



SGP SURINAME

Country Programme Strategy for OP7



PARAMARIBO, DECEMBER 2020



LIST OF ACRONYMS

ALCOA	Aluminum Company of America
CBO	Community-based Organization
CCF	Country Cooperation Framework
CO	Country Office
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
CPS	Country Programme Strategy
GEF	Global Environment Facility
ICCA	Indigenous and Community Areas are natural sites, resources and species' habitats conserved in voluntarily and self-directed ways by Indigenous peoples and local communities
ITP	Indigenous and Tribal Peoples
KAMPOS	Organization for the six maroon tribes (Kwinti, Aluku, Matawai, Paamaka, Okanasi and Saamaka)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MUMA	Multiple Use Management Area
NC	National Coordinator
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NSC	National Steering Committee
NTFP	Non-timber Forest Products
OP	Operational Programme
PA	Programme Assistant
PA	Protected Areas
PRIF	Pre-Investment Facility
SIDS CBA	Small Island Developing States Community Based Adaptation
SGP	Small Grants Programme
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VIDS	Association of Indigenous Village Leaders
VSG	Association of Samaaka Traditional Authorities

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SURINAME

OP7 Financial Resources - SGP Country Programme (estimated US\$)¹

OP7 GEF Core Funds:	USD \$500,000 (tbc)
OP7 GEF STAR Funds:	NONE
OP6 GEF Core remaining balance (if applicable)	USD \$50,000
ICCA funds (secured)	USD \$100,000

2. BACKGROUND

As a corporate programme of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), implemented by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) aligns its Operational Phase strategies with those of the GEF and co-financing partners, and provides a global portfolio of *innovative, inclusive, and impactful* projects that address global environmental and sustainable development issues.

Action at the local level by civil society and community-based organizations, including women groups, indigenous peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities is recognized essential to form multi-stakeholder alliances to deliver global environmental benefits and contribute to the GEF-7 Programming Directions, UNDP’s Strategic Plan 2018-2021, and national priorities to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals and other international commitments.²

Building on its more than 26 years of successful operations in a total of over 133 countries, the 7th Operational Phase of the SGP aims “to promote and support innovative, inclusive and scalable initiatives, and foster multi stakeholder partnerships at the local level to tackle global environmental issues in priority landscapes and seascapes.”

Socio-Environmental context in Suriname

Suriname is a very low-density population country, with approximately 66% of Suriname’s total population living in two urban districts Paramaribo and Wanica. Approximately 10% lives in the interior districts Brokopondo and Sipaliwini and the remaining 24% lives in the remaining six districts³. In 2019, the approximate population is 580.000⁴. 26% of the population is younger than 15-year-old, 62% between 15 and 60 and 12% older than 60⁵. Suriname is ethnically diverse, the main groups are Hindustani (27%), Marron (22%), Creole (16%), Javanese (13%), Mixed (13%) and Indigenous (4%). The descendants of slaves and contract laborers, brought to Suriname during the colonization from Africa and Asia, mostly inhabit the coastal area. The inhabitants of the rural interior are mainly Indigenous and Tribal People, concentrated in many communities along the rivers. The largest Indigenous peoples are the Trio (Tirio, Tareno), Wayana (both mainly in the South of the country), the Kali’na (Caribs) and Lokono (Arawak) communities (in the

¹ The level of SGP OP7 resources is an estimated total of: (i) the GEF7 core grant allocation (to be reviewed annually by CPMT on the basis of performance, co-financing and strategic partnerships, demonstrated NSC commitment rates, and UNOPS delivery); (ii) approved STAR resources; as well as (iii) other sources of third party cost sharing & co-financing (country, regional and/or global levels). SGP countries with remaining OP6 balances that have not been pipelined will be expected to use these balances in line with the OP7 strategic approach in order to be coherent in terms of SGP programming and results expected.

² The initial SGP OP7 concept was incorporated into the strategic directions for the overall GEF-7 replenishment negotiations in 2017, and subsequently approved by the GEF Council paper “GEF Small Grants Programme: Implementation Arrangements for GEF-7” (GEF/C.54/05.rev) in June 2018.

³ Fiscale ruimte voor gezondheidszorg in Suriname, Eindverslag, PAHO, December 2018

⁴ WallChart World Population 2019, United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Website accessed October 27, 2019, <https://population.un.org/wpp/Publications/Files/WPP2019-Wallchart.pdf>

⁵ Demografische Data 2013-2016, Algemeen Bureau voor de Statistiek, augustus 2017.

North East and the Centre of the country), the Warau's in the mid-west border, followed by smaller Amazonian Indigenous peoples of the Tunayana, Mawayana, Sikiiyana, Okomoyana, Alamayana, Akurio, Wai, Pireuyana, Maraso, Sirewu and Sakëta (all living the Southern area). The Tribal people, also known as the Maroons, descendants of slaves that freed themselves live in the Centre and in the Eastern part of the country and are consist of the Saamaka, Aukanisi, Paamaka, Matawai, Kwinti and Aluku communities. Indigenous Peoples and Maroon Tribal communities (in this document referred to as Indigenous & Tribal Peoples – ITP) depend on the environment for their daily provision. Means of subsistence include, but are not limited to, fishing, hunting, logging, agriculture, and the harvesting of non-timber forest products (NTFPs). There is a draft law on the collective rights of the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples to make a start to regulate land ownership for these communities, but it still needs to be endorsed. Other threats to ITPs are the loss of traditional knowledge, mercury contamination of the environment because of use of mercury in the small-scale goldmining, impacts of climate change (extended dry season / intense rainfall) on people and the environment. Health issues like diseases by mercury contamination, Tuberculosis (TBC), suicide and other imported diseases that comes together with Garempeiros (Illegal Brazilian small-scale gold miners). Over harvesting and use of agro toxics in agricultural plots is also a threat in maintenance of sustainable health and ecological balance.

Economic Development

Suriname is a small, open, commodity-based economy. Exports are concentrated in the extractive sector (mainly gold, oil) that generates approximately 90% of foreign exchange earnings and 45% of government revenues. Suriname relies on imports (more than 80% of consumption) to satisfy most domestic demand for goods.

After the 2016 financial crisis, the Surinamese economy was slightly recovered. The country's GDP estimated around 2.0% growth from 2018. However, the recent economic trends are worrisome. Suriname's public debt has significantly increased after the economic crisis, with debt levels reaching 75% of the GDP at the end of 2019.⁶ International rating agencies, Fitch and Moody's downgraded the outlook from stable to negative.⁷

The 2016 financial crisis was mainly caused by a shrinking national income due to the decrease of international commodity prices. Suriname's economy strongly depends on exports of extractive sectors since bauxite, gold and oil have consisted in around 85% of exports and 27% of government revenues. The cessation of alumina production in November 2015 by the multinational ALCOA which has been active in Suriname for almost 100 years brought significant drops of government revenue. According to most observers, irresponsible spending by the current administration further aggravated the crisis.

In May 2016, the Government signed a USD \$478 million loan from the IMF, as the driving force for public accounts management to repair government finances. The IMF recommended a structural reform programme for the inclusive growth by suggesting improving the business environment, promoting competition, and strengthening governance. After the first 80 million euro granted, however, the Government cancelled its two-year Stand-By Arrangement in May 2017.

