented in the forest sector as logging contributes a considerable part to the total forest emission.

The following will be produced by the SFISS:

- Updated forest management system which will provide updated and more reliable activity data regarding timber production
- Data availability about damage due to logging activities (EF)
- Improved interaction with private sector and holders of community forests (framework to give incentives to well performing private companies and local communities)
- Better distinction between legal and illegal timber production
- Tools for faster enforcement in the field leading to a reduction of illegal logging.

Maintaining and improving the Gonini geoportal (http://www.gonini.org) as the online NFMS platform for data sharing and transparency. The Gonini geoportal has been set up and made functional through the FCPF REDD+ readiness project Phase I. It will be continuously improved and maintained throughout Phase II. The following will be produced in Phase II of 3e4:

- Data regarding forest cover/ land use available for all stakeholder and public
- Transparency of the data on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation
- Geographic interface of System of Systems.
- Training for local governments (e.g. district commissioners) in the use of Gonini.

Gonini will also be made available as a mobile application, making it more practical for usage in the field.

Design a reporting mechanism for estimating and reporting on forest related greenhouse gas emissions and removals, contributing to national and international reporting on forest and land use related numbers. When reporting to national institutions and international conventions, it is important that validated national numbers related to forest and land use are recognized and easy to find. It is important that all reporting is streamlined and provides the same message. For this to be possible, more coordination and a central framework for reporting is needed. The output of 3e5 will be a framework for harmonized national reporting to national and international organizations including for the GHG inventory, technical annex of BUR, FRA, Status of the Amazon Forest, National Communication, Biodiversity Report.

Establishing an NFMS User Working Group with stakeholders and rights holders. One of the principles of the NFMS is that it should be fully participatory and transparent. Within the SLMS, the FCMU already has an informal workgroup, while for the NFI MOU's and TORs have been formulated to clarify the role of other institutions. This will be further supported by activity 3e7 with the following:

- Platform of stakeholders where national data can be reviewed

- Institutional collaboration in order to be prepared for the implementation of the REDD+ strategy
- Strengthen capacity of and the collaboration with local governments.

Operating and improving the NFMS sub-system for Near Real Time Monitoring (NRTM). For the NFMS to be complete, annual deforestation maps need to be complemented by Near Real Time Monitoring (NRTM) that makes it possible to detect unplanned and potentially illegal deforestation and forest degradation much faster. The newly developed NRTM component of the NFMS became semi-operational in Phase I. It provides independent area estimates of unplanned logging based on Sentinel 2A satellite images. In Phase II, NRTM will be expanded to alerts related to additional activities beyond logging, and the feedback mechanisms related to unplanned logging detected by the NRTM will also be incorporated into the new SFISS system. While mentioned here as an important component of the NFMS, this is carried out with national budget, and will be strengthened with support of the ASGM-project. The following will be produced in Phase II of 3e8:

- Alerts for unplanned deforestation due to mining
- Alerts for unplanned logging
- Alerts for activities within protected areas.

Institutionalizing the NFMS by formalizing national partnerships and ensuring sustained resources. For long-term sustainability of the system, it is crucial that the NFMS gets increasingly institutionalized in the national structures and that permanent funding for operational costs is ensured. The following will be produced in Phase II of 3e9:

- LULC-platform institutionalized
- NFI platform institutionalized
- Strengthened structure for reporting (e.g. SMIN/ CM and NIMOS).

Raising awareness and communicating the NFMS. Since the NFMS is participatory and collaborative and produces results that society as a whole can make use of, it is important that the products and methodologies are known. Public awareness and communication is key to this. The following will be produced in Phase II of 3e10:

- People are aware about NFMS activities and the importance of it
- Status regarding NFMS activities including results is communicated through regular publications
- More users of the Gonini Geoportal.

Sub-output 3f: A second iteration of a national Forest REL/RL is developed and official numbers are validated for reporting

The approach to develop a national forest reference level has remained broadly the same since it was first presented in the R-PP. In 2018, under Phase I of the FCPF funded readiness project ‘Strengthening national capacities of Suriname for the elaboration of the national REDD+ strategy and the design of its implementation framework’, Suriname submitted its first Forest Reference Emissions Level (FREL) to the UNFCCC. The FREL proposed by Suriname covers the activities “reducing emissions from deforestation” and “reducing emissions from forest degradation due to logging”, which are among the activities included in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70. For its submission, Suriname developed a national FREL. The FREL presented in the original submission, for the reference period 2016–2020, corresponded to 14,441,113, 15,390,853, 16,340,593, 17,290,333 and 18,240,073 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO2 eq) for the respective years. As a result of the facilitative process during the technical assessment, the FREL was modified to 14,627,465, 15,591,284, 16,555,103, 17,518,922 and 18,482,741 t CO2 eq/year for 2016–2020, respectively. The assessment team (AT) noted that the data and information used by Suriname in constructing its FREL are transparent, complete and in overall accordance with the guidelines contained in the annex to decision 12/CP.17. Pursuant to decision 13/CP.19, annex, paragraph 3, the AT identified a number of areas for future technical improvement, most of which were already proposed by Suriname in the modified submission as planned improvements to be reflected in future FREL submissions.

The objective of this sub-output is for Suriname to develop its second FREL (or FRL) for REDD+, following the UNFCCC guidance and modalities. The activities included in 3f are based on the recommendations for future technical improvement included in the assessment report, in order to make sure that the recommendations can be addressed as far as possible in the next FREL submission in line with the step-wise approach. This section outlines the approach to improving data and methodologies and developing the second FREL/FRL in Suriname, including the following activities:

Validating and potentially updating the stratification used for activity data (AD) and emission factors (EF). An important area for future technical improvement is to validate and potentially update the stratification used for AD and EFs. The first FREL presents information on the entire forest area of the country (15.2 million ha), comprising four strata: mangrove, coastal plain, forest belt and forest in the interior. The strata were derived from the combination of administrative boundaries (e.g. protected areas, southern border of the forest belt) and physical elements (e.g. natural boundaries). As a result of the facilitative exchange during the technical assessment (TA), in its modified submission Suriname ensured that a consistent stratification was applied for emission factors (EFs) and AD. The AT considers that this improved the accuracy and consistency of the submission and commends Suriname for its efforts. However, Suriname does not yet have a nationally approved method for area estimation of different forest types, but a national forest inventory (NFI) is planned and other stratification approaches are being tested, including an approach that takes into consideration geomorphological landscapes and climate zones. 3f1 has a US$ 0 budget but is closely linked with activity 3e2 Strengthen and prepare for the experimental design of a multipurpose National Forest Inventory (NFI), where budget is included.

Developing a national methodology to assess emissions from forest degradation, combining multi-temporal spatial analysis with field measurements. Suriname's first FREL submission included emissions from forest degradation only due to logging, although there are other kinds of forest degradation that are also important. Activity 3f2 supports the recommendation to develop a national methodology to assess emissions from forest degradation related to mining and net emissions related to conversion of primary forests to shifting cultivation, combining multi-temporal spatial analysis with field measurements. The budget available from FCPF considers a study to assess degradation related to shifting cultivation, while a study to assess degradation around gold mining areas will be carried out with co-funding from the ASGM project.

Investigating whether emissions from soil organic carbon are significant and identifying ways to include them in the FREL/FRL. The pools included in the first FREL submission are above-ground biomass, below-ground biomass and deadwood. Litter and soil organic carbon were not included. Given the limited amount and quality of available information, Suriname assumed annual carbon changes in soil organic carbon and litter to remain at zero (in equilibrium), while noticing the need to undertake further studies on soil organic carbon to obtain higher-tier information, on the basis of which further decisions will be taken, following the stepwise approach. The AT considers that the exclusion of litter and soil organic carbon was adequately justified by Suriname. However, the AT notes that the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF provides a method for estimating carbon stock changes in the omitted pool (soil organic carbon) and corresponding default EF. Therefore, the AT considers the treatment of emissions from soil organic carbon to be an area for future technical improvement of the FREL. Activity 3f3 has not been allocated any budget, but efforts of investigation will be included in activity 3e2 (NFI).

Validating the pan-tropical allometric equation applied in constructing the FREL/FRL. In the first FREL submission, an allometric equation from Chave et al. (2005) was used as it includes data from the region. Starting in 2018 with support from the FCPF REDD+ readiness project Phase I, a study to evaluate this equation is being carried out by SBB in collaboration with CELOS. This study will be finalized in Phase II and could lead to updated carbon stocks data and EFs for future FREL submissions. The AT considers it important to minimize sources of error in estimated carbon stocks and EFs by validating the pan-tropical allometric equation applied in constructing the FREL. This area for future technical improvement will increase confidence in future FREL submissions.

Assessing and updating national circumstances, including through modelling. A FREL can include adjustments based on national circumstances. Modelling is one of the tools that can be used to

better investigate and present the national circumstances, which can improve confidence in the FREL. For the second FREL submission, activity 3f5 will be used to update status quo on the drivers of DDFDB+ through analysis of data collected within NFMS. Models developed within the Guiana Shield will be assessed and applied if the provided results correspond with the reality.

Preparing and submitting an improved national FREL/FRL by January 2021. FREL can be submitted once a year, and Suriname is aiming to submit its second FREL in January 2021. This provides enough time to work on the updated version throughout the whole Phase II of the FCPF REDD+ readiness project. Workshops will be held to inform stakeholders about the process and experts from inside and outside the country will be consulted.

Sub-output 3g: The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is fully operationalized.

Given the methodology to complete REDD+ options described above, the formulation of the SESA in itself helped in the ESMF design through the previous grant. However, it is worth building a specific output on assembling SESA and ESMF into SIS, first to underscore that it is a critical element of the future REDD+ strategy and implementation framework, and also to connect this activity and the resulting ESMF with the safeguard information system as well as the benefit sharing mechanism. Through the existing ESMF, the most relevant Gap analysis performed to assess existing policies, laws and regulations (PLRs) in relation to the country approach to safeguards leading to a national safeguard policy framework.

Based on the activities under this output, to define environmental and social issues and prioritize these in relation to the drivers being addressed in the strategy, the objectives for Suriname's national approach to REDD+ safeguards will be fine-tuned and upgraded. Following this, a review of existing environmental and social policies, laws and regulations (PLRs), and identification of those that address risks and enhance benefits from REDD+ will be crucial to advise on legal reforms. The gap analysis may indicate that existing PLRs do not cover all of the REDD+ safeguards. Therefore, new PLRs may need to be created in order to ensure that the national REDD+ safeguard objectives are met. The outcome of this process could be captured embedded into SIS, which outlines the set of country REDD+ safeguard PLRs that has been developed or defined, and how these provide the foundation for the country's response to UNFCCC and potentially future Carbon buyers.

The Environmental and Social Management Framework. ESMF encompasses various tools and processes to ensure that REDD+ investments will meet international and national standards. This will be a key input to the development of the national safeguard information system.

Assessing the need for dedicated benefit sharing mechanism. At last, Suriname should then have all the elements to decide on the possible need for a benefit sharing mechanism. The interest of such a mechanism is directly related to the way REDD+ is perceived to Carbon buyers and implemented in a country. Suriname will have plenty of time to think through the underlying market-based logics by then, and in case a benefit sharing mechanism is designed and tested, it could ideally be developed as a specific window or mechanism under the overall financial architecture for REDD+ implementation in Suriname.

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

The organisational structure of the project reflects the need to secure various key elements for the project's success, and particularly:

- Completion of the readiness process into a proven REDD+ Ready system;
- Revamped strategies for stakeholders and rightsholders engagement in defining rules of engagement, building capacity, communicating, and validating project frameworks and subsystems;
- Effective coordination of all the parts of the national REDD+ readiness process;
- Oversight of financial execution and compliance by financial partners;

- Seek gender balance in all the structures and platforms related to the implementation of the present project;
- Ensure Financial Sustainability once FCPF grant is over in two years;
- Educate about a cost-effective or open source Project Management Software to be managed and updated weekly by the PMU staff;
- Enable promptly M&E operations at PMU;
- Train the trainers of PMU way in advance to unify criteria in every proposed framework or subsystem;
- Sync REDD+ ready outputs and activities with national development plans, existing climate and environmental cooperation projects, multilateral environmental agreements, and districts planning.

Suriname has anticipated a continued need for institutional capacity building, as part of a general capacity assessment exercise run during the R-PP formulation and towards readiness completion. This capacity building will mainly translate into staff maintenance, recruitment, consultations and partially with support to daily investments, expenses and management, IT facilities, and technical or specialised assistance. Some institutions are already set up, with staff and offices, like NIMOS, PMU, and SBB. Some are more coordination unit that will require a decree or order for official set up. The training and consultations of staff, including for key institutions, rightsholders, and stakeholders to the coordination of the process, is considered under sub-output 1a.

The Project will be supported by the already constituted PMU, together with the REDD+ Steering Committee, the NFMS and MRV Coordination Unit and the Project Board. These are described under the Project Management Section. Other groups, collectives and parties are also included in this section.

Partnerships

By the time this PRODOC was drafted, the following Responsible Parties were identified: NIMOS, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Stichting voor Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht (SBB), Vereniging Inheemse Dorpshoofden in Suriname (VIDS), Vereniging Saramakaanse Gezagsdragers (VSG), KAMPOS, Climate and environment units in the Office of the President, Centrum voor Landbouwkundig Onderzoek in Suriname (CELOS), identified academic and training partners, other identified representative platforms for Indigenous and Tribal peoples, identified representation platform for private sector, identified civil society organizations.

The following partners are in charge of leading or co-leading outputs and project activities:

- National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS): NIMOS is the implementation partner in charge of overall coordination of the project. The REDD+ Project Management Unit (PMU) falls under NIMOS.

- Stichting voor Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht (SBB): The Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB) is a major partner for REDD+ readiness and PRODOC implementation, especially by being responsible for setting up and running the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS, covered in 3e) and formulating the Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL, see 3f). In PRODOC II, SBB is also co-leading several activities in Pillar 1, 2 and 3.

- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): The UNDP will support NIMOS, SBB and other relevant agencies in coordinating donor assistance to the REDD+

national process. Under the leadership of the GoS, UNDP will facilitate the dialogue among donors on the activities and gaps of the project, and how additional support can be efficiently directed.

- Coordination Environment Unit in the Office of the President (KPMC): Political counterpart to NIMOS, member of the REDD+ Suriname management team and responsible to ensure political buy-in for REDD+ and products produced in this project

- Vereniging Inheemse Dorpshoofden in Suriname (VIDS), Vereniging Saramakaanse Gezagsdragers (VSG) and KAMPOS: Platforms for indigenous and tribal peoples that are autonomously in charge of implementing all activities under Sub-output 1b

- Centrum voor Landbouwkundig Onderzoek in Suriname (CELOS): Academic research partner working closely with SBB as co-lead for a number of activities under Sub-output 3f

- Ministry of Regional Development (RO): Co-leading the development of FPIC protocols with ITPs and other activities as mentioned under sub-output 1b and creating synergies for REDD+ to co-support public sector initiatives concerning land rights.

In addition, several other stakeholders and rightholders are involved as partners. Each group is given the opportunity to self-representation, to build capacities, to access information, to participate in activities, to contribute to decision-making, and to express concerns and grievances through various ways.

Special attention will be paid by the project management team at NIMOS to the process of identifying representatives from institutions that are part of general representation structures such as the REDD+ Steering Committee, the Major Groups Collective, etc., and also focal points for each activity. In all cases, the principle of self-determination should apply, and NIMOS should request nomination from the official representatives of each group.

UNDP comparative advantage

In November 2013, a consultation of major REDD+ stakeholders in Suriname collected the following perception of the value added and comparative advantages of the UN, and particularly UNDP (Table 1), when supporting the readiness national process:

Table 1. UNDP Comparative advantages for REDD+

UNDP Comparative advantages	Comment
Neutrality	As a dialogue facilitator, a mediator, an agent to help broker compromises. On the other hand, the country needs to say what it envisions and give directions
Independence	As a referee to ensure that the process is run in a fair and apolitical way
Facilitate IP/tribal dialogue	UNDP is legitimate to engage with IP/tribal people and facilitate the dialogue with GoS
Credibility	UNDP fiduciary and socio-environmental standards gives credit to the REDD+ process in Suriname
Finance delivery vs. Operational action	UNDP should focus on delivering finance in a coordinated manner to implementing partners, but do not have particular advantage in working at the operational level
Access to funds	Leverage for UN-REDD support and facilitate other institutions' financial mobilisation and support
Network	Help identifying experts, liaising with international experiences, sharing lessons learnt...
Development strategy	Strong know-how to support national development strategy and programming

Such perceptions confirm the strategic orientations and position of UNDP in support to NIMOS and the Government of Suriname. Indeed, UNDP will support policy development and strengthen national capacities and partnerships to ensure lasting results through this project, fully aligned with UNDP Country Programme and the GoS expectations.

