

## **SGP Country Program Strategy for utilization of OP5 grant funds**

**Date of approval: 21 December 2011**

**Country:** SURINAME  
**Resources to be invested:** US\$ 242,676 (RAF Funds)<sup>1</sup>  
US\$ 1,200,000 (CORE funds)

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<sup>1</sup> Unallocated RAF funds of OP 4. These must be committed prior to commencement of OP 5 grant making

## Contents

<b>List of Acronyms .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>List of Tables .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>List of figures .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>1. SGP country programme - summary background .....</b>	<b>8</b>
1.1 History GEF-SGP in Suriname .....	8
1.2 Key baseline considerations for the SGP country programme .....	9
<b>2. SGP country programme niche.....</b>	<b>10</b>
2.1 List of relevant Rio Conventions and relevant national planning frameworks:.....	10
2.2 Geographical area of Suriname.....	11
2.4 OP 5 global project objectives and national priorities .....	14
<b>3. Capacity development, poverty reduction and gender results for SGP17</b>	
<b>4. OP5 country outcomes, indicators and activities.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>5. Monitoring &amp; Evaluation plan .....</b>	<b>24</b>
5.1 Stakeholders participation .....	24
5.2 Monitoring and evaluation at Project Level.....	24
5.3 Monitoring and Evaluation at Programme Level .....	25
<b>6. Knowledge Management Plan .....</b>	<b>26</b>
6.1. Activities to capture lessons learned .....	26
6.2 Influence of policy by SGP experiences.....	26
6.3 Replication of good practices .....	27
<b>7. Resource Mobilization Plan.....</b>	<b>28</b>
7.1. Development of strategic partnerships .....	28
<b>8. References and websites .....</b>	<b>31</b>
Annex 1: GEF SGP OP 5 PROJECT LEVEL INDICATORS.....	32

## Executive summary

The Global Environmental Facility (GEF) provides funding to the Small Grants Programme (SGP) worldwide. The SGP provides grants to local Non Governmental and Community Based Organisations (NGOs and CBOs) towards the implementation of community level activities that address any of the GEF focal areas.

The Country Programme Strategy (CPS) is a strategic document which helps countries to outline the expected development results to be achieved through the implementation of the SGP programme. The purpose of the CPS is as follows:

- ✓ Identify the national circumstances and priorities of the country vis-à-vis the Project Document for the relevant Operational Phase;
- ✓ Provide stakeholders with a framework document to understand the priorities for SGP funding for strengthened country relevance and ownership;
- ✓ Provide a strategic framework for allocating resources, especially selection of SGP projects, through a bio-geographic and/or thematic focus;
- ✓ Serve as the framework for country programme operations and guiding programme implementation;
- ✓ Constitute the basis for the assessment of country programme achievements and impact.

The GEF SGP has been in operation in Suriname since 1997 and provides support to Non-Governmental and Community Based Organizations (NGOs and CBOs). Since 1997, 69 projects have been implemented in five focal areas: Biodiversity conservation, protection of International Waters, prevention of Land Degradation, Climate change and reduction of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Chemicals. There are also two cross cutting issues every project seeks to encapsulate which are Sustainable Livelihoods and Gender considerations. The maximum grant amount for a project is USD 50,000.

The following steps have been followed to develop this CPS:

- ✓ NC prepares an initial CPS draft for consultation with the NSC based on the current SGP Project Document (October and November 2011) ;
- ✓ Wide stakeholder consultations held with key CSO, government, academic and other concerned parties to discuss relevant issues (stakeholders workshop held on November 11, 2011)
- ✓ Incorporation of stakeholder inputs into the draft CPS by the NC, and initial approval of the document by the NSC (end of November 2011);
- ✓ Submission of the draft CPS to the CPMT Regional Focal Point for comment and review (end of November 2011);
- ✓ Further CPS revision as necessary based on comments and recommendations by the CPMT (end of November 2011);

- ✓ Submission of the revised CPS by the NC for formal endorsement by the NSC (first week December 2011);
- ✓ Final approval of the endorsed CPS by the SGP Global Manager, or delegated CPMT Regional Focal Point (21 December 2011)
- ✓ Posting and circulation of the final version of the CPS as a public document.