Since 2017, an improvement in the mining sector was the main factor to boost state revenues. The Merian

⁶ <https://www.starnieuws.com/index.php/welcome/index/nieuwsitem/59530>

⁷ https://www.moody.com/research/Moodys-downgrades-Surinames-rating-to-B3-changes-outlook-to-negative--PR_422426

Gold Mine located in the district of Marowijne, which began production on 1 October 2016 by Newmont Suriname⁸, contributed more US \$10 million in taxes per month in 2018. The Rosebel gold mine owned by IAMGOLD, achieved a remarkable success with a net profit US \$80 million in 2017. Based on the figures that the total income from the gold sector via Newmont and IAMGOLD amounted to more than US \$ 270 million, the Government is likely earned significant royalties in 2018. A moderate rise in commodity prices also helped the better economic output.

Fiscal imbalances and public debt still present formidable challenges for the Suriname government. The current Government stuck to the stance on macroeconomic and expenditure policies, focusing on providing basic facilities and financial support in sectors such as education, healthcare and welfare. Recently (by the end of 2019 and beginning of 2020) crude oils has been found offshore and the expectations are getting higher for Suriname’s future economic stability.⁹

3. SUMMARY: Key Results/Accomplishments

The GEF SGP started in Suriname in 1997 and since than 140 projects have been implemented. Funds were utilized primarily in the following focal areas: Biodiversity (46%), Land Degradation (16%), Climate Change Adaptation (13%) and Chemicals and Waste (11%).

Table 2 GEF SGP financing in Suriname since 1997

Focal Areas	Number of Projects	Grant Amount	Co-financing in Cash	Co-financing in Kind
Land Degradation	22	582,968.00	167,285.00	392,272.00
International Waters	8	129,236.00	140,237.00	31,800.00
SIDS CBA	5	170,000.00	112,201.49	37,076.79
Climate Change Adaptation	18	580,551.80	311,314.39	245,520.58
Chemicals and Waste	16	459,509.50	267,760.00	230,945.45
Biodiversity	64	1,776,085.00	1,502,563.26	956,149.53
Capacity Development	7	283,500.00	49,300.00	122,741.00
TOTAL	140	3,981,850.30	2,550,661.14	2,016,505.35

The most important national results and accomplishments achieved by the country programme from previous phases and up to OP6 are:

- Receiving the approval of a grant allocation from the AusAID funded Small Island Developing States Community-Based Adaptation programme (SIDS-CBA) out of which four organizations receive funding for their full project proposal. Three of the projects are successfully completed and one project is still in the execution phase. Planting the banks with mangrove plants to prevent calving

⁸ Newmont Suriname is 100% owned by Newmont Mining Corporation (Newmont Mining Corporation, based in Greenwood Village, Colorado, USA, is the world's largest gold mining company)

⁹ <https://www.forbes.com/sites/davidblackmon/2020/01/09/suriname-oil-discovery-brings-welcome-good-news-to-apache-corp/#24cb43431470>

can be considered one the successes of this CBA Programme. The idea of this CBA project is continued in another project that is financed by SGP Suriname.

- The mapping of the Matawai Maroon Community from the upper Saramacca region was established, which will be used as a baseline of the current situation and can be used as land use management plan for the Matawai maroon communities in that area. This is a deliverable of the project “Sustainable development opportunities for the Matawai people related to gold mining and protected areas”.
- The re-introduction of the cultivation of Palepou (*Bactris gasipaes*), which is a unique palm species to the maroon community of Lespansie. Cultivation of this palm in various areas of the community, including the Lespansie nature park (previous SGP project) helps with the prevention of land erosion. Additionally, the fruits from this palm serves as food for the community. The remaining quantities are being sold, hence creating economic opportunities for community members. The name of the project is “Cultivation of Palepou (*Bactris gasipaes*) to stimulate agroforestry and prevent land erosion in Lespansie”. Last year the first palms bore fruits for the first time.
- Ongoing is a project “Sranan Krakti” which, aims to have of a long-term/ permanent interactive exhibition to inform the youth between 6-13 years about culture, nature, environment and traditions of Suriname. The exhibition will increase the awareness of the children regarding the nature and culture of Suriname, the environment with its related problems and proposed solutions.
- The SGP Suriname managed to receive an additional top-up allocation of OP6 Core Resources in the amount of US\$ 200,000 whereby the focus will be on the Community Landscape / Seascape conservation – Resource Management and Land use planning.

Key lessons learned from the previous country programs include: low Institutional capacity of grantees, insufficient motivation and participation in local communities and lack of experience with or understanding of issues related to climate change causes low implementation of projects. The SGP programme through the inclusion of youth in projects is addressing some of these issues. In most cases the youth in the rural areas have received higher level education than their elders, thus addressing some of the capacity issues. From the last experiences gained by the office, we concluded that the grantees are not familiar with the operational procedures of the SGP. They lack the motivation to verify what to consider when making purchases and they have issues with reporting due to lack of capacity. The office intends to give trainings after approval of proposals are given. To give more familiarity with the programme the office started to introduce the programme in the different geographical areas and therefore having a close relationship with UNDP.

4. COUNTRY PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

4.1 Alignment with National Priorities

The SGP country programme is highly relevant to the international commitment of the Government of Suriname on environmental management and sustainable development. Although Suriname has not yet ratified some of the below listed international conventions, the Government of Suriname makes efforts to develop and implement policy, regulations, protocols, guidelines, technology and practices that support the achievement of the global environmental benefits/goals.

Table 3 List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes

Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
GEF-7 National Dialogues	NA
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	<i>Ratified 1996</i>
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	<i>NBS 2006, NBAP 2013</i>
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	<i>Ratified 2008</i>
National Biosafety Framework	<i>2004</i>
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	NA
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	<i>Ratified in 1997</i>
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	<i>NC1: 2006; NC2: 2016; NC3 in progress</i>
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	<i>NAMA 2019</i>
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	<i>NAPA in progress</i>
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Paris Agreement	<i>Submitted NDC1 2015; NDC2 2019</i>
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	<i>Ratified 2000</i>
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	NA
UNCCD National reporting	<i>2018</i>
Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme National Report	<i>2018</i>
Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	<i>Ratified 2011</i>
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	<i>NIP 2011; NIP update 2018</i>
sC National reporting	<i>2019</i>
Minamata Convention (MC) on Mercury	<i>Ratified 2018</i>
UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	
Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) for the UN SDGs	
UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)	<i>Acceptance 2007</i>
Environment Framework Law	<i>2020</i>
Draft law about the collective rights of indigenous – and tribal peoples in Suriname	<i>Draft law 2019</i>
Developments plan 2017-2021 - Suriname's development priorities	<i>2017</i>
Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME)+ Strategic Action Programme 2015-2025	<i>2015</i>
DRAFT CARICOM Biodiversity Strategy (2018-2022)	NA
CARICOM Biosafety Policy Brief	<i>2017</i>
National Forest Policy of Suriname	<i>2006</i>
National Master Plan for Agricultural Development in Suriname	<i>2015</i>
National Strategic Tourism Plan 2018-2030	<i>2018</i>
National REDD+ Strategy of Suriname	<i>2019</i>
Fisheries Management Plan for Suriname 2014 – 2018	<i>2014</i>
Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO)	<i>1997</i>
Suriname Policy Development Plan 2017-2021	<i>2017</i>
Krutu of Paramaribo Joint Declaration on HFLD Climate Finance Mobilization	<i>2019</i>