Risks and Assumptions

As per the requirements of UNDP's social and environmental standards, a social and environmental screening procedure was conducted. This builds on the work for the SESA and the ESMF carried out during the first phase of the Project which described risks, and is supplmemented by other sources including the Corruption Risk Assessment, DDFDB+ Study, and through the Stakeholders and Rightsholders Interviews PRODOC (AAE; Tropenbos; associated consultants, 2017; AAE, 2017; NIMOS, SBB, & UNIQUE, 2017; Restrepo, 2018; Vaidya, 2017).

According to the SESP, the REDD+ Readiness process presents a moderate level of risk. Suriname has carried out the SESA and ESMF during 2017-2018 (documents still to be validated). The draft ESMF summarizes the recommended actions for enhancing enabling conditions, promoting benefits and reducing risks into an Action Matrix. The ESMF also provides guidance for preparation and screening of REDD+ (sub-) project implementation proposals, as well as scoping and more detailed assessment of potential benefits and risks where this might be required. Important considerations for environmental and social impact assessment and the subsequent development of respective Management Plans (i.e. Environmental Management Plan, Indigenous and Tribal People's Plan and Resettlement Plan) are described. Generic elements of these plans, such as stakeholder consultation, monitoring and evaluation, and the applicable grievance redress mechanism, have also been described.

Land titles formalization and mandatory EIA go beyond REDD+ domain. However, the risk profile will lower when the mechanisms considered in NRS are implemented. Such elements are: RBP procedures, BSM, Free Prior and Informed Consent, independent third party FGRM, and quality of data and services of SIS. Furthermore, a Land Resources Framework could enable progress by solving some of the land rights and tenure issues.

Moreover, a few measures to mitigate risks related to procurement and financial management were proposed during the first phase of this project and will continue during the second phase of the project. These include the following actions:

i. A financial management consultant or dedicated staff to assist the Project Implementing Unit in handling the financial management aspect of the project.
ii. The inclusion of the project's activities in the regular audits commissioned by the UNDP Country Office.
iii. Training by a UNDP Financial Management Specialist on financial management.
iv. Procurement supervision will be undertaken by UNDP.

Stakeholder Engagement

Identify key stakeholders and outline a strategy to ensure stakeholders are engaged throughout, including:

Target Groups: Identify the targeted groups that are the intended beneficiaries of the project. What strategy will the project take to identify and engage targeted groups?

Other Potentially Affected Groups: Identify potentially affected people and a strategy for engagement and ensuring they have access to and are aware of mechanisms to submit concerns about the social and environmental impacts of a project (e.g. UNDP's Social and Environmental Compliance Review and Stakeholder Response Mechanism).

Pillar 1 of the project is related to human capacities, consultation and stakeholder engagement. Therefore, the information in this section is directly linked to output 1.

Overarching stakeholder engagement strategy and communications strategy

During phase I of the project, the Stakeholder Engagement Strategy has been formulated and PMU is currently implementing the activities to engage the identified stakeholders and rightsholders in the REDD+ readiness completion phase. Engagement include REDD+ information sessions to ITPs communities in the Hinterland and other locations of Suriname, as well as walk-in school sessions to the Major Groups Collective (MGC), RAC and GoS. On a yearly basis PMU also fine-tune and executes a communications strategy for public outreach and awareness activities targeted to the general public. Activities includes: participation at exhibits, broadcasting of REDD+ audio-visual productions through the media, visibility on internet and social media, etc.

Private Sector engagement:

In order to include a more active involvement of the private sector in the REDD+ process, a private sector engagement strategy will be designed and implemented in full consultation with the sector itself.

Multi-level and multi-players training efforts

National and general training programmes on REDD+ will be developed under sub-output 1a, by PMU and training partners. But training on general issues raised by REDD+ at the local level will be carried out under the coordination of the representation platform of indigenous peoples as part of the sub-output 1b. Also, other technical training at local level will be carried out in the frame of other technical activities, for example by SBB, NIMOS, Min RO or Min RGB in collecting MRV / forest MRV and SIS data, in understanding and designing social and environmental safeguards, in responding to challenges about the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. At last, other technical training will be carried out nationally on the same issues. The sub-outputs 1a, 1b, 1c, and 1d corresponds to the framework that will allow consolidating, articulating and eventually monitoring all these elements in an integrated manner.

As part of this awareness and engagement plan, and related consultations and participation roadmap, some specific activities will be carried out:

- Disseminating information, following appropriate translation where necessary, and carrying out early and on-going dialogue.

- Building human capacity and training specific REDD+ institutions like NIMOS, PMU, SBB, IMAC, RAC, MGC and the REDD+ Steering Committee members through activities such as south - south collaboration and REDD+ lessons learned sharing with existing REDD+ projects delivering social and environmental results through the voluntary carbon market.
- Supporting training initiatives or training requests from individual villages after consultation with traditional authorities (considering the implications of geographical distribution of villages on equal involvement of the entire tribes)
- Building capacity and training through specific actions like REDD+ walk-in schools or executive programmes to institutionalise and systematise the training effort beyond 2020
- Building capacity specifically of the private sector through training and dialogue to enable effective participation in the REDD+ process
- Supporting the development of local community radios broadcast, social media, network and coverage
- Enhancing government' capacities regarding ITPs
- Ensuring an integrated follow-up and monitoring of implementation, with a dedicated staff within NIMOS/ PMU to follow up on activities implementation, report on what is being done, collect feedbacks and report on lessons learned including through audio, podcasts or video recording.

A specific challenge to Suriname's readiness completion

Internationally, the REDD+ mechanism is being designed in a way that secures the rights of Indigenous and Tribal peoples (ITPs). Suriname is fully committed to respect such a provision, and the readiness completion underscores this commitment. However, the national context requires a specific attention to the situation of Indigenous and Tribal peoples.

With reaffirmed political support, Indigenous and Tribal people are invited to take integral part and are eventually involved in basically every activity of every output of the REDD+ readiness process in Suriname. Then sub-output 1b does not limit the activities of Indigenous and Tribal people in the readiness phase, but instead provides specific means to ensure their cooperative REDD+ readiness and facilitate their participation in the other readiness activities as determined from activities to outputs.

Self-determination, self-implementation

All the activities under the sub-output 1b will be developed and implemented by Indigenous and Tribal people themselves, in compliance with UNDP HACT and UNDP common approach process as well as the coordination rules and procedures of the REDD+ readiness process.

The capacity strengthening efforts with indigenous peoples are:

- Securing legitimacy and full representativeness of national Indigenous people’s platform, with clear internal rules and procedures that organises representation and decision-making in a way that is consistent with Indigenous peoples social and traditional rules.
- Consolidating channels and processes to share information, consult, engage, report and make decisions internally
- Strengthening Indigenous people’s institutions at the national and sub-national level, for the five regions, with additional staff dedicated to REDD+
- Training of national Indigenous peoples REDD+ experts through national and international events
- Supporting the REDD+ related activities of Indigenous people representatives (transport, communication, facilities, translations, culturally appropriate consultation)

The same support is intended to be provided to Tribal people. At this stage, the project will support Tribal people’s coordination and internal dialogue, and provision for more intense support to run

effective REDD+ coordination from 2019 on, according to a plan that Tribal peoples will design themselves in interaction with their partners.

Self-determination and leadership for joint actions

Aside from these actions, seven activities were already agreed upon with the ITPs under previous grant which will then be directly and jointly implemented for ITPs:

- Strengthening ITPs capacities for coordination and engagement in REDD+
- Developing FPIC Protocols
- Deploying training programs at the local level
- Supporting a joint mapping process
- Supporting the design of local management plans
- Designing and implementing capacity building on MRV
- Co-supporting the development of a Customary Land Resources Framework

The latter activity regards co-supporting public sector activities with regard to land rights is still under consultation with the Office of the President and the Ministry of Regional in charge of indigenous and tribal affairs. Integrating RAC along with VIDS/KAMPOS into a common platform for Indigenous and Tribal peoples, is the most challenging task to be aimed at enhancing discussions on for example engagement, participation, and 'synchronization' from above-mentioned activities towards REDD+ Ready. Such a platform could build on experience from existing customs for traditional 'krutus'.

While a budget output is made available for ITPs communities under this output, the criteria for allocation to each group will be determined leading up to the implementation of activities, by the ITPs themselves in a participatory manner of among others VIDS & VSG. The ToR and results of these activities, realized for instance in previous grant, will have to be revised and validated by the RSC.

Through the overarching assessment and strategy and other activities already designed in Phase I, coupled with coordinated implementation and consolidated monitoring, the REDD+ readiness process is expected be finalised by building human capacities, sharing information and ensuring continued dialogue, consultation and participation of all stakeholders and rightsholders in a transparent and effective way.

Each group is given the opportunity to self-representation, to build capacities, to access information, to participate in activities, to contribute to decision-making, and to express concerns and grievances through various ways.

Special attention will be paid by the project management team at NIMOS to the process of identifying representatives from these groups, whether for general representation - representatives sitting at the REDD+ Steering Committee, at the Major Groups Collective, etc. - or for focal points for each activity. In all cases, the principle of self-determination should apply, and NIMOS should request nomination from the official representatives of each group as follow:

- Indigenous, and tribal peoples: representation done by RAC, VIDS, KAMPOS
- Business and Industry: [TBD]
- Children and youth: [TBD]
- Farmers: [TBD]
- Districts authorities: [TBD]
- CSOs/NGOs: [TBD]
- Scientific and technological community: [TBD]
- Women: [TBD]
- Workers and trade unions: [TBD]

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

Suriname has benefited a lot from south-south collaboration and triangular cooperation in the past and plans to continue to engage in such activities through this project. It has been identified that ITPs, and specifically the REDD+ Assistants Collective, will benefit from exchange with ITPs in other countries in the region, such as Guyana and Colombia. An exchange programme will be carried out in 2019. NIMOS-PMU is also planning an exchange visit on government level to Guyana focused on REDD+, since a delegation from Guyana visited PMU in 2018 and it is time for a return visit.

When it comes to technical project activities, SBB collaborates closely with other countries in the Guiana Shield and Amazon region and will continue to strengthen such partnerships in 2019-20. Among others, SBB participates in a National Forest Inventory (NFI) network for Amazon countries and if possible, the design of the NFI will be streamlined within this network so that it is possible to compare data and results. For improving the Sustainable Forestry Information System Suriname (SFISS), close collaboration is taking place with Brazil where a similar system, SINAFLOR, is applied. Suriname will offer to share lessons learnt from the SFISS process with other countries through SSC. Also, when it comes to SLMS, SBB is learning and exchanging a lot with other Southern countries.

Knowledge

The following knowledge products are planned to be produced under this PRODOC:

Publications:

- National REDD+ Strategy of Suriname (produced under PRODOC I, validated 2019)
- SESA and ESMF reports (produced under PRODOC I, validated 2019)
- FPIC protocols
- Innovative Economic Opportunities study
- Benefit Sharing Mechanism design for Suriname
- Documentation with lessons learnt from ground-truth projects
- Report of High Forest Cover, Low Deforestation conference on climate finance
- NRFTF or SNEA assessment/framework
- SIS Roadmap
- Summary of Information (SOI) on safeguards
- GRM report
- Deforestation maps, LULC maps and SLMS technical reports
- NFI protocols
- Reports on NRTM alerts
- Different reports on national methodologies and/or data to be used in the FREL
- Public awareness, communication and education material
- M&E products

Databases/online portals:

- Gonini (www.gonini.org) created under PRODOC I as a transparent geoportal for sharing NFMS data will be maintained and improved
- SIS online portal will be created

- Improved log-tracking system (SFISS)
- Online/offline REDD+ interoperability system
- Reporting system

Media products:

- Collaboration with local media producers, reporters and journalists will continue to ensure maximum outreach and public awareness about REDD+ and its activities. Knowledge products will include:
- Radio programmes in different local languages
- Newspaper articles
- TV clips from REDD+ activities
- Video productions about sustainable forest management for different audiences
- Podcasts / recorded voice courses on REDD+ related topics in different local languages
- Continued updates of the website www.surinameredd.org with reports of activities etc, outreach on partner's websites and social media

Sustainability and Scaling Up

Exit strategy

Numerous provisions were and are deployed to ensure the sustainability of the achievements of the project. For instance, a large part of funding is dedicated to national and local capacity building, in a way that promotes the building of organized national training capacities, for lasting dissemination. Institutional arrangements of the project also ensure that national stakeholders and rightsholders are in the driving seat, and receive the relevant support to get empowered, to take full control of the process and so to ensure efficient forthcoming REDD+ investment and full implementation phases. The NRS is a key element to ensure sustainability of the project.

Additionally, this project has been substantially reinforced to anticipate on the needs of forthcoming stages. Beyond technical and human readiness, entering phase 2 and phase 3 of REDD+ will ultimately require strong political, diplomatic and financial engagement. This project is designed in a way that will pave the way for such aspects of the REDD+ readiness, to ensure smooth and effective transition at the end of project implementation. For that reason, Suriname is organizing and leading an international conference at the beginning of 2019, that has as its objective Climate Finance Mobilization for HFLD countries, explore funding mechanisms, resource opportunities and methodologies to be applied for climate financing. This is the exit strategy that the project is fostering.

National capacities will be strengthened and monitored as relevant, and national ownership will be ensured through activities planned in output 1.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

i)

Project Management

Implementing Partner: National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS)

During Phase I of this project, a REDD+ Project Management Unit (PMU) was established, which falls under the National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS). Since the NIMOS office did not have enough space available for the new personnel, a separate office for REDD+ PMU has been rented across the street from NIMOS. In a separate unit in the same building, the 'Cross-Cutting Capacity Development (CCCD)' project is housed, and the Project Management Unit of the GEF funded project 'Improving Environmental Management in the Mining Sector of Suriname, with Emphasis on Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM)' will also be established there. This promotes increased collaboration and information exchange between the different environmental projects coordinated by NIMOS and UNDP.

The Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB), where the NFMS unit is hosted, is located in a different part of Paramaribo, and the UNDP Country Office in yet another part. REDD+ management meetings and technical meetings are rotated between the three offices. Day-to-day meetings between partners are usually held in the PMU office, or sometimes via Skype or phone to avoid losing time in traffic.

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK[8]

The overall strategy objective is that Suriname completes the REDD+ Readiness and Implementation Phases according to the UNFCCC process. Three main outputs will allow achieving the objective:

- *Output 1:* Suriname leaders, stakeholders and rightsholders understand the REDD+ potential for development, are engaged in the process and have the human capacities to implement REDD+.
- *Output 2:* REDD+ strategy and business model for Suriname is implemented with active support from major national stakeholders and rightsholders.
- *Output 3:* A comprehensive implementation framework is designed, and related instruments are built.

The three major outputs allowed classifying the activities in three pillars which are Human capacities, consultation and stakeholder engagement, REDD+ Strategy and Business Model, and Development of Decision Support Tools. References to pillars appear throughout this document.

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework[9]: (a) Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted for the conservation, restoration and use of ecosystems and natural resources. (A Sustainable and Resilient Caribbean)

[8] UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

[9] United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework (UN MSDF) was designed and substituted for the UNDAF. The MSDF was formulated jointly in 2015 by the UN system and the Governments of the Caribbean sub region. National consultations in 15 countries ensured that the development challenges identified in the Common Multi-Country Assessment were consistent with national development needs through four key priority areas that will inform the national and regional actions of the United Nations system and partners until 2021.

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:

- Extent to which competent national and subnational authorities are implementing integrated natural resources management guidelines

Baseline: 1

Target: 3

- Suriname able to implement international conventions and protocols on terrestrial, marine and coastal ecosystems.

Baseline: 0

Target: 7

- % of protected terrestrial, coastal and marine areas vs total area

Baseline: 13% for terrestrial. Coastal and marine tbc

Target: 15% - terrestrial and 10% coastal and marine (by 2020)

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:

1.4.1 Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains.