The SGP Country Programme Strategy relates and contributes to the following national priorities or action plans (not exhaustive):

- Climate Action Plan 2008 – 2013 (April 2008)
- Biodiversity Action Plan (draft December 2007)
- National Implementation Plan on Chemicals and POPs (July 2011)
- Third concept of the Gender action plan (February 2006)
- Draft Development Plan of the Government of Suriname (2011)

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBO	Community-based Organization
CCF	Country Cooperation Framework
CO	Country Office
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
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
OP	Operational Programme
PA	Programme Assistant
PA	Protected Areas
PRIF	Pre-Investment Facility
SIDS CBA	Small Island Developing States Community Based Adaptation
SGP	GEF 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

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1-1	Relevant MDG baselines (if available).....	10
Table 2-1	List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes .....	10
Table 2-2	Consistency with national priorities.....	14
Table 4-1	Results Framework Objectives .....	19
Table 5-1	M&E Plan at the Project Level .....	24
Table 5-2	M&E Plan at the Programme Level.....	25

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1	Distribution of projects related to GEF focal area .....	8
Figure 2-1	Ecological zones of Suriname.....	12
Figure 2-2	Protected areas in Suriname.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>

# 1. SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME - SUMMARY BACKGROUND

## 1.1 History GEF-SGP in Suriname

The pilot phase of the GEF/SGP was initiated in 1992 in which 33 developing countries participated. In June 1994, the US-based Mac Arthur Foundation approved a US\$ 300,000 grant to UNDP to expand GEF-SGP pilot phase to Trinidad and Tobago and subsequently to Suriname. The Government’s endorsement of the GEF-SGP was primarily based on the strengths of the GEF-SGP in building the capacity of NGO’s and CBO’s to participate in its programmes to protect and conserve the rich biodiversity of Suriname, particularly through a GEF Pre-investment Facility (PRIF) project on “Enhancing the Capacity of Suriname to Conserve Biodiversity”.

From March 2003 onward, the SGP is being coordinated from the UNDP office in Suriname. As of September 2003 the decision was made that Suriname would have an independent programme from that of Trinidad and Tobago.

GEF-SGP Results achieved in Suriname so far

As from 1997, the GEF SGP has supported local NGOs and CBOs with 69 projects with a total amount of grants of USD 1,619,438. The majority of the projects focused on the Biodiversity focal area, with special attention being given to Forest Ecosystems and Conservation and Sustainable use of Biological Diversity Important to Agriculture.

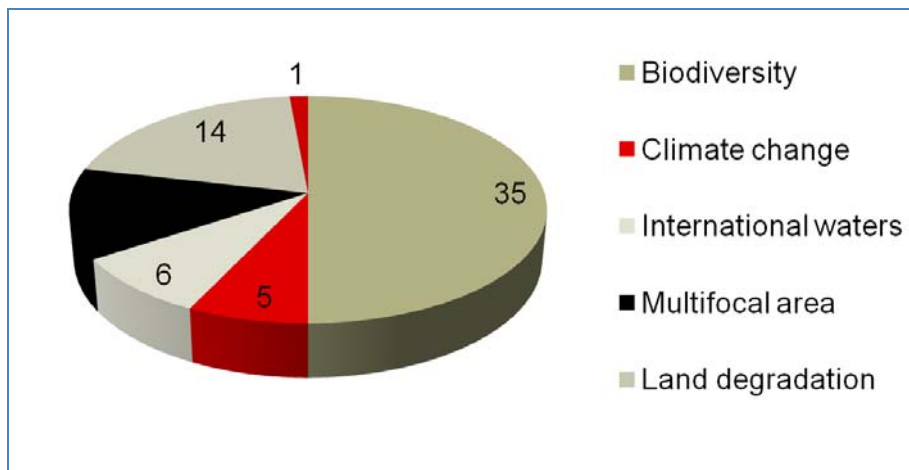


Figure 1-1 Distribution of projects related to GEF focal area

The geographical focus of the majority of the projects (at least 15) has been in the highly forested district of Sipaliwini, the largest district with the lowest population density of Suriname. It is within this district where the majority of the Indigenous and the Marroon communities are



located. Being primarily dependent on the environment, these communities face the challenge of preserving biodiversity while enhancing their livelihoods. SGP projects thus far, have been providing communities the support to generate alternative income through development of eco-tourism activities or to develop the production of non-timber forest products (soap production, palm oil products).

In Operational Phase 2 and 3, USD 841,061 has been committed in SGP funds, directly targeted towards vulnerable communities, providing them the opportunities to improve their livelihoods while at the same time addressing environmental issues.