4.2 Gaps and Opportunities

Suriname is well known for being the most forested country in the world. Suriname stands out as one of only eleven countries in the world, known for high forest cover (93%) and low deforestation rates (HFLD). Suriname's forests form part of the Guiana Shield tropical forest ecosystem, one of the largest contiguous and relatively intact forested eco-regions in the world. At a local and global level these forests provide important goods and services, including income and food security for forest communities, as well as climate mitigation and biodiversity preservation for society at large. Therefore, the country environmental priorities and most of the international supports are focusing on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. While the Government of Suriname sets the priorities, which is relevant to the development vision of Suriname, as laid down in the 2017 – 2021 National Development Plan, the stakeholders, who are supported by communities and international NGOs, provide feedback. The National Planning bureau, tasked with formulating the National Development Plans of Suriname, introduced the concept of the Green Economy to promote more inclusive, climate-compatible and sustainable development.

However, at present Suriname's main economic resources are obtained from the natural resources extraction such as timber, gold and oil, no specific plan has been formulated to incorporate Green Economy. And no other industry exists to survive in the international market, which results in their being a big gap between the ideal and the real situation. Furthermore, as the most forest country in the world, Suriname has taken the lead in HFLD for Climate Finance Mobilization negotiations. In this state, local communities may play an instrumental role by demonstrating how to transition our economy. As the community involvement is the main focus of SGP, the SGP will provide support to communities in achieving or contributing to the implementation of national priorities at the local level in all the selected landscape/seascape. The SGP Suriname will continue to support the capacity building of communities and NGOs in all GEF thematic areas of biodiversity, climate change, land degradation/agro-ecology and waste and chemical management within the grant making strategies. In addition, the capacity building initiatives will be provided in cross-cutting areas with the purpose of enhancing the ability of communities to understand, be aware and develop activities that are related to the conventions, programmes and plans. A special attention will be given to capacity building will be given for the access of the benefit sharing of biological resources, especially in traditional knowledge and prior informed consent.

4.3 OP7 Strategic Priorities of the SGP Country Programme

Table 4 SGP Country Programme's alignment with SGP OP7 Strategic Initiatives and Country Priorities/Projects/Programmes

1	2	3
SGP OP7 Strategic Initiatives - Global	SGP Country Programme's OP7 Priorities	SGP Country Programme's complementarity with GEF, UNDP, and other projects and programmes
<i>Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species</i>	<i>The SGP will support to Improve community-led biodiversity friendly</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2021:

<p>Key objectives/focus:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Improve management effectiveness of protected areas through ICCAs and shared governance with private sector and government. 2) Improve community-led biodiversity friendly practices and approaches, including promoting blue economy (e.g. agriculture, fisheries, agroforestry, etc.) 3) Enhance community led actions for protection of threatened species 	<p><i>practices and approaches, including promoting blue economy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity strengthening of community based (Agro)Eco-tourism • SGP supports the engagement of indigenous and tribal communities for sustainable forest management practices • Building resilience and adaptive capacity of communities that depend on rain forest ecosystem services • Sharing information at the local and national levels on best practices • Engaging and involving local communities in monitoring of SGP programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Biodiversity strategy 2016-2020 • National REDD+ strategy of Suriname (2019) • Pilot ICCA areas for strengthening of culture, traditional knowledge & practices, support for legal recognition of ITP land rights Capacity strengthening of self-governance. Capacity strengthening to traditional leaders/communities. Strengthening of territorial, including environmental management
<p><i>Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increase efficiency and effectiveness of overall food production and value chain, including in vulnerable ecosystems (mountains, SIDS, etc). 2) Increase diversification and livelihood improvement 3) Remove deforestation from supply chain and expanded restoration of degraded lands. 	<p><i>The SGP will increase efficiency and effectiveness of overall food production and value chain, including in vulnerable ecosystems</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture, Husbandry, & Fisheries in providing national support to communities in implementing safe agricultural practices • National SID-CBA dialogue. SGP Suriname organized and implemented a national SIDS-CBA dialogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDAF output1.7: Support to capacity building in good Agricultural Practices for Livestock Production and to SME's in the agricultural and related industries such as forestry waste as a commercial operation • Updated Strategy for Aquaculture Development. • Diseases Monitoring System for Cultured and Wild aquatic Species in accordance with OIE standards established • National Biosafety Framework • National Master Plan for Agriculture in Suriname • Fisheries Management Plan for Suriname 2014 – 2018
<p><i>Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Reduce and promote alternative to mercury use in artisanal and small-scale gold mining 2) Promote plastics/solid waste management and circular economy 	<p><i>The SGP will promote alternative to mercury use in artisanal and small-scale gold mining</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting researches practical case study on health impacts on and emissions from the mining sector and climate resilient, low carbon emission development, sustainable mining practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minamata Convention (MC) on Mercury

<p>3) Reduce/remove use of chemicals in agriculture</p> <p>4) Enhance local to global coalitions on chemicals, waste and mercury management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishing awareness programmes on the use of alternative mercury-free mining techniques and the closure of pits after mining • Pursuing partnerships with individual small-scale mining groups 	
<p>Enhancing social inclusion (mandatory)</p> <p>1) Promote targeted initiatives</p> <p>2) Mainstream social inclusion in all projects (e.g. women/girls, indigenous peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities)</p>	<p>The SGP will support, promote and enhancing social inclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • initiated partnerships with various youth lead organizations and we will continue this in OP7 • Together with UNDP CO we will enhance our Gender Mainstreaming Policies in our grantee lead projects. • GEF Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Gender Equality Action Plan and GEF Principles for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDAF outcome 3: quality equity focused, rights-based, and gender-sensitive data collection and analysis and harmonized information systems serve the development of informed social, economic, and environmental policies, budgets, legislation, and programmes. • UNDRIP • Gender vision Policy Document “20121 – 2013” • Gender Action Plan 2019 - 2020
<p>Knowledge Management (mandatory)</p> <p>1) Capture knowledge and lessons from projects and activities</p> <p>2) Improve capacities of CSOs/CBOs</p> <p>3) Conduct South-South Exchanges to promote technology transfer and replication of good practices</p>	<p>The SGP will improve and maintain Knowledge Management capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SGP Suriname will continue its Communication Strategy of peer-to-peer engagement of grantees, showcasing the grantee projects at Knowledge Fairs, Evaluation and Capacity building Workshops. • Produce of video productions to highlighting GEF SGP projects • Continuation of SGP Suriname Newsletters. In OP7 we will launch our English newsletters. • Initiating of South-South exchange projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP CO’s CPD highlights shifting the focus more to a downstream approach. In this regard, SGP Suriname can/will play a unique role as we already have an established network which UNDP CO can access.
<p>Results Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (mandatory)</p> <p>1) Administer new M&E strategy in country programme and project design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms</p>	<p>The SGP will improve and maintain Results Management, Monitoring & Evaluation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SGP projects will have a streamlined and lean measurement system to link their reporting to • Introduction of a roster of SGP GEF-7 indicators, with specifications on mandatory and optional indicators to report on at project levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEF SGP Team Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines

5. OP7 PRIORITY LANDSCAPES/SEASCAPES & STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

5.1 Grant making Within the Priority Landscape/Seascapes¹⁰

a) Process for selecting priority landscapes and seascapes

In this OP7, new areas will be explored to finance and to execute projects. The upper Suriname river area was mainly involved in the past OP5 and OP6. The goal of this OP7 and as the slogan of the SDGs indicates, will be the aim to leave no one behind. In this context, preference will rather be given to projects of communities, which are located in the other districts than the capital of Suriname. If it turns out that no project proposals are being submitted for the remote communities, the involvement of these communities will be achieved through the national organizations.