Project title and Atlas Project Number: Strengthening national capacities of Suriname for the elaboration of the national REDD+ strategy and the design of its implementation framework – Phase II; 00081326

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	EXPECTED SUB-OUTPUTS	SUB-OUTPUT INDICATORS[10]	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE (2018)	TARGETS	RISKS

[10] It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

Output 1 **Suriname leaders, stakeholders and rightsholders understand the REDD+ potential for development, are engaged in the consultation process and have the human capacities to implement REDD+**	***1a. Human and technical capacities are built, information is shared, and dialogue and participation are effective with key stakeholders and rightsholders' groups.***	1.a.1 Number of stakeholders by sector, GoS institutions, and rightsholders with sound knowledge (i.e. general and technical) and proactive engagement about REDD+ per year 1.a.2 Number of individuals from GoS institutions, stakeholders and rightsholders comprehensively trained about REDD+ per year 1.a.3 Number of RSC meetings held in a year and evaluated as useful by participants 1.a.4. Capacity of Suriname to integrate gender dimension and ensure women participation in all readiness efforts.	1: IMAC; RSC, MGC, CIU, PB, PMU-M&E meeting reports, op-eds, attendance lists, media campaigns, and collective assessment. 2: IMAC; RSC, MGC meeting reports 3. RSC meeting reports and PMU-M&E quarterly reports 4: Women representatives' periodic reports.	1: Current level of awareness is fair about REDD+ knowledge actions by rightsholders and multi-party stakeholders 2: Strong capacity of NIMOS/ PMU / SBB (staff, technical, legal, financial) to carry over and complete REDD+ readiness 3: There is no RSC in place officially to address REDD+ related readiness in Suriname. 4: Existing documents to make informed decisions through REDD+ Ready are available at PMU as follows; NRS assessment, NRS Vision and Strategy, Stakeholders Engagement Analysis Assessment, Stakeholders Engagement Plan-Strategy, REDD+ Communication and Outreach Strategy 5. Actions towards reducing deforestation and degradation is satisfactory understood by GoS, ITPs, youth groups, women, mining, logging and CSOs. 6. The readiness process and UNDP common approach considers gender dimension, but attention to gender issues is still generally limited.	1: 2000 stakeholders/ rightsholders are engaged and 150 trained about REDD+ 2: Private sector is optimally participating in 75% of meetings and activities and committed to deliver solutions about halting deforestation and degradation. 3: Two RSC meetings held and RSC is fully operational envisioning sound direction to REDD+ mechanism. 4.Gender dimension considered, and women participation ensured in all readiness efforts	Issues of representativeness and legitimacy are often very sensitive. This might delay readiness completion Lack of efficacy and efficiency in project management and use of financial and human resources in a timely manner Unable to demonstrate a win-win scenario for the private sector may deter their engagement on REDD+ Up-coming presidential elections may affect the architecture built/designed to REDD+ readiness In spite of efforts during the readiness completion, there is a lack of trust-building between the GoS and rightsholders / stakeholders. Ensuring the proper level of engagement of CSO, ITPs representatives, private and academia sectors. Lack of targeted audiences and tailor-made communication may fail engaging stakeholders and rightsholders Capacity of PMU to improve its project management efficiency and efficacy for REDD+ readiness.

	1b. Indigenous and Tribal Peoples are specifically supported, engaged and ready for implementing REDD+.	1.b.1 Number of trained ITPs and forest community-based groups on REDD+ readiness and MRV per year 1.b.2 Number of training workshops to develop FPIC protocols; number of maps built along with ITPs; and number of local managements plan completed per year 1.b.3 ITPs representation and sound internal organization responding to REDD+ readiness completion 1.a.5. Level of support to ITPs through REDD+ readiness efforts aligned with an integrated landscape management. 1.b.4: Number of South-south ITP exchanges	1: Joint mapping methodology and community development plans; cMRV products along with ITPs to join to the DST User Working Groups 2: FPIC protocols approved by ITPs available at Links to Documentation UNFCCC REDD Info Hub. https://redd.unfccc.int/submissions.html 3. Maps and local management plans are integrated to Districts planning, RBP and BSM architecture 4: Letter of Intention to participate in REDD+ implementation is signed by ITPs groups. 5. Research on land tenure rights status; Corruption risk assessment; report on policy, legal, institutional and practice gaps; 6: South-south exchange reports	1: RAC representatives are fully committed to continue with readiness completion. RAC has shared knowledge over their villages about REDD+ components. VIDS and KAMPOS are building capacities about REDD+ at their own pace. 2: Plenty of consultations workshops has taken place and consensus built with RAC representatives on REDD+ direction. There is also a fair political momentum towards a constructive dialogue on land-use and ITPs land rights. 3: Constructive dialogue between the Office of the President and the National Assembly about land rights 4: In spite of efforts by NIMOS-PMU and SBB during the readiness completion, there is a lack of trust-building between the GoS and VIDS/KAMPOS 5: Existing LT-LR and natural resources legal assessment document 6: No south-south exchange from the REDD+ project	1: 1000 ITPs trained. 2: 3 training workshops to develop FPIC protocols have been held; 2 maps built along with ITP; 2 local management plans completed per year. 3: ITPs are engaged into readiness completion through at least 75% of workshops and activities. 4: At least 1 South to South ITPs exchange with existing REDD+ projects in other neighbouring countries	REDD+ capacities at ITPs village levels are weak and effective dialogue with ITPs is still insufficient Complexity to find a right balance between informing, building capacity, involving ITPs, in a process which is in permanent construction, making a cost-effective use of the available funds and creating the requesting confidence. VIDS and KAMPOS are engaged with REDD+ but have little capacity to play an effective role Land rights is still a political sensitive issue and evolution of dialogues may harm REDD+ readiness if consensus is not reached between GoS and ITP representatives. Dialogues on land rights land rights negotiations do not succeed in achieving objectives of GoS and ITPs. Lack of commitment from the government to really promote and respect ITP rights Developing FPIC protocol and joint mapping per se will not be enough if they don't result in tangible modification of national policies, over which the present project has relatively limited influence.

	1c. The programme is suitably monitored and evaluated.	1.c.1Quality standard internal and external reports delivered by evaluators 1.c.2 Development and accessibility of the M&E deliverables	1: Comprehensive M&E framework, efficacy and efficiency M&E methodologies; Project annual reports and final evaluation report. 2: Suriname REDD+ website	1: MTR submitted to FCPF approved to access additional grant funds to guarantee readiness completion. Based on external evaluations, NIMOS, PMU, SBB, UNDP were able to respond immediately to M&E recommendations. 2: Existing Project Management software is being procured by PMU to track timely completeness of activities. Although, there is not performance-based indicators about efficacy and efficiency of disbursed, human and financial,	1: Project performance is documented through annual progress reports, and progress review; Final evaluation and financial audits are published 2: Suriname REDD+ website provides clear roadmap and post publicly available relevant material; stakeholders and rightsholders contribute with feedback periodic reports and evaluations.	Lack of quarterly M&E reports about efficacy and efficiency of REDD+ readiness investments, procurements, disbursements, and expenditures
	1d: Institutional and Legal Arrangements are made for full and effective REDD+ implementation.	1.d.1Number of proposed rulings, acts and REDD+ policies submitted 1.d.2 Thematic workshops on REDD+ at the National Assembly with parliamentarians and their staff	1: Draft bills are publicly available for comments at REDD+ Suriname website 2: Workshops materials tailor-made to specific audiences	1: Current level of institutional arrangements and capacities does not allow to efficiently implement and secure legal reforms 3: Existing National Development Plan highlights REDD+ as an important mechanism for sustainable development; Draft Plan Vision 2035 and Green Growth blueprint 4: Technical understanding of policy, legal and institutional challenges for REDD+ implementation 4. GoS institutions and policy-makers are aware about REDD+ and paves the way to likely pass effective pro-REDD+ reforms and Acts at the implementation phase with support of DST to respond efficiently to Carbon buyers, ITPs, stakeholders and people of Suriname 5: National degree of understanding and consensus on drivers of deforestation and degradation 6: Technical understanding of the data and information	1: At least one proposed REDD+ policies through either rulings, acts or legal reforms passed in the National Assembly and the Office of the President 2: 80% of the parliament commission of climate change and environment understand REDD+ 3: Definition of forests in Suriname is updated in legislation; Capacity to pass low-implication REDD+ legal texts during the readiness completion phase 4: Capacity to pass low-implication REDD+ legal texts during the readiness completion phase 5: REDD+ national strategy is finalised and endorsed by the IMAC; Polls rank awareness of REDD+ by policy-makers "high"	Policy making reforms and institutional arrangements to respond to REDD+ Ready occurring likely at the implementation phase, once policy-makers find REDD+ as a sound mechanism for reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation in Suriname. National Assembly has moderate awareness of REDD+, little understanding of potential legal implications, and complex reforms are expected to be required to implement REDD+ in Suriname The legal reforms will not be implementable unless there is a real political commitment at the highest level, aiming at REDD+. The institutional arrangements need for REDD+ implementation are inadequately assessed

Output 2 **REDD+ strategy and business model with active support from major national stakeholders and rightsholders in Suriname implemented.**	***2a. Studies to encourage economic co-benefits/opportunities are performed.***	2a.1: Number of documents to be produced using co-benefits and innovative opportunities based on studies taking place 2a2: Capacity of Suriname to integrate bottom up community planning with districts land use planning 2a3: Enabling adaptive institutional designs and influencing key policy-making to REDD+ 2a4: Co-benefits economics research shows the potential for promissory species, NTFP, nature tourism, ecosystems services, SFM, and habitat banking for logging and extractives compensation 2a5: Level of attention toward poverty reduction, human rights-based approach and gender consideration in the REDD+ strategy	1: Comprehensive ecological economics study is publicly available, at Suriname REDD website, about co-benefits for REDD+ to halt deforestation and degradation	1: Existing assessment and background study about innovative economics opportunity in Suriname 2: Lack of knowledge about value-added potential for NTFP, nature tourism, ecosystem services, SFM, and habitat banking	1: At least one existing innovative economic opportunities assessment document to be complemented in REDD+ Ready 2: Co-benefits economics research evinces the potential about promissory species, NTFP, nature tourism, ecosystems services, SFM, and habitat banking for logging and extractives compensation 2: Poverty reduction, human rights-based approach and gender considerations represent core dimensions of the REDD+ strategy and business model. 4: NRS Vision and Strategy document developed 3: Districts Plans and community development plans publicly available	Availability of highly experienced staff to guide the implementation of this activity The RSC and Project Board are sufficiently empowered to be able to provide technical review and clearance of all these co-benefits studies
	2b. A Results-Based Payment (RBP) system for REDD+ is designed.	2b1: Number of ground-truth projects to halt deforestation and degradation per year by using a well-designed RBP architecture aligned with districts planning and community forest-based communities' development plans and private sector 2b2: Carbon Intel Unit provides market insights by using data science, stats, indicators, scorecards, data mining, #bigdata -international and national- about Carbon markets to make informed decisions, likelihood of replenishments at Carbon Fund and GCF, climate finances, and capacity building on ERPA brokering	1: Ground-truth projects reports 2: RBP-BSM blueprint available at Links to Documentation UNFCCC REDD Info Hub. 3: Report on land tenure rights status; Corruption risk assessment; report on policy, legal, institutional and practice gaps;	1: Assessment and strategy about NRS and National REDD+ Vision highlights the importance to design a proven RBP/BSM architecture 2: No national experience neither in RBP and BSM	1: At least 2 ground-truth projects proved to reduce deforestation and degradation at community level 2: Private sector and CSO were able to ensure success on reducing forest emissions	The PB is sufficiently empowered to be able to provide technical review and clearance of all these preliminary studies Ensuring the proper level of engagement of CSO, ITPs representatives, private and GoS at Districts scale. Top-down land-use planning approaches at District level may harm community development plans Rightsholders and State and Non-state Actors/stakeholders does not build consensus for RBP/BSM architecture

	2c. International support is secured to assist and fund REDD+ strategy implementation.	2c1: HFLD member countries joining the coalition led by Suriname 2c2: Climate Investment Forum and HFLD leadership coalition held in Suriname will take the country lead towards effective Carbon negotiations	1: National REDD+ Financial Sustainability Strategy document 2: Climate Investment Forum report 3: NRS validation workshops reports; 4: NRS validated and approved made available to public at Links to Documentation through UNFCCC REDD Info Hub https://redd.unfccc.int/submissions.html	1: Existing knowledge about a National REDD+ Financial Sustainability Strategy document was delivered in 2018 2: NRS Vision and Strategy document 3: Suriname participated on the International Conference on the Impact of REDD+ for HFLD countries led by Guiana Shield Facility. 4: Limited contribution of Suriname into international REDD+ process so far	1: 80% of HFLD countries join the coalition led by Suriname 2: NRS is approved and validated by 90% of rightsholders and stakeholders; REDD+ vision is shared and broadly supported; RSC appreciation of the NRS ranks "good" 3: World-wide strategy led by Suriname secured a higher price per Carbon units for HFLD countries coalition 4: Options for international HFLD REDD+ coalition strengthened technically and politically negotiated before COPs and World Bank events 3. Suriname REDD+ strategy is recognized for its know-how on biodiversity and ethnodiversity potential in order to attract blue-chip Carbon buyers (i.e. CORSIA, Intrinsic Value Exchange, DJSI, PRI, UN Global Compact, Voluntary Carbon Market)	Availability of highly experienced staff to guide the implementation of this activity No consensus reached with HFLD coalition and no international commitment on international support for implementation phase of REDD+ in Suriname Dependence upon the willingness of international stakeholders.
	2d A National REDD+ Fiduciary Trust Fund (NRFTF) or a Sovereign National Earmark Account (SNEA) established and validated	2d1: Number of workshops to run elections to select NRFTF or SNEA by rightsholders and stakeholders 2d2: Banking feasibility either NRFTF or SNEA is selected	1: A SNEA or NRFTF account is open and quarterly audited	1: Existing knowledge about a National REDD+ Financial Sustainability Strategy document was delivered in 2018 2: NRS existing document highlights a need to have a banking mechanism to receive Carbon exchanges	1: At least 3 workshops of rightsholders and stakeholders to approve the type of banking mechanism to receive Carbon exchanges	1: Decision about NRFTF or SNEA may create a divide between rightsholders/stakeholders and GoS

Output 3 **A comprehensive set of tools are built to support REDD+**	***3a. Develop a Carbon Asset Transactions Registry or National REDD+ Registry (CATR), including serialization, Emissions reductions issuing, tracking and retiring, and valuing co-benefits intrinsic assets.***	3.a.1: Carbon asset transactions registry is tested, interoperable, and demonstrates transparency for future Carbon buyers 3.a.2: Web metrics usage and performance indicators analysed CATR usage trends 3.a.3: Feedback received by users through UWG	1: Strong capacity built at NIMOS to effectively coordinate implementation of CATR and assessed "good" by RSC and PB and rightsholders-stakeholders 2: Web metrics reports for CATR 3: CATR is fully operational and interoperable with subsystems. URL is made available to the public 4: CATR delivers its first test-bed transaction 5: CATR user's manual of procedure	1: Existing knowledge about a National REDD+ Financial Sustainability Strategy document suggesting the need of having a Carbon registry for emissions reductions inventories 2: NRS document also highlights a need to have a CATR to manage Carbon accounting in a transparent fashion	1: CATR is the point of entry for issuances and removals of Carbon units. CATR is developed and tested based on UWG feedback and international standards 2: 80% of feedback received by UWG is properly integrated in beta versions and enhancements 3: Strong capacity built at NIMOS to effectively coordinate implementation of CATR assessed "good" by RSC and PB and rightsholders-stakeholders	Contracting out with unexperienced registries developers Methods and data quality do not match international standards and lacks continuous run up.