For Operational Phase (OP) 4, from July 2007 until June 2011, the allocation of CORE funds amounted to USD 600,000 and additionally a total of USD 360,000 for Resource Allocation Funds (RAF).

For Operational Phase (OP) 5, starting June 2011, the allocation of CORE funds are USD 1,200,000.

## **1.2 Key baseline considerations for the SGP country programme**

Suriname is categorized as a country with high forest cover, low deforestation country (HFLD) with a very low population density and a tropical climate. The country is located in the South American continent, between Guyana and French Guyana and south of Brazil, bordering the Atlantic Ocean in the north. Forest coverage of Suriname is estimated around 90%.

Suriname country information:

Area: 163,820 sq km

Population: 524,143 persons

Population density: 3.2 per sq km

GDP in 2009: SRD 8,926 (approximately USD 2,715).

Suriname's economy depends heavily on the exploitation of mineral resources (hydrocarbons, gold, construction materials mining and processing, and bauxite to a decreasing extent). There is, however, increasing awareness of the fact that damage to the environment should be limited to a minimum. The past few years have seen an increase in eco-tourism as a source of national income. In addition to the large and medium scale commercial mining operations, Suriname has a flourishing small-scale gold mining sector.

Poverty measurement

Data on income poverty in Suriname are only available for the districts Paramaribo and Wanica. The Global 2010 Human Development Index (HDI) ranked Suriname 94 out of 182 countries, placing it in the 'Medium Human Development' country category, between Gabon and Bolivia.

Vulnerable groups

National average sometimes mask severe disparities between people living in the urban and rural areas of the country, between women and men. The most disadvantaged communities, especially women and children, live in the rural interior districts of Brokopondo and Sipaliwini which has

12% (62,000 inhabitants) of the population and 10% (20,000) of the child population. The Indigenous Amerindians (3.7% of the population or 19,130 persons) and Maroons (15% of the population or 77,557 persons) in Suriname are the most disadvantaged ethnic groups. Maroon children from families who migrated from the interior to urban areas on the coast are also among the most disadvantaged.

#### Protected areas

The management of protected areas has for decades been a priority in Government policies, pursued through, among other programs, the establishment of a 1.6 million hectare Central Suriname Nature Reserve. This Reserve brought about a fivefold increase in protected land area. The Government of Suriname has designated about 75% of its coastal zone as either nature reserve or multi-use management area (MUMA) that are targeted for sustainable use. The other part, ca. 25% of the coastal zone, remains unplanned and unregulated and areas located adjacent to urban centers are under threat of environmental degradation and unsustainable development.

Table 1-1 Relevant MDG baselines (if available)

MDG	MDG indicator	Baseline 2008
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Proportion of population below USD 1 per day	59.2%
Gender equity and empowerment of women	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	1
	Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education	>1
	Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (urban area only)	39.6%
Ensure environmental sustainability	Proportion of land area covered by forest	90%

## 2. SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME NICHE

### 2.1 List of relevant Rio Conventions and relevant national planning frameworks:

Table 2-1 List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes

Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	Ratified 1996
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	NBS 2006, final draft NBSAP 2011

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Ratified in 1997
UNFCCC National Communications (1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> )	2 <sup>nd</sup> NC in preparation
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	NA, see final draft NKAP 2011 GoS, new CC coordinator has recently however expressed strong interest
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	Accession 2000
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	Draft NAP 2006
Stockholm Convention (SC)	Signed 2002 but not ratified
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	NIP 2011
World Bank Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	NA
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	NCSA report 2009
GEF-5 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	NA
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies	NA

## 2.2 Geographical area of Suriname

Suriname is categorized as a high forest cover, low deforestation country with a very low population density with a total area of 163,820 sq km, with a tropical climate and a population of around 524,000 inhabitants.

Land formation features, rather than climate, are responsible for ecological and forest diversity in Suriname and can be categorized in five broad ecological zones:

- I. The Marine Zone, including all off and near shore environments
- II. The Young Coastal Plain, including coastal beaches, estuaries, mudflats, mangrove communities, and swamp and coastal forest environments;
- III. The Old Coastal Plain, including higher sandy ridges, inland swamps, wetlands and forests;
- IV. The Savanna Belt, including a mix of open grasslands, xerophytic (dry) forest, deciduous forest and rainforest communities occurring in intermittent and isolated bands;
- V. The Interior Forests, including wet tropical lowland and sub-montane forests, some elevated massifs and the majority of Suriname's accessible mineral resources.