With support from the strategic planning consultant and the full consultation with NSC, the SGP analyzed that the favoritism and unequally distributed benefits would lead to reduction of impact on Landscape and Seascapes projects and suggested principles for the future process to ensure objectivity, transparency, and the fullest participation of stakeholders.

To achieve equal benefits for indigenous and tribal people throughout the country, the SGP will expand the beneficiaries throughout the country. Indigenous and Maroon people who are living in the remote and less attentional area will get the opportunity to participate in the SGP Projects. Based on data analysis and strategic action plan, the SGP will more focus on vulnerable and excluded communities.

The Community-based Initiatives

The SGP will foster community-based initiatives throughout Suriname. The ICCAs programme will mobilize local authorities, community organizations and community members to plan and carry out together projects in indigenous and tribal people's areas. The community members will make joint decisions, come together to provide contributions to the project, and are supposed to form organizing committees that bring groups. The process will be consulted with the Government, indigenous organization to transfer the know-how to the local level. Strengthening the capacity of local communities will lead to sustainable rehabilitation, management and operation of landscapes and seascapes.

National priorities

The SGP will make sure that we support the Surinamese Government in developing policies in the area of regional development which covers indigenous issues and share innovative approaches and good practices on participatory governance and community-led local protect measures through knowledge management hub. Share best practices and knowledge on community mobilization and participatory governance through

¹⁰ Refer to the various guidance documents on landscape/seascape selection and assessments.

the knowledge hub and advocate for policy will help to lead to local democracy. The projects will support community led activities in ICCAs: Health, Environment, Water management, Energy, Economic activities.

b) Selected Landscapes/Seascapes for OP7

Suriname consists of around 80% of the deeply weathered, rainforest covered hill and mountain land. The highest mountain of Suriname reaches a height of about 1200 meters. The remainder of the country consists of a monotonous landscape type, reaching heights of about 50 – 500 meters above Mean Sea Level (MSL). The coastal zone is a low-lying flat area, with many swamps of which some form open waters. All local rivers flow in a general south–north direction, ultimately discharging their water into the sea. Suriname is comprised of many different ecosystems and is composed of the following geographic landscapes: Coastal Plain, the Cover Landscape, and Interior Uplands.

Suriname has three types of protected areas in its law:

- i) Multiple Use Management Areas (MUMA’s), in which economic activities are allowed as long specific protection goals are not threatened;
- ii) Nature parks, in which light forms of exploitation (mainly recreation) are allowed, and;
- iii) Nature Reserves, in which specific species, ecosystems or cultural heritage are protected, and human activities are limitedly allowed.

Almost the entire coastal area of Suriname is protected by means of MUMA’s for the management of e.g. endangered shore birds and sea turtles. Furthermore, representative terrestrial and aquatic (fresh water) ecosystems including the endangered species that live in these areas are protected in Nature Reserves and Nature Parks across the country. The Central Suriname Nature Reserve (CSNR), a 1.6 million ha of pristine rainforest in the center of Suriname is preserved and put on the World Heritage List of the UNESCO. In the CSNR not only the forest is protected but also the Coppename River Basin with its branches and creeks containing freshwater of good quality. Furthermore, a large population of biological species both aquatic and terrestrial species (including endangered species) are preserved in this Nature Reserve. The protected areas together cover approximately 13% of the land surface of Suriname.

Table 5 Protected areas in Suriname

Protected Area		Size (Hectares)
Nature Reserve	Boven-Coesewijne Nature Reserve	27,000
	Brinckheuvel Nature Reserve	6,000
	Central Suriname Nature Reserve	1,592,000
	Copi Nature Reserve	28,000
	Coppename Monding Nature Reserve	12,000
	Galibi Nature Reserve	4,000
	Hertenrits Nature Reserve	100
	Peruvia Nature Reserve	31,000
	Sipaliwini Nature Reserve	100,000
	Wane Kreek Nature Reserve	45,000
	Wia-Wia Nature Reserve	36,000
Nature Park	Brownsberg Nature Park	12,200
	Bigi Pan Multiple Use Management Area	67,900
	Noord Coronie Multiple Use Management Area	27,200

Multiple Use Management Area (MUMA)	Noord Saramacca Multiple Use Management Area	88,400
	North Commewijne - Marowijne Multiple Use Management Area	61,500
Total		2,138,300



Protected Areas of Suriname

c) OP7 Strategic Initiatives in the landscapes/seascapes

In alignment with the protection of national protected area, the SGP will support the Government in protecting and sustaining the landscapes/seascapes. Notably, the SGP in Suriname has made an effort to re-launching of the SGP’s ICCAS programme and strategic plan through the provision of a timely analysis and consultation of the key stakeholders to provide strategic guideline to the programme. This will be finalized in May 2020. At glance, the strategic initiatives are;

- 1. Developing initial ICCAs mapping and disseminating information at the national and regional level**
Since there is no exact information about each indigenous and tribal people’s population and area, collecting data is important. They have maps about indigenous peoples’ and community-led conservation. These maps provide an opportunity for indigenous peoples and local communities to share information about their ICCAs, which will contribute to a better understanding of conserved areas and the challenges they face in defending their territories and ways of life against diverse threats.

2. Securing ICCAs, particularly in relation to their community status, land ownership mechanisms, community knowledge protection

To achieve this goal, the strategy encompasses four areas that will be supported by SGP:

- i. Documentation of traditional knowledge- especially promote the improvement of ITP agriculture knowledge in natural resource management
- ii. Organizational support

3. Supporting the autonomy of communities by promoting economic activities for ITP and local people's sustainable utilization of natural resources.

SGP will support the communities with projects that support the autonomy of community practices. Mainstream conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into production will be emphasized.

- i. Promote landscapes/seascapes and sectors such as tourism, plantation and forestry.
- ii. Promote restoration and conservation of farmland agro-biodiversity
- iii. Enhance local capacity on climate smart agro-ecological innovations
- iv. Promote knowledge sharing on agro-ecological innovations

4. Strengthening of people's conservation alliances to support the ICCA movement

To Increase visibility and promotion of the SGP initiatives to potential grantees, the SGP will establish partnerships and sharing of findings. We will use diverse channels to promote awareness campaigns and activities for ICCAs recognition. Strengthening the exist network of civil society in the achievements of National Policy on ICCAs including the importance of land right issues will be tackled. We would like to establish ICCAs network initiative when it is possible within project budgets.