	3b. A National Safeguard Information System (SIS/SOI) is Designed and Developed.	3.b.1: Web metrics usage and performance indicators analysed SIS usage trends 3.b.2: Number of Reports analytics screens social and environmental data and metadata 3.b.3: SIS is up and running. SIS User Working Group provides timely feedback for system enhancements	1: Lack of experience developing a SOI 2: There are some experiences related to environmental impact assessments in Suriname but not related to information system on social and environmental safeguards 3: Limited capacity to design social and environmental scenarios through spatial modelling 4: SESA assessments and ESMF documents provided a strategic diagnosis and direction about social and environmental issues to be surveyed and monitored through SIS 5: Data provided by EIAs is QA/QC integrated as input for SIS	1: SIS is up and running 2: SIS reports are produced through geospatial analytics based on national circumstances 3: SIS is made available to public at Links to Documentation through UNFCCC REDD Info Hub 4: SOI submitted and made available to public at Links to Documentation through UNFCCC REDD Info Hub 5: Document Management System Reporting Q&A about REDD+ assessments, frameworks, strategies, and studies are available in a systemic manner to the public 6: SIS manual of procedure, SIS report included into the report of Suriname to the UNFCCC	1: SOI is sent to theUNFCCC 2: the RSC ranks the SIS as key DST for REDD+ in Suriname 3: REDD+ safeguards for Suriname are agreed upon between the stakeholders and rightsholders 4: Easy to use and robust SIS is designed and functional to deliver geospatial reports and screenings 5: Developing and submitting the first SOI to the UNFCCC 6: Web metrics usage and performance indicators shows high volume of SIS usage 7: Capacity to analyze scenarios through spatial modelling 8: Capacity of integrating historical trends and national circumstances through analytics geospatial modelling tools	Technical and political complexity and implications are making it hard to agree on a credible SIS Contracting out with unexperienced SIS developers Lack of experience developing a SOI Importance of defining the scope, specifications, workflows and architecture of SIS, taking into account the SESA and ESMF documents and recommendations, the sequence for elaborating a SIS is important and a step wise approach can be useful. Methods and data quality do not match international standards and lacks continuous run up.
	3c: Online/offline REDD+ interoperability is developed between input data and geoservices from FREL, NFMS, SIS, SFISS, CATR, CIU, RBP, SLMS, NRTMS, BSM, NRFTF/SNEA and NFI.	3.c.1: Number of interoperable machines to machine interactions tested and operational between systems 3.c.2: Number of protocols and standards proves sophisticated machine interaction	1: Full interoperability between systems report 2: Protocols and standards available for functional interoperability 3: URLs DST systems made available to public at Links to Documentation through UNFCCC REDD Info Hub	1: Strong DST Capacity built on data science and geoservices about FREL, NFMS, SLMS, NRTMS, and Gonini gateway	1: Strong DST Capacity built on data science and geoservices at SBB and NIMOS about FREL, NFMS, SIS, SFISS, CATR, CIU, RBP, SLMS, NRTMS, BSM, NRFTF/SNEA and NFI and Gonini gateway	Availability of highly experienced staff to be recruited and facilitate the implementation of these outputs. Potential overlaps and conflicts during DST development and operations between institutions Capacity of PMU and SBB to improve its project management efficiency and efficacy for REDD+ readiness.

	3d. Feedback, Grievance, and Redress Mechanism (FGRM) operational.	3.d.1: workshops per year carried out to outreach FGRM 3.d.2: Number of feedback or complaints/tickets filed and responded on time quarterly. 3.d.3. Assess qualitatively a perception of target groups of FGRM	1: Final Feedback and grievance redress mechanism framework document; Independent final assessment report of the FGRM architecture 2: Quarterly reports about feedback and complaints and FGRM capacity assessments	1: Draft FGRM blueprint available and to be disseminated to rightsholders and stakeholders for validation/approval	1: An operational feedback and grievance redress mechanism is validated, documented and established through at least 3 workshops 2: Feedback and grievance redress mechanism framework document; Independent final assessment report of the intermediary FGRM 3: Capacity to advance FGRM for rightsholders and stakeholders to voice feedbacks, room for improvement, complaints	The credibility and functionality of the FGRM will very much depend upon on how much the basics principles for setting up such a mechanism are respected. Existing capacity to be strengthened, and funds provided by FCPF are insufficient to cover all FGRM needs. Lack of an independent FGRM for rightsholders and stakeholders may harm REDD+ evolution

	3e. A National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), including a Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) function is developed and functional	3.e.1: Number of available reports, maps and QA/QC results produced by the SLMS 3.e.2: NFI protocols available; Number of sampling units where the NFI design has been tested 3.e.3: Number of users of SFISS; data on illegal logging available 3.e.4: Number of layers and user statistics for the Gonini geoportal 3.e.5: Number of reports to international fora making use of harmonized data from the NFMS 3.e.6: Number of activities (sessions, trainings, workshops) held and number of participants to inform and involve users in the NFMS 3.e.7: Number of alert reports for unplanned logging, unplanned deforestation due to mining and unplanned activities in protected areas 3.e.8: Number of meeting reports, MOUs and collaboration projects showing institutionalization of the LULC and NFI platforms 3.e.9: Number of videos, reports and brochures produced and distributed about the NFMS	1: Reports and maps from the SLMS and data published on Gonini geoportal 2: Reports, photos and field data from NFI sampling units; NFI protocols; improved estimated carbon stocks for Mangrove forest 3: User's statistics of SFISS; reports on estimate of illegal logging; SFISS integrated with Gonini geoportal 4: Information available on www.gonini.org and its user statistics available to website owners 5: Reports from Suriname with NFMS data submitted to the UN and other fora 6: Participant lists from NFMS related activities 7: Reports of alerts generated by the NRTM system 8: Meeting reports, MOUs and project documents related to LULC platform as well as NFI platform 9: NFMS related promotion material (videos, brochures, reports) and distribution lists	1: Functional SLMS that regularly produces deforestation maps, post-deforestation LULC maps and an LULC map for the full country and update of deforestation drivers 2: Need to propose and agree on design for multi-purpose NFI; some MOUs signed for joint data collection 3: Outdated log tracking system, process started to replace the LogPro with SFISS 4: Gonini geoportal up and running with transparent access to information mostly produced by SBB 5: Scattered information making it hard to know which numbers to include in international reporting 6: NFMS is coordinated by SBB, who provided some trainings to other institutions to be more involved 7: NRTM system producing alerts on unplanned logging, but not yet for other unplanned activities in the forest 8: Existing NFMS Roadmap document describes the status and plans of the NFMS and provides guidance for the way forward	1: Reports on updated methodologies and at least 3 new maps with good QA/QC results produced by the SLMS 2: The design for a multipurpose NFI has been developed and tested in at least 10 sampling units 3: SFISS used by stakeholders and rightholders 4: The Gonini geoportal makes more information available and user numbers have an increasing trend 5: At least 3 national reports to international fora are making use of harmonized data from the NFMS 6: At least 25 sessions, trainings and/or workshops are held to inform and involve users in the NFMS 7: Weekly reports on checks for alerts for unplanned logging, and at least 10 reports on checks for unplanned deforestation due to mining and activities within protected areas 8: At least 5 meeting reports, MOUs and collaboration projects showing institutionalization of the LULC and NFI platforms 9: At least 1 video produced, and 150 reports or brochures distributed about the NFMS	Other institutions do not have sufficient time to be involved in the NFMS Methods and data quality do not match international standards and lacks continuous run up Capacity to produce consistent data continuously while improving the system step by step Capacity to monitor forests and carbon according to international quality standards Capacity of SBB to improve its project management efficiency and efficacy for REDD+ readiness Not including ecosystems services and socioeconomic indicators on experimental design NFI multipurpose Define boundaries, extent, scope when designed of NFI

	3f. A second iteration of a national Forest REL/RL is developed and official numbers are validated for reporting.	3.f.1: Document with validated stratification 3.f.2: Document with national methodology to assess forest degradation related to relevant drivers 3.f.3: Numbers available for Soil Organic Carbon 3.f.4: Document with validated pan-tropical allometric equation 3.f.5: Document explaining modelling results 3.f.6: Participants lists, agenda and meeting notes from FREL/FRL related meetings with stakeholders	1: Document with validated stratification 2: Document with national methodology to assess forest degradation 3: Soil Organic Carbon numbers 4: Document with validated pan-tropical allometric equation 5: Document explaining modelling results 6: Participants lists, agenda and meeting notes from FREL/FRL related meetings with stakeholders 7: First draft of the 2nd FREL/FRL available	1: First FREL for Suriname assessed and published by UNFCCC 2: Recommendations from the UNFCCC technical assessment team used to design the activities included under output 3f	1: Report available that documents the validated stratification to be used in the 2nd FREL/FRL 2: Report available that documents the national methodology to assess forest degradation that will be used in the 2nd FREL/FRL 3: New numbers available for Soil Organic Carbon with better statistical certainty compared to the 1st FREL/FRL 4: Scientific report published with the validated pan-tropical allometric equation to be used in the 2nd FREL/FRL 5: Modelling carried out with results relevant for the 2nd FREL/FRL 6: At least 5 workshops held to inform stakeholders on the process leading towards the 2nd FREL/FRL	Technical and political complexity and implications are making it hard to agree on a consensus FREL/FRL Not providing draft or making outreach workshops of second iteration to stakeholders three months in advance especially from the logging sector 93% forest land-cover Presidential pledge affects second iteration of FREL/FRL Not submitted second iteration of FREL to UNFCCC
	3g: The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is fully operationalized	3.g.1: Rightsholders and stakeholders and GoS institutions informed in advance through tailor-made outreach about ESMF	ESMF description document made available to public at Links to Documentation through UNFCCC REDD Info Hub	1: Existing SESA and ESMF documents provides comprehensive input for SIS and for operationalization of the ESMF 1: SESA action matrix and PAMs updated before SIS integration	1: 90% of consensus reached between rightsholders and stakeholders before adding data from ESMF to SIS 2: Institutional mandates are clarified, capacities are built, and staff are tasked and prepared to operate the ESMF in parallel with NRS implementation	ESMF document that should form basis for the ESMF operationalization is still in draft format. It is a risk that it will not be validated

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans:

Within the annual cycle

- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the risk analysis (Annex 4 and 5), a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Mid-year Project Progress Reports (MPPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager (NIMOS/PMU) to the Project Board. This MPPR will:
  - Capture the elements of the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
  - Comprise a quality assessment focusing on progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below
  - Report on financial execution
  - Comprise a final section with specific comments from the UNDP support unit, the government, and the representatives from ITPs peoples.
  - Explain and demonstrate how impacts of the SESA and ESFM are taken into account throughout project cycle, when applicable
  - Explain and demonstrate how social and environmental strategy is implemented: how REDD+ safeguards are applied, how the project complies with the Common Approach, how the rights of ITPs are respected and promoted, and how the project completes outputs/outcomes.
- a project Lessons-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure ongoing learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project
- a Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

Annually

- Annual Report. An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the PMU Project Manager and shared with the Project Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.

- Comments from the government, from the UNDP Support Unit, stakeholders and rightsholders, and from ITPs representatives will be included in this report.
- Detailed explanations and demonstration on how impacts of the SESA/ESMF are taken into account throughout project cycle will be provided, as well as on how NRS strategy is implemented; how REDD+ safeguards are applied; how the rights of ITP are respected and promoted; and how the project is complying with social and environmental requirements agreed under the Common Approach.

- The report will also consolidate and comment data on financial execution

- Annual Project Review. Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during at the end of 2019, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for 2020. This review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the REDD+ PB, through the appointment of national consultants with direct inputs and supervision by the members of the REDD+ PB. It may also involve other stakeholders and rightsholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

UNDP Social and Environmental Standards

The Project will comply with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES), which came into effect in January 2015. The SES underpin UNDP's commitment to mainstream social and environmental sustainability in its Programmes and Projects to support sustainable development. The objectives of the standards are to:

- Strengthen the social and environmental outcomes of Programmes and Projects;
- Avoid adverse impacts to people and the environment;
- Minimize, mitigate, and manage adverse impacts where avoidance is not possible;
- Strengthen UNDP and partner capacities for managing social and environmental risks; and
- Ensure full and effective stakeholder engagement, including through a mechanism to respond to complaints from project-affected people.

The SES is an integral component of UNDP's quality assurance and risk management approach to programming. This includes the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (see the completed SESP for the project in Annex 4).

Output 1c consolidates various inputs (R-PP component 6, UNDP rules and PRODOC chapter VI, FCPF M&E guidelines) and formulates them in a way that ensures full consistency with the overall management of the project.

PMU will hire one proven expert on M&E to coordinate discussions aimed at providing continued monitoring and evaluation using existing IT project management tool, building on the detailed PRODOC results and resources log frame, annual work plan and quality management frameworks, developing key performance indicators, targets, outputs, means of verification, activities and actions. This activity will detail the ways and timeframe to craft several qualitative and quantitative indicators about efficacy and efficiency as set in the log frame and IT PM tool, to evaluate quality of products delivered, collect appreciations on the process and specific activities or outputs, and to rank stakeholders and rightsholders perceptions or capacities need to be clarified and standardised as part of a methodology and plan that will ensure transparency and consistency through the following :

- The activity consists in delivering internal and external M&E products
- Therefore, some M&E products will be delivered by external entities, under the supervision of the Project Board, UNDP and RSC, specifically:

  ✓ Annual progress review, by M&E staff
  ✓ Final evaluation, by international/national consultants
  ✓ Annual NIM audit by external auditors

- ✓ Special emphasis will be put on disseminating information, feedback, monitoring activities timely performance, and facilitating dialogue upon results.

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	UNDP will support NIMOS, SBB and other relevant agencies in coordinating donor assistance to the REDD+ national process.	30,000 across the lines below including review.
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	PMU will implement the ESMF with partners	20,000
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	PMU, NIMOS and UNDP.	
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	PMU, NIMOS, UNDP	
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	PMU and PB	
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the	At the end of the Project			

	period.				
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Specify frequency (i.e., at least annually)	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.		

UNDP Grievance Redress Mechanism

Per the UNDP SES and the FCPF Common Approach, the Project requires the availability of a grievance redress mechanism (GRM). As part of the project, UNDP and Implementing Partner will strengthen the Implementing Partners' capacities to address project-related grievances. An interim project level GRM may be set up within the e.g. the Project Board, until the national FGRM is established. The interim GRM and national FGRM will be developed in line with the UNDP guidance on grievance mechanisms and the FCPF/UN-REDD Programme Guidance Note for REDD+ Countries: Establishing and Strengthening Grievance Redress Mechanisms.

In addition, the UNDP Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) and Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU) will be available to project stakeholders as a supplemental means of redress for concerns that have not been resolved through standard project management procedures.

During the design and implementation of the project, a person or group of people may perceive or experience potential harm, directly or indirectly due to the project activities. The grievances that may arise can be related to social issues such as eligibility criteria and entitlements, disruption of services, temporary or permanent loss of livelihoods, impacts overall to human rights, and other social and cultural issues. Grievances may also be related to environmental issues such as excessive dust generation, damages to infrastructure due to construction related vibrations or transportation of raw material, noise, traffic congestions, decrease in quality or quantity of private/ public surface/ ground water resources during irrigation rehabilitation, damage to home gardens and agricultural lands.

Should such a situation arise, there must be a mechanism through which affected parties can resolve such issues with the project personnel in an efficient, unbiased, transparent, timely and cost-effective manner. To achieve this objective, a GRM is required for this project.

The GRM, when adopted, should:

- *be a legitimate process that allows for trust to be built between stakeholder groups and assures stakeholders that their concerns will be assessed in a fair and transparent manner;*
- *allow simple and streamlined access to the Grievance Redress Mechanism for all stakeholders and provide adequate assistance for those that may have faced barriers in the past to be able to raise their concerns;*
- *provide clear and known procedures for each stage of the Grievance Redress Mechanism process, and provides clarity on the types of outcomes available to individuals and groups;*
- *ensure equitable treatment to all concerned and aggrieved individuals and groups through a consistent, formal approach that, is fair, informed and respectful to a concern, complaints and/or grievances;*

- *be rights based (i.e. mechanisms and outcomes are consistent with human rights recognized by applicable law);*
- *to provide a transparent approach, by keeping any aggrieved individual/group informed of the progress of their complaint, the information that was used when assessing their complaint and information about the mechanisms that will be used to address it; and*
- *enable continuous learning and improvements to the FGRM. Through continued assessment, the learnings may reduce potential complaints and grievances.*

The GRM will be gender- and age-inclusive and responsive and address potential access barriers to women, the elderly, the disabled, youth and other potentially marginalized groups as appropriate to the Project. The GRM will not impede access to judicial or administrative remedies as may be relevant or applicable and will be readily accessible to all stakeholders at no cost and without retribution.

Information about the GRM and how to make a complaint and/or grievance must be communicated during the stakeholder engagement process and placed at prominent places for the information of the key stakeholders.

Once adopted, the GRM could be tested in one or more pilot areas where grievances exist, and based on lessons learned, modified accordingly. Regardless, the GRM should include a provision requiring its review and amendment, as needed, at least within the first year of operation, and every two years thereafter.

UNDP Stakeholder Response Mechanism and Social and Enviromental Compliance Unit.

In addition to the project-level and national grievance redress mechanisms, project stakeholders have the option to access UNDP's Accountability Mechanism, with both compliance and grievance functions. The Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU) investigates allegations that UNDP's Standards, screening procedure or other UNDP social and environmental commitments are not being implemented adequately, and that harm may result to people or the environment. SECU is housed in the Office of Audit and Investigations and managed by a Lead Compliance Officer. A compliance review is available to any community or individual with concerns about the impacts of a UNDP programme or project. SECU is mandated to independently and impartially investigate valid requests from locally impacted people, and to report its findings and recommendations publicly.

The Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) also offers locally affected people an opportunity to work with other stakeholders to resolve concerns, complaints and/or grievances about the social and environmental impacts of a UNDP project. The SRM is intended to supplement the proactive stakeholder engagement that is required of UNDP and Implementing Partner throughout the project cycle. Communities and individuals may request a Stakeholder Response Mechanism process when they have used standard channels for project management and quality assurance and are not satisfied with the response (in this case the project level grievance redress mechanism). When a valid SRM request is submitted, UNDP focal points at country, regional and headquarters levels will work with concerned stakeholders and Implementing Partners to address and resolve the concerns. To learn more www.undp.org/secu-srm

Mid-term Review and Final Evaluation

- Phase I of the Project Document began in 2014 and a Mid-Term Progress Report produced in October 2017. Therefore, a Midterm report Is not required and a Terminal Evaluation planned during Q3 in 2020.
- A mid-term audit of the PRODOC financial execution will also be carried out by the end of 2019 based on UNDP internal rules and procedures. A final audit of the PRODOC financial execution will be ordered by the end of the project implementation and run by an external and independent organization.

VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN [11][12]

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year		RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 1: Human and technical capacities are built, information is shared, and dialogue and participation are effective with key stakeholders and rightsholders' groups. *Gender marker: 1*	1a1. Further implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and the Communication Strategy	80.000	30.000	1a1. Lead: PMU	FCPF		110.000
	1a2. Training keystone REDD+ institutions (e.g. NIMOS, SBB, DC, MGC, PB, RAC).	80.000	20.000	1a2. Lead: PMU	FCPF		100.000
	1a3. Deploying training programs at national level	20.000	0	1a3. Lead PMU Colead: SBB	FCPF		20.000
	1a4. Developing and executing an action plan for private sector engagement	50.000	0	1a4. Lead: PMU Colead: SBB	FCPF		50.000
	1a5. Strengthening government and institutional capacities.	300.000	100.000	1a5. Lead: PMU	FCPF		400.000
	1a6 Establishing the REDD+ Steering Committee (RSC)	5.000	0	1a6. Lead: KPMC/NIMOS	FCPF		5.000
	1b1. Strengthening ITPs capacities for coordination and engagement in REDD+	100.000	19.000	1b1. Lead: VIDS & KAMPOS	FCPF		119.000
	1b2. Developing FPIC Protocols	40.000	16.000	1b2. Lead: VIDS & KAMPOS Colead: MinRO	FCPF		56.000
	1b3. Deploying training programs at the local level	35.000	0	1b3. Lead: VIDS & KAMPOS	FCPF		35.000
	1b4. Supporting a joint mapping process	35.000	0	1b4. Lead: VIDS & KAMPOS	FCPF		35.000
	1b5. Supporting the design of local management plans	35.000	0	1b5. Lead: VIDS & KAMPOS	FCPF		35.000
	1b6. Designing and implementing capacity building on MRV	0	0	1b6. Lead: VIDS & KAMPOS	FCPF		0

[11] Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

[12] Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

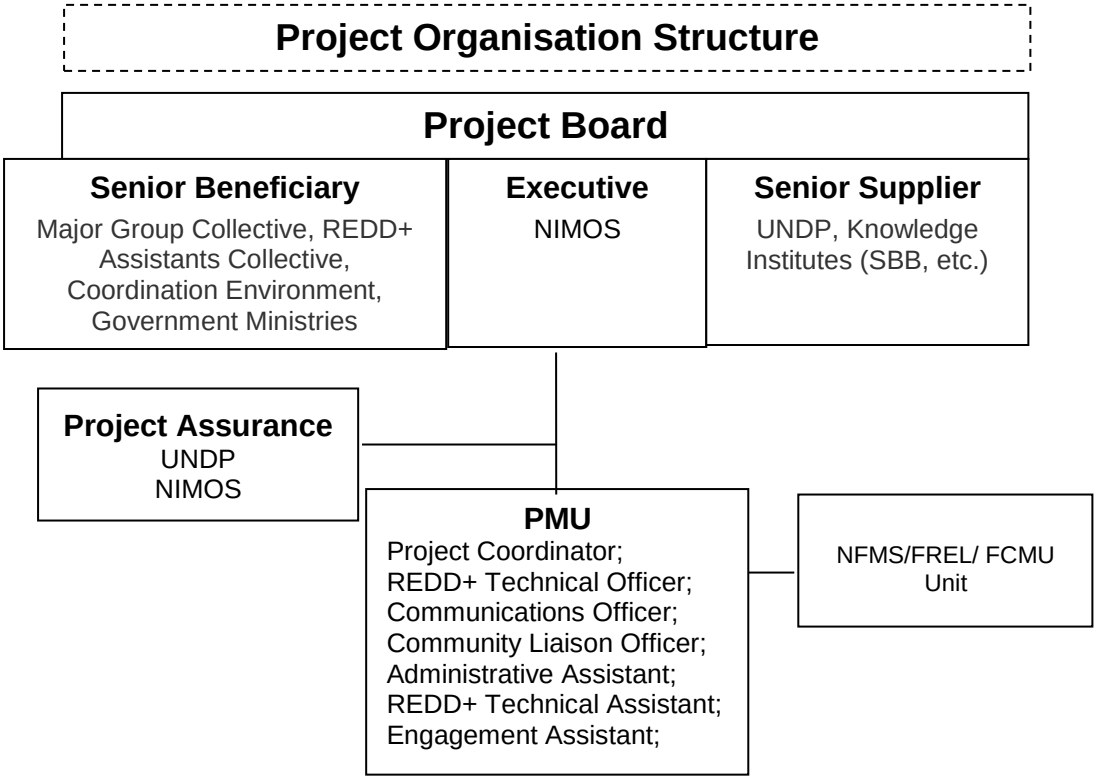
	1b7. Co-supporting the development of a Customary Land Resources Framework	10.000	0	1b7. Lead: MinRO	FCPF		10.000
	1c1. Delivering internal and external M&E products.	15.000	15.000	1c1. Lead: UNDP	FCPF		30.000
	1d1. Building political awareness and support for REDD+ implementation	2000	0	1d1. Lead: KPMC Colead: PMU	FCPF		2000
	1d2. Building capacities and dialogues with the legislative branch	2000	0	1d2. Lead: KPMC Colead: PMU	FCPF		2000
	1d3. Verify and fulfil the legal prerequisites for effective REDD+ implementation, especially regarding BSM and RBP	2000	0	1d3. Lead: KPMC Colead: PMU	FCPF		2000
	1d4. Co-Supporting Land Rights Initiatives	2000	0	1d4. Lead: KPMC Colead: PMU	FCPF		2000
	1d5. Legal reforms are drafted and submitted	2000	0	1d5. Lead: KPMC Colead: PMU	FCPF		2000
	MONITORING						
	Sub-Total for Output 1	**815.000**	**200.000**				**1.015.000**
Output 2: REDD+ strategy and business model is implemented with active support from major national stakeholders and rightsholders in Suriname. *Gender marker: 1*	2a1. Analysis of innovative economic opportunities for Suriname	35.000	0	2a1. Lead: NIMOS/PMU	FCPF		35.000
	2b1. Supporting alignment of some districts planning (sectoral/location) with forest-based community development plans	15.000	15.000	2b1. Lead: UNDP Colead: PMU	FCPF		30.000
	2b2. Designing and implementing ground-truth projects on sustainable economic development opportunities for national rightsholders and stakeholders	220,000	50,000	2b2. Lead: PMU	FCPF		270.000
	2b3. Designing/testing a Benefit Sharing Mechanism (BSM) for REDD+	130.000	20.000	2b3. Lead: NIMOS, Colead: SBB	FCPF		150.000
	2b4. Establishment of a Carbon Intelligence Unit	15.000	10.000	2b4. Lead: NIMOS	FCPF		25.000
	2c1. Support organizing an international HFLD climate finance mobilization conference in Suriname	100.000	0	2c1. Lead: KPCM Colead: NIMOS/PMU	FCPF		100.000
	2c2. Securing financial and technical support from International partners for REDD+ implementation	40.000	10.000	2c2. Lead: KPCM Colead: NIMOS/PMU	FCPF		50.000
	2c3. National validation of the Suriname REDD+ Strategy	10.000	0	2c3. Lead: NIMOS Colead: PMU	FCPF		10.000

	2d1. Perform a NRFTF or SNEA assessment	10.000	0	2d1. Lead: KPMC Colead: NIMOS/PMU	FCPF		10.000
	2d2. Develop a NRFTF or SNEA Framework	5.000	0	2d2. Lead: KPMC Colead: NIMOS/PMU	FCPF		5.000
	2d3. National REDD+ Financial arrangements are made, including the establishment of a National REDD+ Fiduciary Trust Fund (NRFTF) or a Sovereign National Earmarked Account (SNEA)	0	10000	2d3. Lead: KPMC Colead: NIMOS/PMU	FCPF		10.000
	MONITORING						
	Sub-Total for Output 2	**580.000**	**115.000**				**695.000**
Output 3: A comprehensive set of tools are built to support REDD+ *Gender marker: 0*	3a1. Setting up specifications and design	15.000	0	3a1. Lead: NIMOS, Colead: SBB	FCPF		15.000
	3a2. Developing software	40.000	15.000	3a2. Lead: NIMOS	FCPF		55.000
	3a3. Ensuring institutional interaction	5.000	5.000	3a3. Lead: NIMOS, Colead: SBB	FCPF		10.000
	3b1. SIS designing through a participatory process.	30.000	0	3b1. Lead: NIMOS	FCPF		30.000
	3b2. Developing and operationalizing a SIS back-end/front-end system	100.000	0	3b2. Lead: NIMOS	FCPF		100.000
	3b3. Ensuring Document Management System Reporting Q&A	10.000	0	3b3. Lead: NIMOS	FCPF		10.000
	3b4. Establishing a SIS User Working Group with stakeholders and rightsholders	10.000	0	3b4. Lead: NIMOS, Colead: PMU, SBB	FCPF		10.000
	3b5. Developing and submitting the first SOI to the UNFCCC	0	10.000	3b5. Lead: PMU, Colead: UNDP	FCPF		10.000
	3c1. Development of IT protocols and standards for input data and data sharing through geoservices between institutions and systems	50.000	10.000	3c1. Lead: NIMOS, Colead: SBB	FCPF		60.000
	3d1. Establishment of the FGRM system	25.000	25.000	3d1. Lead: UNDP Colead: NIMOS	FCPF		50.000
	3e1. Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS) - Measuring and monitoring forest area change, activity data for REDD+ and the drivers of deforestation in close collaboration with the relevant governmental institutions	72.300	40.000	3e1. Lead: SBB	FCPF		112.300

	3e2. Strengthen and prepare for the experimental design of a multipurpose National Forest Inventory (NFI) - Measuring and monitoring forest carbon stocks and emission factors for REDD+	183.300	40.000	3e2. Lead: SBB Colead: CELOS	FCPF		123.300
	3e3. Develop a Sustainable Forestry Information System for Suriname (SFISS)	46.300	10.000	3e3. Lead: SBB	FCPF		56.300
	3e4. Maintaining and improving the Gonini geoportal as the online NFMS platform for data sharing and transparency	18.300	10.000	3e4. Lead: SBB colead: PMU	FCPF		28.300
	3e5. Design a reporting mechanism for estimating forest related greenhouse gas emissions and removals, contributing to national and international reports on forest and land use related numbers	27.000	10.000	3e5. Lead: SBB	FCPF		37.000
	3e6. Establishing an NFMS User Working Group with stakeholders and rightsholders	24.800	0	3e6. Lead: SBB	FCPF		24.800
	3e7. Operating and enhancing the NFMS sub-system for Near Real Time Monitoring (NRTM)	0	0	3e7. Lead: SBB	FCPF		0
	3e8. Institutionalizing the NFMS by formalizing national partnerships and ensuring sustained resources through fundraising	0	0	3e8. Lead: SBB Colead: PMU	FCPF		0
	3e9. Raising awareness and communicating the NFMS	6.000	2.000	3e9. Lead: SBB Colead: PMU	FCPF		8.000
	3f1. Validating and potentially updating the stratification used for activity data (AD) and emission factors (EF)	0	0	3f1. Lead: SBB Colead: CELOS	FCPF		0
	3f2. Developing a national methodology to assess emissions from forest degradation, combining multi-temporal spatial analysis with field measurements.	12.000	3.000	3f2. Lead: SBB colead: CELOS	FCPF		15.000
	3f3. Investigating whether emissions from soil organic carbon are significant and identifying ways to include them in the FREL/FRL.	0	0	3f3. Lead: SBB colead: CELOS	FCPF		0
	3f4. Validating the pan-tropical allometric equation applied in constructing the FREL/FRL	25.000	0	3f4. Lead: CELOS colead: SBB	FCPF		25.000

	3f5. Assessing and updating national circumstances, including through modelling	10.000	10.000	3f5. Lead: SBB	FCPF		20.000
	3f6. Preparing and submitting an improved national FREL/FRL by Q4 2020	10.000	10.000	3f6. Lead: SBB	FCPF		20.000
	3g1. Developing a work plan for the operationalization of the ESMF	0	0	3g1. Lead: NIMOS Colead: PMU	FCPF		0
	3g2. Reviewing, revising and finalizing the SESA Action Matrix and PAMs implementation Framework through stakeholder consultations	10.000	0	3g2. Lead: NIMOS Colead: PMU	FCPF		10.000
	3g3. Identifying institutional mandates and capacity building needs for operationalizing the ESMF	0	0	3g3. Lead: NIMOS Colead: PMU	FCPF		0
	3g4. Establishing institutional arrangements and capacity building for implementing the ESMF	10.000	0	3g4. Lead: NIMOS Colead: PMU	FCPF		10.000
	MONITORING						
	Sub-Total for Output 3	**740.000**	**200.000**				**940.00**
Evaluation *(as relevant)*	EVALUATION						
General Management Support							
TOTAL							**2.650.000**

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS



Project Management Unit (PMU):

The project will continuously be managed by NIMOS, within the Office of the President of Suriname. NIMOS will coordinate the activities from all the implementing partners of the project, through the PMU. The PMU consists of an external Project Manager, henceforth PMU Coordinator, an executive advisor (liaison between NIMOS and PMU), communication officer, an Assistant in charge of procurement processes, administrative and financial management, a logistical officer and additional technical staff.

Beyond its coordination role, NIMOS can also be an implementing entity in itself on various activities. As focal point, NIMOS will provide quarterly and annual progress reports, and coordinate the actions related to monitoring, reporting and evaluation including mid-term and final reports of the project.

The PMU is responsible for:

- Prepare AWP and procurement plans;
- Implement the AWP as approved by the Project Board;
- Review Combined Delivery Reports prior to certification by the Implementing Partner;
- Prepare periodic technical and financial reports;
- Organize and facilitate the meetings of the Project Board;
- Inform the Project Board of any significant problem or issue which potentially affect the implementation of the project;
- Coordinate on a weekly basis with the other related REDD+ initiatives;
- Implement the recommendations of the periodic audits;

- Ensure compliance with the requirements agreed under the Common Approach, and the compliance with UNDP rules and regulations;
- Communicate the reports from Project Board meetings as well as general progress and results of the PRODOC to the members of the Project Board and upload them in the http://www.surinameredd.org.

REDD+ Steering Committee (RSC): The RSC will meet on a regular basis according to the terms of reference attached to the PRODOC. The reports from Project Board meetings as well as general progress and results of the PRODOC will be communicated to the RSC, which will function as the national platform of the GoS for REDD+ development. The RSC will carry out the following responsibilities:

1- Ensuring that all relevant information about REDD+ and the readiness process in Suriname, including progress on all major activities, is formally shared with the Project Board.

2- Providing guidance and vision from the Office of the President, National Planning Office, and Inter-Ministerial interactions to activity implementers to ensure direction and deliberation including as regard compliance with the REDD+ process principles such as:

- Good project design with critical mass.
- Pertinence and Coherence with Multilateral Environmental Agreements and National Development Plan.
- Sense of Project Ownership by rights holders and stakeholders.
- Shared Values in accordance to the Constitution.
- Efficiency and Efficacy about human and financial resources.
- Financial Sustainability of the REDD+ mechanism once the readiness process is over.

3- Ensuring that all major outputs of the REDD+ readiness process are thoroughly discussed and eventually validated by the Project Board.