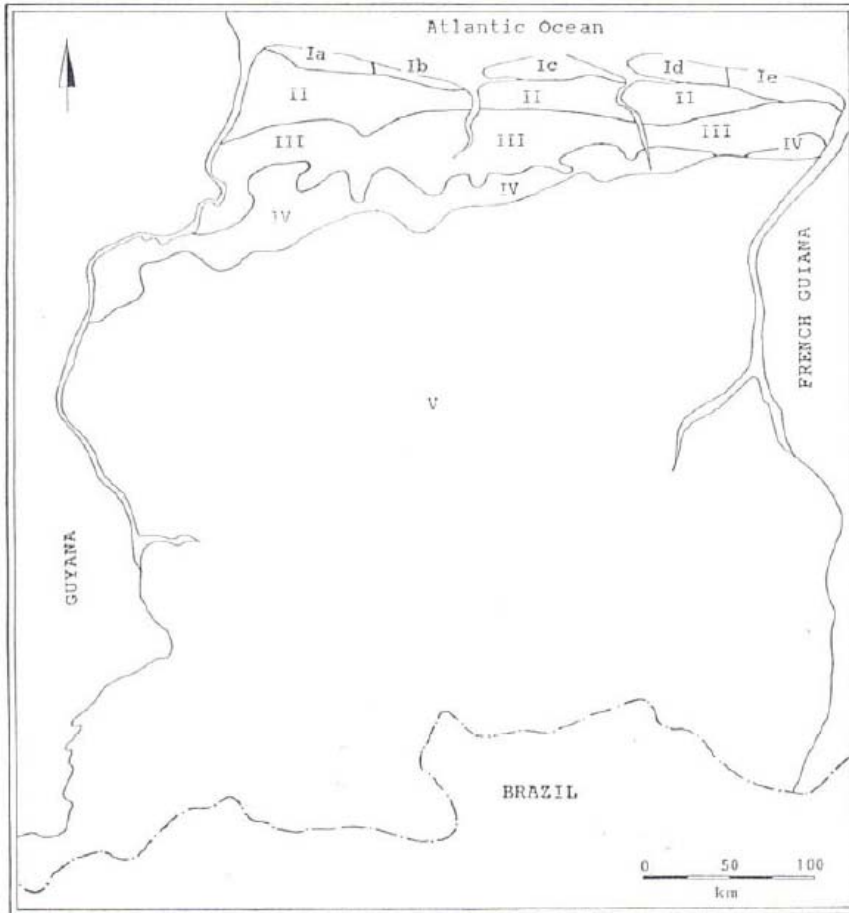


Figure 2-1 Ecological zones of Suriname

Suriname is a very diverse society that comprises more than eight different ethnic groups speaking more than 15 languages. While the vast majority of the population living in the urban and peri-urban areas situated along the coastal belt, almost 17% of the total population lives in the interior districts of Marowijne, Para, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini. The population in the interior is mainly comprised of indigenous and tribal communities consisting of Amerindians and Maroons (descendants of slaves who escaped the plantations during colonial times).

The established of protected areas and effective management thereof are essential for ecosystem conservation. The management of protected areas has for decades been a priority in Government policies, pursued through, among other programs, the establishment of a 1.6 million hectare Central Suriname Nature Reserve.

There are three different kinds of protected areas in Suriname, each with their own status: nature reserves, multiple-use management and nature parks.

SGP will continue to support primarily the Indigenous and Maroon communities living in the interior. Although Suriname does not recognize the land-rights for these people living in the interior, SGP will support project activities that will lead to increased sustainable use of the land

and the rivers, especially in the interior. Along the coastal zone, project activities will be promoted in all the MuMas. Another important area along the coast is the Galibi Nature Reserve, which is a breeding ground for sea turtles, and is also the territory for two Indigenous communities.