5.2 Grant making Outside the Priority Landscapes/Seascapes¹¹

a) CSO-Government-Private Sector Dialogue Platform

The SGP will build upon the established CSO-Government networks and continue in linking grassroots organizations with several national NGOs. In OP7, we will build upon lessons learned from previous OPs with regards to partnerships between CBOs and NGOs, and how this eventually translates to influencing policy. As an example, for the ICCAs programme, the SGP established the initiative platform and involved stakeholders including the Government, scholars, CSOs and environmental organizations.

b) Promoting Social Inclusion, including gender equality and women's empowerment

As mentioned above, the people who live in the hinterlands covered by dense forestlands and rivers are mostly the indigenous and Maroon people. Among the different populations in the country, the indigenous and Maroon women are vulnerable due to their weak socio-economic conditions. Most of indigenous and Maroon do not have access to infrastructure and utilities networks for water, gas and electricity at the same to the coastal area. Remote distance where can access only by boat or airplane hinders their access to good quality education, health and other social services.

The most threatening danger is mercury pollution. Significant contaminations were observed in the mining area from fish to indigenous/tribal people who rely heavily on local fish for food. The study shows that

¹¹ As Suriname yet identified separate landscapes and seascapes, we would describe the whole country without division.

estimated levels of mercury in the blood of women in the interior were significantly high.¹² Women who may become pregnant, or pregnant women along with their developing children, are at most risk from exposure to mercury. As gold mining is one of the primary sources the numbers of miners (mostly Brazilian) increases in the mining area, villages around the area are suffering from the pollution. The original inhabitants of mining areas suffer from the effects of environmental degradation and climate change on their health and well-being. Especially women are exposed of the violence such trafficking, sexual exploitation and child labor and the risks of disease by illegal gold miners.

SGP Suriname will continue to build on their strong tradition working with Indigenous and Tribal communities in strengthening capacity, promoting of women's empowerment in agriculture and small enterprise development. SGP Suriname is working towards getting a representative from the Bureau of Gender Affairs of the Ministry of Home Affairs, as a member of the National Steering Committee. This representative will be the designated member within the SGP National Steering Committee to ensure review of gender considerations in project selection. In addition, the programme has diligently ensured safeguards in addressing Indigenous and Tribal people's rights and has thus identified the ITP and community conserved territories and areas. The resources acquired through the ICCA programme, will address the Sustainable Development of ITP, through support of local institutions that enable and strengthen the transference of cultural values to youth and children in these communities. Extra attention will also be paid to people with disabilities.

SGP Suriname plans to enhance women's participation and role in natural resources decision-making processes. As per mentioned by the country strategic plan for ICCA programme, SGP Suriname supports to build organizational and institutional capacity of the traditional governance structure. Suriname's traditional governance system is solidly established. Since it functions as an administrative organization by coordinating community activities - accessing and controlling over the land, water, forests and other natural resources, building women's decision-making capacities within the community is important. Although woman leaders exist in the traditional governance structure, the number of chiefs is rare and their role is limited to the certain boundary than man chief especially in Maroon community. SGP Suriname will support to raise awareness women role in the sustainable management and use of natural resources. Especially the ICCA Programme targets to promote women's equal engagement in community, rural and urban planning processes at the community level, at the same time to provide policy training opportunities to support indigenous woman leaders.

SGP Suriname will be investing in women's skills and capacity by creating opportunities from sustainable livelihoods. While the investigation of the project opportunities of the ICCA Programme, the Programme noticed many chances of income-generation for women. Suriname women in traditional villages have possess significant traditional knowledge. The knowledge of conservation, rehabilitation and restoration of forests s essential part of ecosystem since the biological resources are belong to unique the Amazon rainforest. During the OP7 phase, SGP Suriname will more focus on women engagement in the process of making commodities, such as non-timber extract and traditional medicines. These activities will have a positive effect on gender equality in communities, being that women are less vulnerable because of financial

¹² International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2018, Mercury Levels in Women and Children from Interior Villages in Suriname.
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/325211549_Mercury_Levels_in_Women_and_Children_from_Interior_Villages_in_Suriname_South_America

dependence from partners or male community members and contribute to the women's role on transmission their spiritual and cultural knowledge to the next generations.

In the past OP (OP6), SGP Suriname has one approved project proposals of a Women organizations and 6 other which are managed by women. The aim during this new OP7 is to have more women and youth organizations from the grassroots.

c) Knowledge Management

The SGP will allocate resources to implement the lessons learned (success and failure) and good practices identified in the form of a workshop and subsequent publication of the results. The last time SGP Suriname organized a Knowledge Fair was in 2016 and the intention of SGP Suriname is to organize a knowledge fair as soon as possible. The aim of this Knowledge Fair is to enable stakeholders to meet and to discuss the Country Programme outcomes, indicators and national priorities, and to increase visibility of SGP Suriname within Suriname.

SGP Suriname will also reach to CBOs of communities in remote areas, to do capacity strengthening activities on different level. Over the past years, SGP Suriname faces a lot of issues from CBOs who lacks capacity in preparing reports and executing projects, according to SGP standards. The focus will be on the women organizations and youth organizations. The capacity strengthening activities should also lead to more project proposals from these CBOs in the remote areas. These activities will be done in partnership with other grantees, who will share their experience and knowledge with these CBOs. Success stories will be shared with these CBOs and if necessary, they will be guided through the whole process, from project idea, project writing, to project execution and reporting. It's important that communities have ownership of their own projects.

As mentioned above, the SGP will enhance monitoring and evaluation activities. This would lead to the collection of the periodical data and info of the projects and upload them onto SGP global database, especially the GEF CSO Network. We would promptly react the project process at the same time it will promote and encourage peer- to - peer exchanges within the specific district. We will use more technical device to share the knowledge by uploading videos on the internet and by publishing e-books.

Possible South-South exchange in OP7 with other SGPs in the region for knowledge exchange, lessons learned and to explore possible new areas for cooperation.

6 COMMUNICATION PLAN

The purpose of this communication plan is to make sure that SGP Suriname is transparent towards her target group, key stakeholders, CSOs, the government, UN agencies, and private sector to foster partnership and to build and strengthen relationships.

As mentioned in previous sections, SGP Suriname will give attention to new work area's (land/seascape) in order to identify vulnerable ITP communities that for some reason not have been able to submit project proposals during the earlier Operational Phases and to promote the Small Grants Programme in those areas.

In order to achieve this:

- Reach-out activities will be carried out or being continued, because SGP Suriname already started in the last months of OP6 with reach-out activities that have been carried out together with UNDP

Suriname and the government (Ministry Regional Development) as part of their project “Localizing the SDGs”.