NFMS & MRV Coordination Unit:

The NFMS coordination Unit is responsible to carry out the NFMS related activities and ensure focalized coordination of technical partners on these matters and the implication of the forest-based emissions reductions for informative purposes. It also has to ensure an interoperability between the NFMS and the safeguards information system managed by NIMOS. This unit has been established within the institutional structures of the SBB and is responsible for:

- Provide input for AWP and prepare procurement plans for all NFMS/MRV related activities
- Implement the AWP related to the NFMS/MRV as approved by the project board
- Prepare the FREL in collaboration with relevant partners and technical experts
- Communicate closely with the PMU on the progress made and to assure the synergies
  - Inform the PMU on the progress made and on any significant issues, support or report in depth when required.
- Contribute to the annual reports of the projects
- Provide support to PMU related to NFMS/MRV related issues
- Collaborate with all relevant partners related to the NFMS/MRV
- Provide assessment of the realized carbon emission reductions linked to REDD+ related activities (MRV-reports and input for NDC, NC, BUR)

The National Director of this project is the General Director of NIMOS. The representative of the Board of NIMOS task leads the Project Board and Steering Committee, with the UNDP RR. The National Project Director will, on behalf of the Project Board and Steering Committee, dispatch invitations for the meetings of the Project Board and Steering Committee, with the support of the Project Coordinator of the PMU when requested. He is also the lead of the Carbon Intelligence

Unit, Carbon Registry, the MRV systems beyond forests-based emissions, and the Environmental and Social Safeguards Information Systems. In addition, there is also important roles to be addressed, as follows:

- Review and approve AWP and corresponding procurement plans prepared by the Project Management Unit;
  - Continue to review as Editor in Chief on REDD+ national documents to the Project Board, REDD+ Steering Committee, UNDP, and other multilateral organizations when required. Final national documents edited will be available at https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/suriname
- Review Combined Delivery Reports prior to certification by the Implementing Partner;

The Project Board (PB): The PB is responsible for the achievement of the results expected from the project and discuss and agree upon any changes to ensure implementation. The Project Board is responsible for building consensus through management decisions for the strategic direction of the project, particularly when guidance is required by the Coordinator. In addition, the Project Board is responsible for monitoring the effective management of project funds. The Project board is accountable for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of project-funded outputs. The board will ensure adequate implementation of national legislations and regulations, rules and guidelines as well as UNDP's relevant policies and procedures. The Project Board will be responsible to assess regularly the compliance of the project with the requirements of the Common Approach, with a specific attention to the issues of participatory processes and stakeholders and rightsholders engagement. In cases where no national guidelines exist, UNDP principles will be applied.

The Project Board consist of representatives of NIMOS, SBB, ITPs selected by their own institutions, UNDP, Civil Society, Youth groups, Business sector, Knowledge Institutes and Government Ministries additionally other State and Non State Actors could also be invited to participate as observers. To ensure inclusiveness and participation, the composition of the PB would be similar to the REDD+ Steering Committee, only with fewer number of participants. The Project Board has bi-annual meetings to ensure a close monitoring of the project implementation. The minutes of the Project Board meeting will be uploaded on the website http://www.surinameredd.org.

The specific functions of the Project Board include:

- Arbitrates on any conflicts within the project or negotiates a solution to any problem between the project and external bodies, as stated in UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP). The Project Board is de-facto the project-level grievance mechanism until a proposed and validated FGRM mechanism is established e.g. through the REDD+ Steering Committee or other independent body;
- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the Project Manager;
- Provide guidance and agree on possible countermeasures/management actions to address specific risks and issues;
- Review and approve periodic reports prepared by the Project Management Unit;
- Agree on Project Manager's tolerances in the Annual Work Plan and quarterly plans when required;
- Conduct regular meetings to review the Project Quarterly Progress Report and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Appraise the Project Annual Review Report, make recommendations for the next AWP;
- Review and approve end project report, make recommendations for follow-on actions;

- Assess and decide on project changes through revisions;
- Review and validate the most critical ToR, such as those related to activities to be co-implemented between a government entity and indigenous and tribal peoples, or those with a cost superior to US$ 50,000.

Major Groups Collective (MGC): NIMOS will continue being advised by a Major Groups Collective which will include representatives of the Major Groups, recognized by the Government (Agenda 21): Business and industry, children and youth, farmers, indigenous and tribal peoples, local authorities, NGOs, scientific and technological community, women, workers and trade unions.

The Major Groups Collective has been established early in 2013, with the aim of creating a platform for all sectors of society. The Major Groups Collective will provide advice to NIMOS and bring forward any concerns and requests for clarification from their corresponding target group regarding environmental and social issues, as well as received grievances and conflicts that are processed during their regular meetings. The representatives of ITP within the MGC will be designated by their respective institutions.

REDD+ Assistants Collective (RAC):

The RAC will be involved for facilitation of the local dialogues on REDD+ to become REDD+ Ready by 2020 and during other future local activities on REDD+. The ITP representatives within the RAC will be designated by their respective institutions.

SIS User Working Group:

The SIS User Working Group will be enabled to gather all relevant national and international rightsholders and stakeholders to ensure collective and continuous feedback and oversight about enhancements of this Safeguards Information System (Software) housed at NIMOS.

Responsible parties: The implementation of the project will be carried out by various Responsible Parties, on an activity by activity basis. The log frame specifies which institution will be in charge of implementing each activity. When no specific Responsible Party is identified, the Project Board will assess and decide upon the different options.

Inter-Ministerial Advisory Commission (IMAC)

NIMOS also coordinates effective governmental action on REDD+ through the Inter-Ministerial Advisory Commission (IMAC). IMAC is an official body in charge of decision making on all environmental issues, supposedly meeting at least every three months. This structure will be revived and reinvented by coordinating the activities of Ministries related to REDD+ Enterprise Integration and facilitating interactions between NIMOS and GoS Ministries.

5.1. MODALITIES FOR FINANCIAL EXECUTION

The UNDP will act as the FCPF/WB Delivery Partner for this project and as such the responsibility for managing FCPF/WB funds will be administered by UNDP CO. The present project will be implemented under National Implementation Modality. The Country Office will provide accounting and banking services to the implementing partner. Simultaneously, UNDP will gradually strengthen the administrative capacity of NIMOS to be able to switch to a direct cash advances modality. The areas for strengthening are identified in the HACT micro assessment (see Annex 6). This is based on the results of the HACT micro assessment of September 2018. At the end of each three-month period, the PMU will submit a report on activities and a financial report for expenses incurred along with a request for funds for the next period. UNDP will also facilitate communication between the PMU, the Implementing Partner and the FCPF/WB as and if required. UNDP will provide donor reporting, advance of funds, and monitoring and quality assurance of the project. Other services support that UNDP can offer upon request is outlined in the direct project costing (DPC). DPC agreement template is shown in Attachment 1.

By the time of drafting this PRODOC, eight Responsible Parties are tentatively identified: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Stichting voor Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht (SBB), Vereniging Inheemse Dorpshoofden in Suriname (VIDS), Vereniging Saramakaanse

Gezagsdragers (VSG), KAMPOS, Coordination Environment Unit in the Office of the President, Centrum Landbouwkundig Onderzoek Suriname (CELOS), identified academic and training partners, other identified representative platforms for Indigenous and Tribal peoples, identified representation platform for private sector, identified civil society organizations.

The HACT assessment results are included in the PRODOC (Annex 6).

IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

Option a. Where the country has signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on (date). All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by National Institute for Environment and Development ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

X. RISK MANAGEMENT

Option a. Government Entity (NIM)

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
   a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
   b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.

4. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

5. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

7. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the

project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

8. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

9. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

10. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

    Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

11. *Choose one of the three following options:*

    UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement.

    Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

    Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

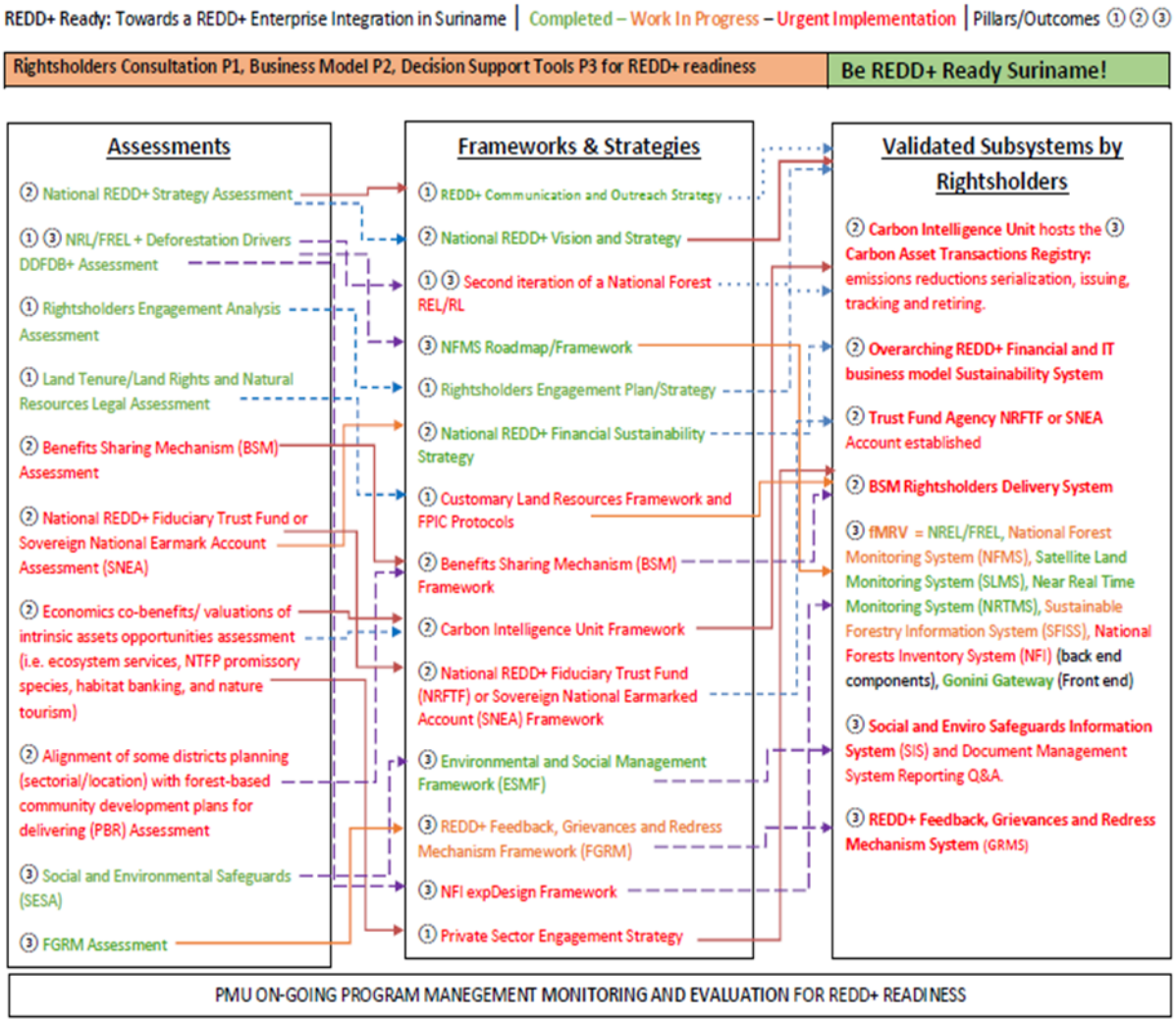
12. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

13. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

14. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XI. ANNEXES

1. Fig. 1. REDD+ Ready 2020 - Overarching Architecture for REDD+ Enterprise Integration in Suriname



2. SWOT analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
HFLD country.	LT/LR pending issues.
Moderate population growth.	Misaligned government branches about REDD+.
Participation in multilateral and regional environmental and climate agreements.	Limited communication inside the PMU.
Suriname ratified the Paris Agreement.	High staff turnovers within GoS.
FREL assessed, approved and published by UNFCCC.	Development of a BSM is pending.
NIMOS and SBB technical competencies.	Gender inclusive REDD+ is pending.
NRS widely consulted and completed.	SIS is still pending for development.
PMU annually delivers REDD+ readiness report.	Annual deforestation rate increasing.
Women-owned project exemplifying proper financial and social performance.	Land use planning needs improvement and districts/community alignment.
Potential for nature tourism.	Weak land use planning institutions and legal framework.
Financial resources allow an adequate GHG inventory working group.	Annual wood production is increasing and relies on few species.
Three large scale and FSC certified timber companies.	Few companies holding SFM-FSC certifications.
RAC trust the program.	Few incentives for sustainable logging.
Enhanced early warning systems on deforestation and degradation.	Reported improper participation in FREL process.
NFMS Roadmap.	Poor public awareness on environmental topics.
National forests monitoring data available for the period 2000-2017.	Few assessments about IEO.
Awareness about corruption risk.	Insufficient corruption control instruments.
membership.	RBP delivery framework is pending.
OP recognizes REDD+ as a planning and financial mechanism for national sustainable Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative EITI development.	Undefined REDD+ financial management institution.
NDC focused on Forest and Energy.	Citizens distrust government.
	Lack of a Carbon Intelligence Unit.
	Insufficient DST for financial planning.
	Limited private sector awareness and commitment about REDD+.
	Private sector considers unrealistic the 93% native forests pledge.
	Insufficient regulation about intellectual property rights for NTFP.
	The PMU currently does not include M&E personnel.
	Lack of solid socioeconomics arguments about REDD+.
	Overlaps between international cooperation initiatives and GoS programs.

Opportunities	Threats
RBP enable environmental and socio-economic improvements. Right holders' critical mass. Increased recognition of ecosystems as infrastructures. REDD+ as is a mind-shift catalyzer. Institutional interoperability improvement. Existing protected areas and process to align with international standards. Habitat banking, hierarchy mitigation and protected species standards. SLOSS dilemma for hydroelectricity. Forestry sector potential to reduce emissions. NTFP of promissory species and nature tourism potential. Large demand for FSC certified timber and NTFP. Diversity in medicinal plants and ITPs' knowledge about its healing properties. Establish the Carbon Intelligence Unit. MRV enhancement potential. Change the gold mining paradigm. BSM and RBP can increase consensus. Enhance right holders' engagement. GoS willingness to make pilots. M&E feedback by PMU. Suriname society diversity. Teenagers potential to transform. Coordination between international cooperation initiatives and governmental programs. NIMOS and SBB are strengthening their institutional capacities. Trained staff on prepared land use maps. SFISS is under development.	Complex context regarding land use and natural resources. Deforestation caused by illegal small-scale mining. Shifting cultivation is becoming a relevant driver of forest degradation. Infrastructure development could increase deforestation and forest degradation. Agriculture related deforestation and forest degradation increasing. Lack of a FPIC protocol and customary land resources framework may delay REDD+ implementation. REDD+ is still perceived as threat for timber sector. Undefined REDD+ financial institution. No FGRM without a third-party verifier. Lack of a financial sustainability model. Misinformation of GoS and forestry sector regarding ecological forest regeneration time. Proliferation of REDD+ naysayers. Upcoming political campaign.

3. Project Quality Assurance Report

Information has been uploaded on the UNDP platform

4. **Social and Environmental Screening Template** including additional Social and Environmental Assessments or Management Plans as relevant.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Strengthening national capacities of Suriname for the elaboration of the national REDD+ strategy and the design of its implementation framework – Phase II
2. Project Number	00081326
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Suriname

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach
The Local Economic Development (LEO) strategic approach of the National Development Plan 2017-2021 aims at sustainable economic growth by means of increased participation and public and private partnerships, strengthening the development capacity of small isolated communities in the interior, including small businesses, local administrative bodies and the networks of their organizations for their advance and development. The project will employ human rights-based approach to make sure that these rights are respected and promoted, through stakeholder engagement approaches described in Output 1. The project will aim to ensure that the various groups are equally engaged within local communities in to identify REDD+ actions as well as in education and training activities. These include ensuring the participation in project activities and consultation of elders, youth and women, in order to adequately address different needs and interests and to ensure that opportunities to benefit from alternative livelihoods are equitably spread. the main Policy Objective of the National Forest Policy includes the participation of indigenous and maroon communities in activities in and around their lands, on the basis of full information and sharing in the benefits and proceeds thereof (GOS 2006). The project will work on development the FPIC tool in planning and implementation of the REDD+ options. Capacity building in democracy and facilitation to support the representation of ITP's views on the district and national level is incorporated into project activities. A well-functioning grievance

redress mechanism will also be part of the Project structure

The aim is to deliver a wide range of benefits to the climate, to biodiversity, and to communities that depend on forests in Suriname, for instance through increasing the contribution of non-timber forest products. The project will take into account the needs of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples,

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

Gender equality is achieved when men and women enjoy equal rights and responsibilities, and when they are given or have access to equal opportunities, regardless of their sex. Efforts to ensure gender equality can apply to men, as well as women. However, given historical discrimination against women, giving specific attention to women is often required to address gender gaps or unequal laws and policies. Gender equality implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both men and women are considered and protected in a country's policies, laws and regulations.