Figure 2-2 Protected areas in Suriname

## 2.4 OP 5 global project objectives and national priorities

Table 2-2 Consistency with national priorities

OP5 project objectives	National priorities	SGP niche
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1:</u> Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas through community-based actions</p>	<p>Strategic Direction National Biodiversity Strategy (2006):</p> <p># 29 Develop and promote outreach services to strengthen the traditional permanent agricultural practices of Maroon and Indigenous communities</p> <p># 53 Promote ecologically sustainable tourism in the region, including developing regional codes of conduct for tour operators and convening appropriate training courses.</p> <p>National Forestry plan: To enhance the production, but specifically the financial, contribution of non-timber forest products to the national economy, to the income of the people living in the interior</p> <p>Conserve and enhance traditional knowledge systems (e.g. medicinal plants, etc) within communities</p> <p>To protect traditional knowledge, lifestyles, innovations and practices of indigenous people and maroon communities and local communities</p> <p>Support communities on aquaculture projects</p>	<p>To support communities in developing sustainable practices in protected areas and other areas (so called MUMAS). There are 11 nature reserves, 1 nature park and 4 MUMAs in Suriname.</p> <p>There is a management plan for each of the 4 MUMA's along almost the entire Suriname coastal zone, with the general objective of having an integrated management plan for a rational use of the natural resources.</p> <p>Support communities in documentation of their traditional knowledge (preferably in their own language).</p> <p>Support the communities in establishing new legislation on the protection of their traditional knowledge</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2:</u> Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions</p>	<p>Strategic Direction National Biodiversity Strategy (2006):</p> <p># 23 Optimize the sustainable use of agricultural lands through a reduced use of pesticides, promotion of organic agriculture, and soil and water conservation practices.</p> <p># 39 Improve and expand programmes to rehabilitate degraded forest areas and ensure implementation of an effective system of reforestation.</p>	<p>Support communities in alternative income generation for biodiversity protection (activities that include agriculture, eco-tourism, horticulture, use of the forests for production of organic products) while taking into account the vulnerability of the environment.</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3:</u> Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level</p>	<p>National Climate Action Plan 2008 – 2013: Improve and expand applied technologies in the communities for alternative energy sources for livelihoods (cooking, etc)</p> <p>Encourage the use of clean alternative</p>	<p>Support communities in the implementation of renewable energy technologies.</p> <p>In the interior of Suriname, where there is no electricity, the</p>

	energy at the community level	communities dependent on diesel generators for generating electricity. Other low carbon technologies should be explored to replace these diesel generators.
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 4:</u> Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level	National Climate Action Plan 2008 – 2013: Capacity strengthening among NGOs and CBOs for designing and implementing low carbon technologies	Support project activities in increasing awareness among communities in using energy efficient and low carbon technologies.
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5:</u> Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry	Strategic Direction National Biodiversity Strategy (2006): # 39 Improve and expand programmes to rehabilitate degraded forest areas and ensure implementation of an effective system of reforestation.	Support projects on land use change and forestry especially in degraded forest areas, e.g. areas of shifting agricultural cultivation, old mining areas.
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6:</u> Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities	Strategic Direction National Biodiversity Strategy (2006): # 23 Optimize the sustainable use of agricultural lands through a reduced use of pesticides, promotion of organic agriculture, and soil and water conservation practices. # 29 Develop and promote outreach services to strengthen the traditional permanent agricultural practices of Maroon and Indigenous communities  National Forestry policy of Suriname: Optimize the sustainable use of forest ecosystems on clean environment (soil, water, etc) conservation practices  Improve clean potable water supply services at the community level	Improve the agricultural practices of communities, by promoting organic agriculture. Improve the agricultural techniques of the Indigenous and Maroon communities, rather than the existing so-called shifting cultivation, where each family cultivates a ‘new’ plot for agricultural purposes each year.
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7:</u> Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)	Strategic Direction National Biodiversity Strategy (2006): # 28 Establishing and enforce land zoning and control measures to prevent expansion of agriculture into inappropriate areas thereby protecting watersheds, forests and other relevant areas.  # 35 Promote and raise awareness of the impact of land-based activities on marine biodiversity  National Forestry policy of Suriname: Establishing land use practices and control measures within communities	Support projects that reduce pressures from competing land- and water uses, especially in the protected areas and in areas where industrial activities (e.g. (small scale) gold mining, timber logging, etc) threaten the sustainable livelihood of communities.
	During the stakeholders workshop, the	There is a need for more knowledge