- Make use of the social media (e.g. Facebook) and website to promote the Small Grants Programme and to keep the grantees, stakeholders and other interested parties updated about the programme and activities.
- Strengthen the relationship with UNDP and the Ministry of Regional Development to make use of their network to reach our target group.
- Introduction of a dedicated mobile phone number, that will be available 7 days a week.
- Producing short video productions of projects in progress or have been carried out and offering them to the government television stations to broadcast. Eventually private television stations will be contacted to broadcast these video productions.

7 RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND PARTNERSHIP PLAN

7.1 Secured and planned cash and in-kind co-financing

- **At project level**, SGP Suriname will guide grantees if necessary, to find extra or co-financing for their project. This extra or co-financing can be cash or/and in-kind co-financing. To be able to facilitate these organizations (NGOs and CBOs) it is necessary that SGP Suriname maintain their current partnership with stakeholders and develop new with different stakeholders in the same areas of interest.
- **at Landscape/seascape level**, SGP Suriname will develop alliances with conservation organizations and by facilitating other NGOs and CBOs with projects, contribution can be made to achieve the objectives of the global conventions and in the meantime, communities can benefit from these alliances.
- **at country levels**, SGP Suriname will look into options for fitting in projects of grantees and making them part of projects of programs that have a national character and can therefore be co-financed easily.

7.2 Co-financing Opportunities

The proposed approach to resource mobilization to enhance sustainability of the SGP Country Programme with reference to diversification of funding sources to achieve greater impact is as follows:

- Re-engage in existing partners to explore opportunities to co-finance SGP projects.
- Identify and engage with new partners (both individually and collectively) to explore additional opportunities for co-financing on SGP projects
- Explore sources of non-funding support to enhance sustainability of projects

The key partners in this resource mobilization and partnership plan:

- Governmental: The Cabinet of the President of Suriname, Coordination Environment, this department is the key counterpart for SGP, and all the GEF focal points are accommodated within this department; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; Ministry of Regional Development and; Anton de Kom University of Suriname (including CELOS). As the only university in Suriname,

the Anton de Kom University plays a crucial role in providing technical assistance for the different projects.

- UN related organizations: UNDP, UNICEF, PAHO, FAO, etc.
- Conservations and wildlife organizations: Suriname Conservation Foundation (SCF); Amazon Conservation Team Suriname (ACT-Suriname); World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Conservation International Suriname (CI-Suriname)
- Service Clubs: Rotary, Lions, Inner wheel, etc
- National foundations for grants: Staatsolie foundation, Alcoa foundation, etc

8 Grantmaker Plus & Partnership Opportunities

It is important that SGP Suriname can build on established CSO - government networks (Suriname Business Forum) and continues to link grassroots organizations to several national NGOs. In this OP7, we will build upon lessons learned from previous OPs with regards to partnerships between CBOs and NGOs, and how this eventually translates to influencing policy.

In this OP7, we will increase our partnerships with governance at these levels and especially promote grassroots/CBO – government partnerships. Policy guidance from the initiatives of VIDS, VSG and KAMPOS in relation to rights-based engagement strategies and FPIC will also be fully taken on board.

9 RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

The aim of this Risk Management Plan is how to address the identified risk in a proper way.

Table 6 Description of risks identified in OP7

Describe identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
Lack of ownership and participation of target group or communities	Low to medium	medium	Consultation, awareness and communication activities
Low government commitment for projects with components involving government participation	Medium to high	Medium	Frequent meetings, reporting and communication with government departments/representatives
Climate change (flooding and drought)	Medium to high	Medium to high	Disaster risk mitigation and adaptation; communication and disaster risk awareness; early warning systems. NGOs / CBOs will be encouraged to develop projects with the

			aim of reducing the effects of climate change.
Incomplete technical and financial reports of grantees	Medium to high	Medium	Training in writing technical and financial report of grantees
Lack of capacity to write a project proposal by CBOs	Medium to high	High	Capacity building training & workshop activities

10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

To keep pace with the introduction of new M&E strategy, SGP Suriname will reflect the new approach to make decision and revision in a timely manner. Under the reality of the absent of National Coordinator in Suriname during the implementation phase in OP5 and OP6, the SGP programme had insufficient monitoring and evaluation progress. In OP7, all programmes of SGP Suriname will go through strict monitoring and evaluation process based on mandatory indicators such as figures of improved livelihoods and well-being and the number of beneficiaries from SGP intervention. SGP Suriname will focus especially on the planning, monitoring and evaluation phases for a systematic approach to select interventions. SGP will also carefully consider gender indicators to provide qualified information of gender equality and women’s empowerment.

Meanwhile, SGP Suriname will continue to have close collaboration with the NSC and the UNDP CO for the implementation approach, verifying the expected results, highlighting and specifying needed resources. This will provide an opportunity for both SGP Suriname and UNDP CO to exchange & gain insights in programme results within their respective programme strategy.

10.1 Monitoring Approaches at Project and Country Levels

Project M&E plan will be prepared in GEF SGP approved project proposals with detailed activities, timeframe and criteria for assessment. Based on lessons from previous OPs, SGP will continue to do monitoring approaches from the same point of view. From those approaches, genuine participation of local communities and people is ensured and their voice and concerns will be taken into consideration for project management in general.

- Project Level: GEF SGP will continue with promoting, supporting, and enhancing adaptive management practices by the grantees. SGP Suriname requires project applicants to submit a M&E plan and in close communication with the NSC & applicant makes sure that the expected outcomes/results are realistic. Partnerships between CBOs and NGOs will continue to be encouraged. Additionally, the usual progress reporting by the grantee will take place, as well as, regular M&E visits by SGP Suriname, depending on the scope of the COB.

- Programme Level: at the programmatic level regular evaluation meetings with the NSC at the project M&E level will be conducted and, if necessary, appropriate recommendations given by the NSC. In addition, information gained, and program evaluation of strategy indicators will be summarized in the Annual Country Reports (ACR), as well as, regular communication with CPMT. SGP Suriname will continue with regular and updated communication with all grantees and programme partners to make sure activities and expected results are in line with the CPS. We will continue with our National Evaluation workshops every two years as they have provided a valuable forum for interaction between the SGP office and the grantees, and the grantees amongst each other.

The information session for the stakeholders will be hosted by SGP Suriname. SGP Suriname will give a direction of the new strategy for M&E. Information for qualified reporting to all stakeholders will be countable for transparency and accountability. The sessions will include components of global environmental benefits, socio- economic benefits, being an incubator of innovation and capacity development. Particularly, SGP will pay extra attention to broader adoption with scaling up, replication, mainstreaming of environmental gains, and influencing policy with community voice. During implementation of the programme, the grantees are required to submit a sheet summarizing project activities and achievements for every six months. Through this, alive data from the ground are made in respect of reliability and availability. Due to limited staff of SGP Suriname, NSC contributions are highly recommended during M&E phase. SGP will provide GEF and SGP strategic priorities and approaches to ensure a qualified result.

SPG will conduct field visits regularly on a quarterly basis during project cycle. Project midterm and final evaluation will be required for grant disbursement and result assessment, lessons learned documentation and project revision in case needed.

Results from M&E are to be shared with NCS and stakeholders. Community members and/or indigenous peoples will participate in setting project objectives and outputs during the programme development phase. They will continue to participate in monitoring the project activities every six month following the grassroots democracy decree and UNDP social and environmental standards.