The project includes incorporating gender into the activities in order to focus on women and rural communities, combining medicinal plants promotion into nature tourism projects, and monitoring voluntary adoption of practices and methods by the private sector/ enterprises, taking into account the protection of intellectual property rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.
Failing to address gender considerations could contribute to the marginalisation of women as REDD+ stakeholders and rightsholders to their exclusion from the receipt of potential benefits from REDD+ activities. The lack of recognition of the rights of all stakeholders could threaten the sustainability of a REDD+ project and create an insecure environment for investors in Suriname.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

Suriname is one of the few countries categorized as high forest cover and low deforestation country (HFLD are developing countries with more than 50% forest cover and a deforestation rate of less than 0.22% per year). With more than 90% forest cover and historically up to 0.05% deforestation rate per year, Suriname can rightly claim to be the most forested country in the world. Under the current and prospective situation with relation to climate change and biodiversity conservation, the preservation of these forests is in the interest of the global community. Suriname aims to translate this global interest into financing opportunities to sustain a transition to a low carbon development path, as well as support for the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As established in the National Development Plan (OP) 2017-2021, Suriname will "work on realizing the necessary diversification of the economic basis, using the many possibilities provided by nature and at the same time protect the environment" (GOS 2017: 31). The project will help to support the requirements for legal and regulatory change, whjre possible to enable the principles of REDD+ to be implemented. Suriname's PLRs need to be updated and the project will support analysis and consultative processes to identify where changes need to be made and how implementation can reflect the efforts to create an intrinsic financial value for the carbon stored in forests, offering incentive to maintain high forest cover, reduce emissions from forested lands and invest in low-carbon paths to sustainable development, safeguarding ecosystems services, biodiversity, and

ecological economics in Suriname.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any "Yes" responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note "No Risks Identified" and skip to Question 4 and Select "Low Risk". Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6*			**QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?**
Risk Description	***Impact and Probability (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate, High)***	***Comments***	***Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.***
Risk 1: Presidential Elections in 2020	I = 4 P =2	L	In the run up to the elections you have less focus on the decision making and this may be impacted as things might be politicised. This is a combination of risk and opportunities. It is also puts pressure on the current government that they need to address the issue of land rights, so this is an opportunity.	Suriname has a parliamentary democracy with a generally stable political system. National elections to appoint the 51 members of the National Assembly are held at periods not exceeding 5 years. The National Assembly in turn elects the president by a two-thirds majority vote. The latest national elections were held on 25 May 2015 with the ruling NDP being returned to power with a small majority (the first time in many years that any one party has achieved such a majority without needing the help of coalition partners). In a move justified as generating political stability,

				President Bouterse (who was re-elected for a second term in July 2015 following the National elections) elected to include several other parties in a governing coalition despite the NDP's majority. However, there will be national elections in year 2020; where NDP Presidential candidate (not yet defined) could likely remain in executive power. Although, opposition from multiparty political groups could join to compete for the Republic of Suriname chief office; changing the rules of engagement for REDD+. Continuation will continue of the broad stakeholder consultation to help to inform all the stakeholder and help to institutionalize REDD+ more.
Risk 2: Macroeconomics	I = 4 P = 3	M	Gold prices could be an incentive for artisanal and small-scale gold mining. The mitigation measure is targeting small scale gold mining to reduce negative impacts for deforestation and the use of mercury.	Changes on Suriname achieved positive growth in the 9-year period up to and including 2017. The leading sectors were: construction, commerce, hotels, financial services, transport, communications, and agriculture. Continuing this positive trend, further growth of 3% is forecast in 2015 (by the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)). This is based on increased government spending and public investment in the run-up to the general elections (held in May 2015), and despite a reduction in mining sector revenues due to a drop in global prices. Suriname remains an open, market-driven economy which promotes foreign inward investment and has attracted investors from several countries including the USA, China and the UAE. From a negative US$248 million position in 2010, net

				foreign direct investment (FDI) has risen dramatically to US$343 million by the end of 2017 (Source: ECLAC). The majority of FDI is in the mining sector. Although, REDD+ mechanism may vary coexistence between community-based projects and logging/mining concessions. The mitigation measure is targeting small scale gold mining to reduce negative impacts for deforestation and the use of mercury.
Risk 3: Inequitable benefit distribution to forest dependent communities due to lack of formal land titles recognition	I = 4 P = 4	H	Unformalized ITPs land ownership may prevent communities get the expected REDD+ benefits. The issue of insecure land tenure is closely related with the current regulations regarding community forest concessions and has been rated as a high risk. There is concern that the latter are considered by the government as a substitute to land rights. This same concern was repeatedly raised at local level, for example by pointing out that community forests are only of use to the communities while their land rights are not recognized. At both levels remarks were made about the concept of community forests being inconsiderate of the traditional way of managing and using the forest.	The SESA conducted in 2018 recommended to legally recognize ITPs land tenure rights which will facilitate determiniation of the community forests and restore the trust between ITPs and Government. The implementation of a Land Resources Framework should facilitate this major task. In case land rights issue remain unresolved, benefits sharing to guarantee the corresponding REDD+ benefits to ITPsif they are unable to legally demonstrate their land rights will be crucial. Moreover, the REDD+ benefits distribution mechanisms should be able to prevent third parties claiming for benefits corresponding to ITPs.
Risk 4: Livelihood impairment of forest dependent communities due to reduced access to resources	I = 2 P = 1	M	Nature preservation legislation prohibits activities like hunting or fishing in protected areas. In case community forest are declared as protected areas for being related to REDD+, communities may lose important livelihood sources. Losing means of	The modernization process of Nature preservation legislation is ongoing, and it is expected to balance both conservation and livelihood needs. Moreover, participatory process to design PBRs procedures, BSM, FPIC, and FGRM will enable ITPs to ensure compatibility between livelihood and REDD+.

			livelihood may result in forced eviction.	An additional action to prevent impairment of ITPs livelihood is aligning districts planning with forest dependent communities' development plans.
Risk 5: Increase of conflicts between the Government and ITPs or third parties and ITPs caused by the land rights issue	I = 2 P = 3	M	The possibility to obtain REDD+ benefits associated to forest with unformalized ownership will exacerbate the already conflictive relationship between Government, ITPs and third parties.	The main conflicts prevention measure will be the legal recognition of ITPs land tenure rights, facilitated by a Land Resources Framework. In absence of land titles recognition, a participatory development of FGRM and establishing conflict resolution mechanisms at village level could help reducing conflicts.
Risk 6: Disrespect of ITPs rights (beyond land rights) due to insufficient policies to protect them	I = 4 P =2	M	Traditional ITP customary rights may be at risk considering the multiple rights holders interested in their land and associated resources. Moreover, existing policies are insufficient to protect their rights.	To mitigate the risk, the first action is documenting ITP traditional rights and participatory development of protective policies and monitoring. Then, these rights should be legally recognized. Furthermore, the SIS should facilitate ITP traditional rights protection by all REDD+ relevant stakeholders and rightsholders.
Risk 7: Loss of ITPs cultural heritage because of its omission in land use planning	I = 2 P = 1	L	Although existing policies protect physical and intangible cultural heritage, lack of documentation may limit its consideration in land use planning.	Consultation with local stakeholders and rightsholders to map cultural heritage sites and document intangible cultural heritage will enable appropriate consideration.
Risk 8: Violation of ITPs intellectual property rights when developing alternative economic opportunities	I = 2 P =1	L		Some alternative economic opportunities will rely on ancestral ITP knowledge about forest products benefits. Protection of ITPs intellectual property rights should be included in the planning process of alternative livelihoods projects.
Risk 9: Insufficient women involvement in REDD+ decision-making processes and implementation due to lack of capacities and traditions	I = 3 P =2	L	Gender inclusiveness in REDD+ could be undermined by limited capacities of women to participate in discussions, receive tangible benefits, and by traditional restrictive	Capacity building on gender inclusiveness should start from government and obtain the engagement of traditional authorities. Moreover, it is required to implement a gender

			practices.	capacity and literacy education plan.
Risk 10: Biased REDD+ benefits distribution due to corruption	I = 2 P = 2	M	Corruption and clientelism may undermine the intended allocation of REDD+ benefits.	Encouraging and facilitating ITPs and civil society monitor REDD+ decisions, enabling decision support IT tools (DST) and BSM inclusive design could help to reduce the risk. However, it also requires strengthen institutions, strong judiciary system, and build communities' capacities.
Risk 11: Communities unable to participate effectively in REDD+ related consultations due to short notice and unclear or culturally inappropriate information	I = 2 P =2	L	Ineffective community participation will result if REDD+ consultations preparation material is provided with minimum anticipation, using complex terminology and lacking cultural reservoirs of knowledge dialogues.	Developing and implementing FPIC protocols, awareness of cultural and knowledge diversity should prevail in community engagement practices. Adopting culturally appropriate approaches, using clear language and giving enough time for ITPs to analyse information will allow a timely and efficient community participation.
Risk 12: Lack of commitment of timber companies because they perceive REDD+ as a threat	I = 3 P = 4	M	Some timber companies consider REDD+ implementation is incompatible with their activity and will undermine it.	This risk can be addressed by an effective private sector engagement strategy to allow mutual understanding and integrated projects development.
Risk 13: Deforestation and degradation increase due to uncontrolled mining impacts (i.e. legal and illegal mining)	I = 4 P = 4	H	Lack of mandatory EIA for mining projects makes difficult to control deforestation caused by commercial activities. It is especially important in relation to small (illegal or illegal) and medium-scale gold mining in the Greenstone Belt area because these activities are, at present, among the main deforestation drivers.	Giving mandatory character to the existing EIA guidelines and building institutional capacities to allow application will allow mining impact reduction, hierarchy mitigation, transition from No Net Loss to a Net Gain of biodiversity and deploy habitat banking structures.
Risk 14: Deforestation increases due to infrastructure expansion to the interior	I = 2 P =2	L	Communities and people living in the interior may not realise benefits of infrastructure improvement, it is necessary to find a balance.	Aligning planning at national and district level with community needs will allow identifying the best paths and creating control mechanisms with active community participation.

Risk 15: Forest degradation by timber over-exploitation or other unsustainable forestry practices	I = 3 P = 3	M	Forestry sector may cause forest degradation if unsustainable practices are in place. Consequently, the proper management, planning process and logging control for some companies, have allowed achieving high timber production levels maintaining a logging intensity about 25 m3/ha combined with 25 years rotation. However, short and medium-term concessions pose a risk to complete the forest recovery time of 25 years. Either by intensive logging before concessions expire or by immediate re-issuing of forest concessions, the forest may not have enough recovery time.	Maintaining the forestry sector management practices, NRS considers under Strategic line 2 - Forest governance the Policy and line D for Promotion of Sustainable Forest Management will be important. Moreover, the Government should commit to avoid re-issuing concessions until completing the "full period" for forest recovery. On the other hand, considering that currently 50% of the logging practices follow conventional logging practices, adopting controlled logging practices will allow significant emission reductions.
Risk 16: Unsustainable resource use by overexploitation of NTFP	I = 1 P =1	L		Developing NTFP projects will benefit local communities unless the resources are overexploited. Close monitoring of carrying capacity over forest ecosystems will allow detecting changes in resources availability caused by NTFP projects and act opportunely to avoid damage. Moreover, regulations about sustainable use of NTFPs should exist prior to projects implementation.
Risk 17: Degradation of biodiversity caused by unsustainable harvesting of NTFP	I = 1 P =1	L	Unsustainable harvesting of NTFP can lead to biodiversity degradation.	As in the previous risk, monitoring, research, develop regulation and enforce it will allow the sustainable use of NTFP.
Risk 18: Unsustainable forest use and local communities' livelihood impairment caused by uncontrolled nature tourism	I = 1 P =1	L	Nature tourism projects which are not properly planned or controlled may derive in forest and community impairment. Tourism can cause pollution in terms of waste and noise. Moreover, satisfying transport needs may lead to forest impairment. Furthermore,	A Tourism Act is under development and it could include provisions to ensures sustainable eco-tourism. Aside from the possible Act provisions, eco-tourism needs specific regulations, planning, monitoring and control to ensure it is developed sustainably

			recreational hunting, gaming or fishing and feeding tourist may reduce food availability for communities.	
Risk 19: Emissions displacement or reversal within Suriname	I = 2 P = 1	L	Existing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and future NTFP projects can cause emissions displacement or reversal within Suriname	. REDD+ established at national scale with NFMS and SIS working properly will avoid the impact. Safeguards DST will allow opportune identification and action against the risks of emission displacement or reversal.
Risk 20: Displacement of emissions across Suriname borders	I = 2 P =1	L	Unsatisfied national demand for forest products like timber, caused by unbalanced control, may lead to displacement of emissions across Suriname borders.	Monitoring the global Carbon market, landscape dynamics and SIS should allow identification of potential shortness in forest products supply to ensure the national needs are sustainably satisfied. Additionally, high gold prices constitute a challenging scenario to control deforestation caused by illegal mining. If policy against illegal mining is weak, there will be insufficient control; but if it is extremely repressive, it can cause displacement of emissions towards a more permissive country. A regional policy to manage the forests within the Guiana Shield area appears as the best option to effectively control illegal gold mining (Dezécache et al., 2017).
Risk 21: Increase of deforestation and forest degradation due to illegal mining and logging	I = 4 P = 3	H	Illegal land uses may increase deforestation and forest degradation.	Strong institutions with sound DST should be able to increase monitoring and enhance legal control. Furthermore, ensuring enough legal timber supply could reduce the risk.
Risk 22: Increase of pollution because of insufficient prevention and control	I = 3 P =2	L	Communities raised their concern about the pollution risk caused by mining or other forest related projects. NRS and SESA Action Matrix incorporate measures regarding pollution control.	Mandatory EIA for new projects will prevent or minimize pollution.

Risk 23: Loss of REDD+ related institutional capacities because of high human resources turnover	I=3 P=3	M	The high turnover observed in related institutions may impair effective REDD+ implementation. Institutions should understand the causes and implement actions to solve it. Furthermore, offering continuous training possibilities may reduce the impact on REDD+ implementation.	The SBB is an exception to the institutional high turnover since the people who contributed to R-PIN is still there and almost the whole NFMS staff is there since 2012. SBB could share their success strategies with the other institutions.
Risk 24: Difficulties in REDD+ implementation by lack of institutional willingness to mainstream IT interoperability	I = 3 P = 3	M		REDD+ implementation requires institutions with specific skills which could be challenging to build and deploy effectively. In addition, the diversity of REDD+ related institutions and projects may difficult coordination and efficiency. NRS has some provisions to address institutional issues. However, proper institutional performance will require to clarify roles and responsibilities. Thus, institutions should opportunely identify and cover their capacity needs.
Risk 25: Difficulties to select an option to manage the REDD+ financial resources by internal disagreement	I = 3 P = 2	M	Two options exist to manage the REDD+ resources, a National REDD+ Fiduciary Trust Fund (NRFTF) or a Sovereign National Earmarked Account (SNEA). GoS prefer the SNEA because it allows governmental and stakeholders and rightsholders control. In contrast, most of stakeholders and rightsholders recommend resources management by an external entity to avoid corruption risk. Opposed positions could prevent reaching an agreement and delay implementation.	A selection process aided by a transparent and knowledgeable third-party will facilitate selecting an option, validated by all stakeholders and rightsholders.
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?			
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)			**Comments**

	Low Risk	☐	
	Moderate Risk	☒	
	High Risk	☐	
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
	Check all that apply		**Comments**
	principle 1: Human Rights	☒	
	principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	☒	
	Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	☒	
	Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	☒	
	Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	☐	
	Cultural Heritage	☐	
	Displacement and Resettlement	☐	
	Indigenous Peoples	☒	
	Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☐	

Signature	*Date*	*Description*
QA Assessor Mr. Bryan Drakenstein		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver Mr. Armstrong Alexis		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the

		SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair Non Aplicable		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases, PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		**Answer (Yes/No)**
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	Yes
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? [13]	Yes
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	Yes
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Yes
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	Yes
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	Yes
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	Yes
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	Yes
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	Yes

13 Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

	For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes	
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Yes
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? *For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.*	Yes
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant[14] greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No

[14] In regards to CO2, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[15]	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	Yes
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.*	Yes
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	Yes
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No

[15] Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol*	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