<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8:</u> Support transboundary water body management with community-based initiatives</p>	<p>following has been identified as priorities for the country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chemical waste being drained in the rivers of west Suriname as a result of agriculture</li> <li>- Household and industrial waste being uncontrollably drained in the rivers</li> </ul>	<p>of this focal area, not only at the community level, but also at the NGO and NSC level. During OP5, attention will be given for increasing the awareness.</p> <p>Support projects that will enable communities in the interior to work on a waste management plan.</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 9:</u> Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level</p>	<p>Strategic Direction National Biodiversity Strategy (2006): # 23 Optimize the sustainable use of agricultural lands through a reduced use of pesticides, promotion of organic agriculture, and soil and water conservation practices.</p>	<p>There is a need for more knowledge of this focal area, not only at the community level, but also at the NGP and NSC level. During OP5, attention will be given for increasing the awareness.</p> <p>Support projects where agricultural chemicals are avoided and where training is being provided to farmers to use chemicals in a more sustainable manner.</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10:</u> Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (particularly community-based organizations and those of indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends</p>	<p>Strategic Direction National Biodiversity Strategy (2006): Goal 6 – Public awareness, education and Community empowerment</p> <p>Provide public education for local communities in environmental conservation</p> <p>Build the technical and management capacity of NGOs, CBOs and education institutions directly or indirectly engaged in the protection of the environment.</p>	<p>Enhance the capacities of the NGOs and CBOs in preparing project proposals and in monitoring and evaluating of the project during implementation.</p> <p>Promote and facilitate peer to peer relationships between CSOs, but also between CSOs and other partners who can assist in strengthening capacities of those CSOs in the interior.</p> <p>Develop projects in public awareness, and give special attention to youth environmental awareness education</p>
<p><u>Cross-Cutting Results:</u> Poverty reduction, livelihoods and gender</p>	<p>Third concept National Gender Action Plan 2006 - 2010:</p> <p>Contribute to the reduction of poverty, with special aim towards the vulnerable communities in Suriname</p> <p>Promotion of equal access of women to decision making, resources, knowledge, technology, etc.</p>	<p>Support in projects that involve (alternative) income generation, especially for the women in the communities.</p> <p>Support in projects that enable equal participation of women in awareness building and training, and in project activities.</p>



### **3. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT, POVERTY REDUCTION AND GENDER RESULTS FOR SGP**

#### Capacity development

There are over 3,000 (three thousand) NGOs and CBOs in Suriname, representing various interests including human rights and indigenous groups, women's organizations, religious and church-affiliated groups, sports clubs, community service and community based organizations. The EU has implemented a capacity strengthening program for NGOs (SNIS) since 2008 including training component and provision of expertise through resource centers.

The experiences from the SGP office so far have revealed that the community groups in the interior lack the institutional capacity to prepare the project proposal, as they are not able to express their knowledge of the environmental problems in an integrated manner. These community groups in the interior, mainly consisting of Indigenous and Maroon communities, lack basic necessities for survival: potable water supply and electricity.

These challenges with regard to the institutional capacity of the community groups living in the interior will be dealt with as follows:

1. Provide linkages with other, more mature NGOs (most of them located in the capitol Paramaribo but focusing on the interior groups). SGP Suriname has already collaborated with some of these NGOs during OP4. They provide guidance to the CSO with regard to preparation of the proposals and the progress reports, but also assist in monitoring and evaluation of the project.
2. Offer peer-to-peer collaborations. Within the project budget, the community groups can include these collaborations, which would mean to visit other communities (or projects) to exchange ideas and lessons learned.
3. Collaboration with the Anton de Kom University of Suriname (the only university in the country), especially to engage the students in research activities related to the SGP projects.
4. Collaboration with the peace corps volunteers in their respective hosting communities. The major advantages of this network of volunteers is that they actually live in the community for two years and speak the local language of either the Indigenous or the Maroon community. The volunteers will be encouraged to submit a project proposal that is drafted together with the community (through community meetings), and involving them in the process of the project cycle of SGP. Thus, enhancing the capacity of the community by providing them guidance in their own local language.

All of the above listed proposed collaborations will enable the community to strengthen and increase their institutional capacity. This will be a time-consuming effort and effects are expected to be on a long term basis. Parallel to this process, the SGP approves projects that lead to (alternative) income generation for the communities in the interior, therefore providing them with the tools to earn their living and prevent destruction of ecosystems. Capacity development shall also be targeted towards increasing awareness in the five GEF focal areas all over

Suriname, both at the NGO as the CBO level. The NSC has also indicated that they lack the knowledge concerning the specific focal areas Climate change, International Waters and Chemicals and POPs. The NC shall engage in close collaboration with the GEF convention focal points of each of the GEF focal areas to increase awareness, not only on the CBO level, but also for the NSC members.