Particular attention will be paid to improve opportunities for disadvantages indigenous communities, especially the ones located in the far interior. Various communication channels will be employed for efficient stakeholder engagement and communication as well as interpersonal communication for in-depth interaction.

The NC also noted that although ethical principles and guidelines apply to all grantees, the youth and women in indigenous and tribal group are vulnerable and this fact should be reflected during the OP7. And any of those programmes seeking to involve the youth and vulnerable, data will be complied with local legislation regarding the age and circumstances which allow for informed consent.

Autonomy will be given to communities to recognize their capability for self-legislation, their ability to make judgments and to state their opinions. Thought is given to determining the appropriateness of proposed methods of M&E. Social, racial, sexual, and cultural biases are to be avoided with a consideration of respect to each local stakeholders and community members.

Table 7 M&E Plan at the Country Programme Level

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible Parties	Budget Source	Timing
Country Programme Strategy elaboration	Framework for action including identification of community projects.	NC, NSC, country stakeholders, grantees	A SGP planning grant to engage consultants may be used to update OP7 CPS.	At start of OP7
As part of NSC meetings, ongoing review of project results and analysis. This includes an Annual CPS Review.	Assess effectiveness of projects, country portfolio; learning; adaptive management.	NC, NSC, UNDP Country Office. Final deliberations shared/ analyzed with CPMT colleagues.	Staff time, Country Operating Budget	At least annual review ¹³ to ensure OP7 CPS is on track to achieve its results and make timely and evidence-based modifications to CPS as may be needed ¹⁴ .
Annual Monitoring Report Survey ¹⁵	Enable efficient reporting to CPMT and GEF. It serves as the primary tools to record and analytically present results to donors.	NC/PA in close collaboration with NSC. CPMT provides technical guidance support and receives final country submission for further action.	Staff time	Once per year in June- July
Country Portfolio Review	Methodological results capture of the portfolio at a given point to note impact level change as well as broader adoption. The goal is to support reporting to stakeholders, learning, and support to strategic	NC, NSC	SGP planning grant to engage consultants may be used to undertake previous operational cycles impact review and utilize lessons for both OP7 CPS development and its implementation.	Once per operational phase

¹³ It is recommended that the Annual CPS review is done close to AMR submissions for both processes to benefit from each other (suggested timeframe is May- July).

¹⁴ Please note OP7 CPS will be regarded as a dynamic document and can be updated by the SGP country team and NSC on a periodic basis to reflect any necessary adjustments to ensure maximum impact. This CPS update process should be part of the Annual CPS Review.

¹⁵ Timely and quality country level submissions to *Annual Monitoring Process* are mandatory. As a Global Programme, it enables aggregated reporting by CPMT to GEF, UNDP and other stakeholders.

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible Parties	Budget Source	Timing
	development/ implementation of CPS.		Global technical M&E support can be expected.	
SGP Database	Ensure recording of all Project and Country Programme inputs in SGP database.	NCs, PAs,	Staff time	Throughout the operational phase. Ensure quality assurance and completion of data prior to annual monitoring cycle (May- June of every year).
Audit	Ensure compliance with project implementation/ management standards and norms.	UNOPS / External Contractor. NC/ PA to provide requisite support.	Global Operating Budget	Annually for selected countries on risk-assessment basis

10.2 CPS Results Framework

Table 8 Results Framework of SGP OP7 Country Programme Strategy

Alignment with SDGs
<p>The GEF/SGP programme in Suriname contributes to the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their targets through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 2; protecting seeds and seed banks, endemic species and encouraging environment friendly production methodologies for food security, • SDG 4; improving access to education and involving education centers and communities in environmental awareness efforts, • SDG 5; taking the necessary measures to ensure women’s empowerment and participation in all development efforts, • SDG 10; promoting social inclusion and income generating activities with special attention to deprived and vulnerable groups such as Youth, Women and Indigenous communities • SDG 13; strengthen community resilience and improve awareness raising on climate change issues, • SDG 15; restoring ecosystems, reforestation, combating biodiversity loss, and preserving traditional knowledge • SDG 17; building/encouraging local partnerships <p>The call for “thinking globally, acting locally” under the GEF/SGP, reaffirmed in 1992, whereby acting locally was emphasized through active participation of communities in addressing critical environmental problems often holds the key for promoting effective stewardship of natural resources and sustainable</p>

development clearly aligned the SGP with the SDGs. Engaging with and making communities and local CSOs active participants in sustainable development would not only contribute to GEF's goal but greatly enhance its on-the-ground activities.

The relevance of supporting community-based approaches as a critical element for success. Since its inception, more than 20 years ago, the GEF SGP has sustained its role as the only dedicated direct access funding modality of the GEF that provides innovative, flexible and responsive support to environment and sustainable development efforts of communities and local CSOs with priority on the poor and most vulnerable. Addressing the scale and scope of global environmental issues require a wide range of simultaneous, integrated, innovative and multi-focused approaches. This is what the SGP delivers by mainstreaming and scaling up of community-led efforts, which in turn contribute to improve livelihoods and reduce poverty.

The post 2015 development agenda greatly depends on local action and leadership. Through its Localizing Sustainable Development Goals initiatives grassroots support, and community and local government commitment are encouraged. Any new development agenda will only impact people's lives if successfully implemented at the local level. Constant dialogue and communication between all stakeholders are of primary importance. The dialogues are designed to be open and inclusive, providing local governance stakeholders - local governments, CSOs, academia and the private sector - a platform to formulate their ideas on how to implement the Post- 2015 Agenda. Participants will consider what local governance processes, tools, institutions, mechanisms, and other means of implementation are needed to achieve the SDGs. The engagement of local stakeholders is not only important for the expression of development aspirations but also to ensure accountability, inclusive representation and sustainability. The involvement of a wide range of different local actors also brings key ideas and legitimacy process. Dialogue creates opportunities to discuss the local dimensions of the global development framework.

Synergy with UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD)2017 – 2021

The CPD 2017-2021 focusses on the following programme areas:

- 1) Democratic Governance and Civic Participation
- 2) Social Development
- 3) Environment and Natural Resource Management

From a UNDP perspective to engage closely with citizen's organizations and communities is a principle of effecting direct change and to support policy-oriented work. Through user-centered designs and the implementation of actions that enable the active participation of beneficiaries, UNDP promotes engagement with a wider set of development actors as well as the empowerment of beneficiaries and communities.

SGP, as a programme established to provide funding for communities and local CSOs within the GEF provides the critical linkages between the economic, environmental and social components, all of which have a direct connection to poverty and livelihoods. The notion that poverty is a major cause and effect of global environmental problems was embraced as well, providing the sustainable development mandate of the SGP. The rationale for this is that poverty directly impacts on the global environment given that poor

and vulnerable populations are dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods, becoming the first victim of environmental degradation.