5. Risk Analysis

Project title: Strengthening national capacities of Suriname for the elaboration of the national REDD+ strategy and the design of its implementation framework					**Date:** August/2018
#	**Description**	**Risk Category**	**Impact & Probability**	**Risk Treatment / Management Measures**	**Risk Owner**
Guidance	Enter a brief description of the risk. Risk description should include future event and cause.	Social and Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other	Enter probability based on 1-5 scale (1 = Not likely; 5 = Expected) Enter impact based on 1-5 scale (1 = Low; 5 = Critical)	What actions have been taken/will be taken to manage this risk.	The person or entity with the responsibility to manage the risk.
1	Inequitable benefit distribution to forest dependent communities due to lack of formal land titles recognition.	Social and environmental	P: 4 I: 4	Legal recognition of ITPs land tenure rights. Land Resources Framework implementation. Solid RBP procedures and BSM.	GoS NIMOS Parliament
2	Livelihood impairment of forest dependent communities due to reduced access to resources.	Social and environmental	P: 2 I: 4	Continue the modernization of the Nature Conservancy legislation. Participatory development of RBPs procedures, BSM, FPIC, and FGRM. Align districts planning with forest-based rightsholders development plans.	GoS NIMOS Parliament
3	Increase of conflicts between the Government and ITPs or third parties and ITPs caused by the land rights issue.	Political	P: 5 I: 2	Legal recognition of ITPs land tenure rights. Land Resources Framework implementation. Participatory development of a FGRM. Establish conflict resolution mechanisms at village level.	GoS NIMOS Parliament

4	Disrespect of ITPs rights (beyond land rights) due to insufficient policies to protect them.	Social and environmental	P: 3 I: 4	Documentation of ITPs traditional rights, participatory development of protective policies and monitoring. Legal recognition of traditional rights. SIS implementation.	GoS NIMOS Parliament
5	Loss of ITPs cultural heritage because of its omission in land use planning.	Social and environmental	P: 2 I: 4	Consultation with local rightsholders. Improve documentation about ITPs heritage sites and traditions.	GoS NIMOS RGB
6	Violation of ITPs intellectual property rights when developing alternative economic opportunities.	Social and environmental	P: 1 I: 3	Include the protection of ITPs intellectual property rights in the planning process of alternative livelihoods development.	HI&T NIMOS
7	Insufficient women involvement in REDD+ decision-making processes and implementation due to lack of capacities and traditions.	Social and environmental	P: 4 I: 4	Continue capacity building on gender inclusiveness. Encourage engagement of traditional authorities in gender inclusiveness. Implement gender capacity and literacy education plan.	GoS
8	Biased REDD+ benefits distribution due to corruption.	Political	P: 3 I: 4	Develop a BSM with effective participation. Encourage and facilitate ITPs and civil society monitor REDD+ decisions and activities. Strengthen institutions and build communities capacities.	GoS
9	Communities unable to participate effectively in REDD+ related consultations due to short notice and unclear or culturally inappropriate information.	Strategic	P: 2 I: 4	Develop and implement FPIC protocols. Culturally appropriate engagement approaches using clear language and giving enough time for understanding information.	NIMOS SBB
10	Lack of commitment of timber companies because they perceive REDD+ as a threat.	Strategic	P: 2 I: 2	Develop and implement a private sector engagement strategy.	NIMOS HI&T
11	Deforestation increases due to uncontrolled mining Is.	Operational	P: 4 I: 4	Implement mandatory EIA. Strengthen institutional capacities.	GoS NIMOS SBB Parliament

12	Deforestation increases due to infrastructure expansion to the interior.	Operational	P: 3 I: 4	Align infrastructure planning with community needs. Create control mechanisms with active community participation.	RGB SPS
#	**Description**	**Risk Category**	**I & P**	**Risk Treatment / Management Measures**	**Risk Owner**
13	Forest degradation by timber over-exploitation or other unsustainable forestry practices.	Social and environmental	P: 1 I: 4	Maintain the sustainable forestry practices. NRS Policy line promoting Sustainable Forest Management. Avoid re-issuing concessions until completing the forest recovery time.	SBB NIMOS GoS
14	Unsustainable resource use by overexploitation of NTFP.	Social and environmental	P: 2 I: 3	Monitor development of NTFP projects. Develop regulations for sustainable NTFP use. Enforce regulations.	SBB
15	Degradation of biodiversity caused by unsustainable harvesting of NTFP.	Social and environmental	P: 2 I: 4	Monitor development of NTFP projects. Develop regulations for sustainable NTFP use. Enforce regulations.	SBB
16	Unsustainable forest use and local communities' livelihood impairment caused by uncontrolled nature tourism.	Social and environmental	P: 2 I: 4	Tourism Act with provisions for sustainable nature tourism. Develop eco-tourism specific regulations. Planning, monitoring and control of nature tourism projects.	HI&T SBB
17	Emissions displacement or reversal within Suriname.	Operational	P: 3 I: 4	REDD+ established at national scale with NFMS and SIS working properly. Mandatory EIA.	NIMOS SBB
18	Displacement of emissions across Suriname borders.	Operational	P: 3 I: 4	Monitoring the market of forest products. Mandatory EIA SIS implemented	HI&T NIMOS SBB
19	Increase of deforestation and forest degradation due to illegal mining and/or logging.	Operational	P: 4 I: 4	Strengthen institutions to increase monitoring and enhance legal control. Ensure legal timber supply.	NIMOS SBB HI&T
20	Increase of pollution because of insufficient prevention and control.	Social and environmental	P: 4 I: 4	Apply the NRS and SESA Action Matrix measures to improve control and enforcement capacity. Mandatory EIA.	NIMOS SBB

21	Loss of REDD+ related institutional capacities because of high turnover.	Organizational	P: 3 I: 3	Address high turnover causes. Continuous training.	NIMOS
22	Difficulties in REDD+ implementation by lack of institutional capacities and IT interoperability.	Organizational	P: 3 I: 3	NRS Clarify roles and responsibilities. Identify and solve institutional capacity needs.	NIMOS GoS REDD+ related institutions
23	Lack of timber companies' commitment of because they perceive REDD+ as a threat	Strategic	P: 3 I: 3	Develop and implement a private sector engagement strategy.	NIMOS SBB HI&T Office of President Coordination Environment
24	Difficulties to select an option to manage the REDD+ resources by internal disagreement.	Operational	P: 4 I: 2	Third-party facilitation.	NIMOS Judiciary

6. **Capacity Assessment:** Results of capacity assessments of Implementing Partner (including HACT Micro Assessment)

7. Project Board Terms of Reference and TORs of key management positions

REDD+ Steering Committee terms of reference (draft)

Preamble

These terms of reference are established in order to ensure the smooth and effective implementation of the REDD+ readiness process in Suriname, in full accordance with the initial Readiness Preparation Proposal.

Article 1: Missions

The REDD+ Steering Committee has the following missions:

1- Ensuring that all relevant information about REDD+ and the readiness process in Suriname, including progress on all major activities, is formally shared with the Project Board.

2- Providing guidance and vision from the Office of the President, National Planning Office, and Inter-Ministerial interactions to activity implementers to ensure direction and deliberation including as regard compliance with the REDD+ process principles such as:

- Good project design with critical mass.
- Pertinence and Coherence with Multilateral Environmental Agreements and National Development Plan.
- Sense of Project Ownership by rights holders and stakeholders.
- Shared Values in accordance to the Constitution.
- Efficiency and Efficacy about human and financial resources.
- Financial Sustainability of the REDD+ mechanism once the readiness process is over.

3- Ensuring that all major outputs of the REDD+ readiness process are thoroughly discussed and eventually validated by the Project Board.

Article 2: Activities

During the REDD+ Steering Committee sessions, the following activities can likely be carried out:

- Presentation of the comprehensive annual work plan of the REDD+ readiness process by NIMOS, discussions and potential recommendations by the REDD+ Steering Committee

- Presentation of the official progress report by NIMOS (mid-year and annual), discussions, formulation of comments and appreciation, including potential recommendations

- Presentation of the activity-based progress report by each institution in charge of implementing activities, discussions and potential recommendations

- Presentation of specific deliverables (terms of references, studies, training or communication material, reports...) by their producers, discussions and potential recommendations

- Presentation or report by stakeholders and rightsholders on potential concerns and complains, discussions and potential recommendations

- Presentation or report of relevant local, national and international event related to REDD+ by organising or attending institutions, including UNFCCC, UN-REDD, UNDP, FCPF.

- Presentation of final deliverables as referred to as official outputs from the readiness process in REDD+ PRODOC or subsequent planning tools. Discussions and official approval by the REDD+ Steering Committee, or request for additional and corrective activities when appropriate.

- Presentation of proposals for modification of the present terms of reference, discussions and potential adoption

- Any other relevant activity as suggested by a member of the REDD+ Steering Committee and agreed on by at least 50% or quorum of the members of the Steering Committee present during the session

Article 3: Organisation

The REDD+ Steering Committee is chaired by a representative of the Board of NIMOS and Co-chaired by representatives from Office of the President.

Article 4: Nomination

Representation at the REDD+ Steering Committee is nominal, and the list of members is officially publicised by Decree. Each stakeholder or rightsholders as listed in article 3 determines its representative(s), and is requested to provide the names to NIMOS who is in charge of ensuring formal publication.

Article 5: Headquarters

The Committee's headquarter is located in Paramaribo, within the office of NIMOS, Office of the President.

Article 6: Frequency

The Committee meets quarterly at the Chair's invitation, and as special session anytime deemed useful.

Article 7: Development

As the Chairman of the Committee, the Director of NIMOS opens, chairs and closes the working sessions, regulates discussions, summarises deliberations and formulates decisions and recommendations when necessary.

The Chairman invites co-chairs and members at Committee sessions by written notice, including e-mail. The agenda and all relevant substantive material to be examined during the session is sent to the Committee members in the same time as the invitation. The invitation must be sent at least four full working days before the session.

A report is produced by NIMOS after each session, including the signed list of participants and the list of all relevant material as shared prior to or during the meeting. The draft report is sent by e-mail to participants no later than a week after the session. Participants can suggests modifications and improvements to the report as long as it is fully consistent with the discussions in session, within four working days after the reception of the report. The final report is disseminated by e-mail to all the members of the Committee no later than two weeks after each session.

Article 8: Secretariat

The secretariat is carried out by NIMOS. An officer from NIMOS assumes the role of secretary of the meeting.

The secretariat's mandate consists in preparing and disseminating all relevant material and communication prior to the meeting, writing meeting reports, and carrying out any additional task as considered useful for the Committee.

Article 9: Members obligations

The co-chairs and members of REDD+ Steering Committee are requested to:

a. strictly respect the time of sessions, participate to all sessions and sign the related registry, or inform the Chair no later than 24 hours prior to the meeting.

b. consider working materials and deliberations with integrity and impartiality

c. liaise with their constituency and systematically share information, materials and reports

d. speak in their own name and on behalf of their constituency, and reject any external interference through pressures or incentives

Article 10: Compensation

The level of compensation, if applicable, is determined by decree along with the nominal list of participants.

Article 11: Quorum and decisions

The Committee panel shall be valid only if a two-third (2/3) quorum is reached, that is to say if at least twelve (12) members with deliberative voice are present.

The Committee makes decisions by consensus. In case consensus cannot be reached, an outstanding procedure allows for voting. The validation of official deliverables or potential changes in the present terms of reference requires at least a majority of two third of present voting members.

Information, deliberations, statements and potential recommendations and decisions are recorded in sessions' report. After finalisation and dissemination as per article 7, these reports and their annexes are archived at NIMOS office.

Article 12: Final dispositions

The present terms of reference enter into force at the date of signature of the Project Document for the REDD+ readiness process in Suriname for the period 2014-2017.

Discussion on the revision of present terms of reference can be held anytime upon request of a member of the Committee. Decisions of revision are made by consensus, or as determined by Article 11.

Made in Paramaribo, November 2018.

8. LOA

STANDARD LETTER OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNDP AND THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE PROVISION OF SUPPORT SERVICES

Dear Mr. Cedric Nelom,

1. Reference is made to consultations between officials of the Government of ***Republic of Suriname*** (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally managed programmes and projects. UNDP and the Government hereby agree that the UNDP country office may provide such support services at the request of the Government through its institution designated in the relevant project document, as described below.

2. The UNDP country office may provide support services for assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment. In providing such support services, the UNDP country office shall ensure that the capacity of the Government-designated institution is strengthened to enable it to carry out such activities directly. The costs incurred by the UNDP country office in providing such support services shall be recovered from the budget of the project.

3. The UNDP country office may provide, at the request of the designated institution, the following support services for the activities of the programme/project:

(a) Recruitment of project personnel and consultants;

(b) Identification and facilitation of training activities;

(c) Procurement of goods and services and disposal of assets;

(d) General payment processing;

(e) Travel Management;

(f) Technical input and support in implementation of identified outputs.

4. The procurement of goods and services and the recruitment of project and programme personnel by the UNDP country office shall be in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures. Support services described in paragraph 3 is detailed, in the form provided in the Attachment hereto. If the requirements for support services by the country office change during the life of the project, the attachment to the project document will be revised with the mutual agreement of the UNDP resident representative and the designated institution.

5. The relevant provisions of the ***Agreement between the Republic of Suriname and the United Nations Development Programme April 1978*** (the "SBAA"), including the provisions on liability and privileges and immunities, shall apply to the provision of such support services. The Government shall retain overall responsibility for the nationally managed programme or project through its designated institution. The responsibility of the UNDP country office for the provision of the support services described herein shall be limited to the provision of such support services detailed in the attachment.

6. Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by the UNDP country office in accordance with this letter shall be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the SBAA.

7. The manner and method of cost-recovery by the UNDP country office in providing the support services described in paragraph 3 above and specified in the attachment

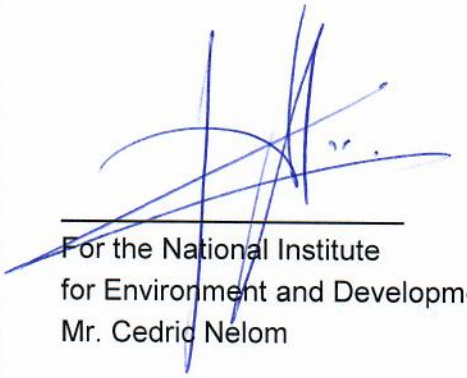
8. The UNDP country office shall submit progress reports on the support services provided and shall report on the costs reimbursed in providing such services, as may be required.

9. Any modification of the present arrangements shall be effected by mutual written agreement of the parties hereto.

10. If you are in agreement with the provisions set forth above, please sign and return to this office two signed copies of this letter. Upon your signature, this letter shall constitute an agreement between your Government and UNDP on the terms and conditions for the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for the referenced nationally managed projects.

Yours sincerely,

Signed on behalf of UNDP
Armstrong Alexis
Deputy Resident Representative



For the National Institute
for Environment and Development in Suriname
Mr. Cedric Nelom

Attachment

DESCRIPTION OF UNDP COUNTRY OFFICE SUPPORT SERVICES

1. Reference is made to consultations between ***National Institute for Environment and Development***, the institution designated by the Government of *Suriname* and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for the nationally managed project **"Strengthening national capacities of Suriname for the elaboration of the national REDD+ strategy and the design of its implementation framework – Phase II 00081326*"***.

2. In accordance with the provisions of the letter of agreement signed on ***3 November 2017*** and the programme support document **"Strengthening national capacities of Suriname for the elaboration of the national REDD+ strategy and the design of its implementation framework – Phase II 00081326*"***, the UNDP country office shall provide support services for the *Project* as described below.

3. Support services to be provided:

Support services (Insert description)	**Schedule for the provision of the support services**	**Cost to UNDP of providing such support services (where appropriate)**	**Amount and method of reimbursement of UNDP (where appropriate)**
1.Payment Process	For the project duration	USD $ 104,828.25	Charged directly to project budget
2.Travel Authorization & F10 claim	For the project duration	USD $ 33,476.00	Charged directly to project budget
3.Staff and Consultant recruitment	For the project duration	USD $ 6,888.80	Charged directly to project budget
4.Asset disposal/transfer	For the project duration	USD $ 506.65	Charged directly to project budget
5.Procurement	For the project duration	USD $ 2,981.91	Charged directly to project budget
6.Procurement (w/o CAP)	For the project duration	USD $ 10,871.28	Charged directly to project budget
7.Substantive technical input in the implementation of following identified corresponding outputs of the project document: 1b., 2b., 2c., 2.d, 3b., 3d.	For the project duration	USD $ 67,350.00	Charged directly to project budget

4. Description of functions and responsibilities of the parties involved:

As per project document **"Strengthening national capacities of Suriname for the elaboration of the national REDD+ strategy and the design of its implementation framework – Phase II 00081326"**

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