Scientific studies have shown that indigenous people and other tribal peoples have the expertise and knowledge to play a key role in SGP efforts to protect the environment. Environmental protection is an intergenerational effort as it requires the expertise of the elders, as well as the formation of the youth as future leaders. Thus, SGP sees great value in investing in youth, who have a unique capacity to shape a more sustainable future. Engaging youth in environmental protection not only creates direct impact on changing their behaviors and attitudes, but also influence their parents, families and communities. Because of its flexibility to test innovation, the SGP started to support projects by and for people with disabilities. Mainstreaming and engaging these groups enables them to actively participate in community efforts, which in turn improve their livelihoods.

With regard to the CPD, SGP Suriname will be able to contribute to:

Output 3.2: Indigenous & 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.

OP7 SGP Programme Goal: *Promote and support innovative, inclusive and impactful initiatives, and foster multi-stakeholder partnerships at the local level to tackle global environmental issues in priority landscapes and seascapes.*

As stated previously, Suriname as a whole, will be considered as one entire landscape/seascape area.

1 OP7 SGP CPS Strategic Initiatives	2 OP7 CPS Indicators and Targets (Identify relevant targets for the	3 Means of verification
<p><u>Strategic Initiative 1:</u> <i>Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species</i></p> <p>Capacity strengthening of community based (Agro)Eco-tourism</p> <p>SGP supports the engagement of indigenous and tribal communities for sustainable forest management practices</p> <p>Building resilience and adaptive capacity of communities that depend on rain forest ecosystem services</p>	<p><i>80,000 hectares of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (GEF core indicator 4.1)</i></p> <p><i>20,000 hectares of Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness (GEF core indicator 2.2)</i></p> <p><i>4,000 hectares of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity; excluding protected areas (GEF core indicator 5).</i></p> <p><i>Suriname has 50 Indigenous-owned protected area, based on 50 Indigenous communities in the Interior.</i></p> <p><i>SGP Suriname supports Community and regional initiatives for sustainable land management for based on conservation of existing ecological values</i></p>	<p><i>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports)</i></p> <p><i>Baseline assessment comparison variables (use of conceptual models and partner data as appropriate)</i></p> <p><i>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</i></p> <p><i>Country Programme Review</i></p>



<p>Sharing information at the local and national levels on best practices</p> <p>Engaging and involving local communities in monitoring of SGP programmes</p>		
<p><u>Strategic Initiative 2:</u> <i>Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security</i></p> <p>Partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture, Husbandry, & Fisheries in providing national support to communities in implementing safe agricultural practices</p> <p>National SID-CBA dialogue SGP Suriname organized and implemented a national SIDS-CBA dialogue</p>	<p><i>30,000 hectares of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems (GEF core indicator 4.3). Introduction of Agroforestry in Maroon communities in Upper Suriname Area in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Husbandry & Fisheries and the Anton de Kom University of Suriname (CELOS: Center for Agricultural Research in Suriname).</i></p> <p><i>15,000 hectares of degraded agricultural lands restored (hectares) (GEF core indicator 3.1)</i></p> <p><i>Linkages and partnerships for sustainable food production practices (such as diversification and sustainable intensification) and supply chain management (esp. SMEs).</i></p> <p>Linkage with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Government: - Ministry of Husbandry and Fisheries, Ministry of Regional development,</i> - <i>Anton the Kom University (CELOS: Center for Agricultural Research in Suriname</i> - <i>NGO's</i> - <i>CBO's</i> <p><i>100 small-holder farmers supported towards the achievement of national Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets.</i></p> <p><i>Capacity Building of farmers in adapted agricultural methods possibly drought resistant crops and custom build training in responsible use of agro- toxics or use of alternative disease control in agriculture</i></p> <p><i>Strengthening of local community farmers in processing/value adding for increased durability and added value of agricultural products. Regarding the SID-CBA, SPG has financed 3 projects regarding sustainable food production in communities in 3 different areas.</i></p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (<i>as part of midterm and final Progress reports</i>)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>Country Programme Review</p> <p>Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs)</p>

<p>Strategic Initiative 4: <i>Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management</i></p> <p>Supporting researches practical case study on health impacts on and emissions from the mining sector and climate resilient, low carbon emission development, sustainable mining practices</p> <p>Establishing awareness programmes on the use of alternative mercury-free mining techniques and the closure of pits after mining</p> <p>Pursuing partnerships with individual small-scale mining groups</p>	<p><i>1 tons of Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), POPs and mercury containing materials and products removed or disposed (GEF core indicator 9.6)</i></p> <p><i>20 communities working on increasing awareness and outreach for sound chemicals, waste and mercury management.</i></p> <p><i>Outline of innovative tools and approaches to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Pesticide management</i> • <i>solid waste management (plastics, ewaste, medical waste and so on),</i> • <i>heavy metals management, and</i> • <i>local to global chemical management coalitions</i> 	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports)</p> <p>Strategic partnership with IPEN and Mercury GOLD country partners</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), global database</p> <p>Country Programme Review</p>
<p>Strategic Initiative 7: <i>Enhancing social inclusion</i></p> <p>Initiated partnerships with various youth lead organizations and we will continue this in OP7</p> <p>Together with UNDP CO we will enhance our Gender Mainstreaming Policies in our grantee lead projects.</p> <p>GEF Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Gender Equality Action Plan and GEF Principles for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples</p>	<p><i>2000 direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment (GEF core indicator 11)</i></p> <p><i>15 SGP projects led by women and/or mainstream concrete mechanisms for increased participation of women.</i></p> <p><i>15 SGP projects that have targeted support for Indigenous Peoples in terms of country level programming and management.</i></p> <p><i>10 SGP projects that demonstrate appropriate models of engaging youth</i></p> <p><i>3 SGP projects that demonstrate models of engaging persons with disability.</i></p> <p><i>Initiated partnerships with various youth lead organizations and we will continue this in OP7</i></p> <p><i>Together with UNDP CO we will enhance our Gender Mainstreaming Policies in our grantee lead projects.</i></p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>Country Programme Review</p>



	<i>GEF Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Gender Equality Action Plan and GEF Principles for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples</i>	
<p><i>Strategic Initiative 8: Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Management</i></p> <p><i>SGP projects will have a streamlined and lean measurement system to link their reporting to.</i></p> <p><i>Introduction of a roster of SGP GEF-7 indicators, with specifications on mandatory and optional indicators to report on at project levels.</i></p>	<p><i>20 projects administering results management modalities in programme design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms.</i></p> <p><i>Frequency of updating SGP database for effective data collection, management and analysis supporting gains in programme performance and learning. (Please checkmark one: Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Bi-Monthly, Quarterly)</i></p> <p><i>5 number of south- south exchanges at global and regional levels to transfer knowledge, replicate technology, tools and approaches on global environmental issues.</i></p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>Country Programme Review</p>

11. National Steering Committee Endorsement

NSC members involved in OP7 CPS development, review and endorsement	Signatures
Andre Misiekaba Sr.	
Agnes Blijer	
Sadhana Mohabbat - Sahadew-Lall	
Bryan Drakenstein	
Margriet Joan van der Bosch	
Marcel Leune	
Marci Gompers-Small	

ANNEXES (optional)

Annex 1: Landscape baseline assessment process (i.e. supporting materials, including updates from OP6)

Annex 2: Supporting details for specific global and country co-financing partnerships and delivery mechanisms (e.g. ICCA, CBA, etc)