#### Poverty Reduction

SGP has already implemented projects targeted towards the less developed communities in the interior and rural areas of the country. For OP5, SGP will continue to support these communities, and further enhance their ability to generate a means of income, while on the same hand enabling the protection of the environment. Also, SGP will provide these communities with a range of stakeholders (NGOs, but also private sector partners where for example the community products can be sold) who can further assist them in enhancing their livelihoods.

#### Gender equality

In the interior the women play a leading role not only in the traditional households, but also in the development and execution of the SGP projects. A majority of the SGP projects are lead by women's organizations or women as chairs of a CBO. In both the Indigenous and Maroon communities, the women are responsible for bringing food on the table, as well as the care for the children. Therefore, the women are highly motivated to develop projects to generate income, which is needed for managing the households. The men in the interior are sometimes forced to leave their village for longer period of time, seeking employment in the capitol Paramaribo, or in the neighboring country French Guyana or in the interior in the (small scale) gold mines. This places an even higher burden on the role of the women. In OP5, SGP will further continue to have a gender equality strategy, not only increasing the number of women participating in the project activities, but also supporting their capacity development to increase their opportunities in the society.

## 4. OP5 COUNTRY OUTCOMES, INDICATORS AND ACTIVITIES

Table 4-1 Results Framework Objectives

<b>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1: Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas (ICCAs) through community-based actions</b>			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
SGP BD Outcome 1.1 Improved community-level actions and practices and reduced negative impacts on biodiversity resources in and around protected areas, and indigenous and community conservation areas.	Number and hectares of ICCAs and other PAs positively influenced through SGP support  Number of community members with improved livelihoods related to benefits from protected areas and ICCAs.	Progress reports from grantees, monitoring and evaluation reports (including field visit reports), SGP database	3 projects developed / annually
<b>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions</b>			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
SGP BD Outcome 2.1 Improved community-level sustainable use of biodiversity in production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions	Hectares of production landscapes / seascapes under improved sustainable use practices, leading where possible, to certification through recognized environmental considerations (supported by SGP).	Progress reports from grantees, monitoring and evaluation reports (including field visit reports), SGP database	3 projects developed annually

	Number of significant species with maintained or improved conservation status		
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**SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3: Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level**

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
SGP CC Outcome 3.1 Innovative low GHG technologies deployed and successfully demonstrated at the community level	Number of community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies  Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies	Progress reports from grantees, monitoring and evaluation reports (including field visit reports), SGP database	1 project developed per year

**SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 4: Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level**

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
SGP CC Outcome 4.1: Low-GHG transport options demonstrated at community level	Number of community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies	Progress reports from grantees, monitoring and evaluation reports (including field visit reports), SGP database	Minimum of 1 project developed annually

**SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5: Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and**

climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
SGP LD Outcome 5.1: Sustainable land use, land use change, and forestry management and climate proofing practices adopted at the community level for forest and non-forest land-use types.	Hectares under improved sustainable land management and climate proofing practices.  Hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices  Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated	Progress reports from grantees, monitoring and evaluation reports (including field visit reports), SGP database	Minimum of 1 project developed annually

<b>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6:</b> Maintain or improve flow of agro-system (including grasslands and rangelands) and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
SGP LD Outcome 6.1: Improved community-level actions and practices, and reduced negative impacts on agro- and forest ecosystems and ecosystem services to sustain ecosystem functionality.	Hectares under improved agricultural, land and water management practices  Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	Progress reports from grantees, monitoring and evaluation reports (including field visit reports), SGP database	Minimum of 1 project developed annually

<b>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8:</b> Support transboundary water body management with community based initiatives			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities

SGP IW Outcome 8.1: Effective and climate resilient community-based actions and practices supporting implementation of SAP regional priority actions demonstrated.	Number of SAPs to which SGP is providing implementation support	Progress reports from grantees, monitoring and evaluation reports (including field visit reports), SGP database	Minimum of 1 project developed in OP 5
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**SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 9: Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level**

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
SGP CH Outcome 9.1: Improved community-level initiatives and actions to prevent, reduce and phase out POPs, harmful chemicals and other pollutants, manage contaminated sites in an environmentally sound manner, and mitigate environmental contamination.	Kilograms of harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release  Number of farmers practicing organic agriculture	Progress reports from grantees, monitoring and evaluation reports (including field visit reports), SGP database	Minimum of 1 project developed annually

**SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10: Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (particularly community-based organizations and those of Indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends**

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
SGP CD Outcome 10.2: Improved information flows to/from CBOs and CSOs in SGP countries regarding good practices and lessons learned,	Number of SGP representatives participating in national GEF coordination meetings	Progress reports from grantees, monitoring and evaluation reports	At least 3 workshops per year (where at

<p>and application of such practices.</p> <p>SGP CD Outcome 10.3: Increased public awareness and education at the community-level regarding global environmental issues</p> <p>SGP CD outcome 10.4: Capacity of NGOs and CBOs strengthened to support implementation of global conventions</p>	<p>Number of people reached on project development, monitoring and evaluation, GEF SGP focal areas, environmental awareness, etc</p> <p>Number of promotional materials developed and distributed related to GEF SGP projects</p>	<p>(including field visit reports), SGP database</p>	<p>least one in another district outside the capitol Paramaribo)</p>
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SGP OP5 Cross cutting results: Cross cutting results			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
<p>Improved livelihoods through increasing local benefits generated from environmental resources, and mainstream gender considerations in community-based environmental initiatives.</p>	<p>Number of community members with sustained livelihood improvement resulting from SGP support</p> <p>Number of participating community members</p>	<p>Progress reports from grantees, monitoring and evaluation reports (including field visit reports), SGP database</p>	<p>90% of the projects improving livelihoods</p>

## 5. MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN

### 5.1 Stakeholders participation

Each year, at least one knowledge fair (especially grantees) will be organized with the following objectives:

1. To enable stakeholders to have a brainstorming session concerning the Country Programme outcomes and indicators and the national priorities.
2. To enable stakeholders to meet and network with each other
3. Increase visibility of the SGP

After project concepts have been screened, the applicants whose project concept have been approved, will either be visited on location, or will be invited to the SGP office to be able to:

1. Discuss and explain the Project Proposal format. This includes the co-financing objective of 1:1, but also the project outcome and indicators.
2. Discuss the GEF Focal areas and how their project objective can link to these focal areas

### 5.2 Monitoring and evaluation at Project Level

At a project level, the following table outlines the monitoring and evaluation activities and its timeframe. Besides the NC and the PA, the NSC members will be encouraged to participate actively in monitoring and evaluating the projects.

Table 5-1 M&E Plan at the Project Level

SGP Individual Project Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
Participatory Project Monitoring	Grantees	Duration of project
Baseline Data Collection <sup>2</sup>	Grantees, NC	At project concept planning and proposal stage
Two or Three Project Progress and Financial Reports ( <i>depending on agreed disbursement schedule</i> )	Grantees, NC, PA	At each disbursement request
NC Project Proposal Site Visit (as necessary / cost effective <sup>3</sup> )	NC, NSC	Before project approval, as appropriate

<sup>2</sup> Capacity-development workshops and M&E trainings may be organized in relation to innovative techniques for community monitoring, including new technologies (i.e. GPS-enabled cameras, aerial photos, participatory GIS, etc.); as well as in response to guidelines for “climate proofing” of GEF focal area interventions; REDD+ standards; and/or other specific donor/co-financing requirements.

<sup>3</sup> To ensure cost-effectiveness, project level M&E activities, including project site visits, will be conducted on a discretionary basis, based on internally assessed criteria including (but not limited to) project size and complexity, potential and realized risks, and security parameters.



NC Project Monitoring Site Visit (as necessary / cost effective)	NC, NSC, partner NGO	At least two visits per ongoing project, or when required
NC Project Evaluation Site Visit (as necessary / cost effective)	NC, NSC, partner NGO	At end of project, as appropriate
Project Final Report	Grantees	Following completion of project activities
Project Evaluation Report (as necessary / cost effective)	NC, NSC, External party	Following completion of project activities
Prepare project description to be incorporated into global project database	PA, NC	At start of project, and ongoing as appropriate

As discussed in chapter 3, the SGP will be aiming for collaboration and partnerships with the less experienced CSOs and more experienced (mature) NGOs who can assist in project site visits for monitoring and evaluation.

### 5.3 Monitoring and Evaluation at Programme Level

Each year, an annual workplan will be submitted to CPMT and NSC outlining the activities as indicated in the CPS. This workplan will be submitted at least one month prior to the start of each new calendar year.

Each year, an annual report will be submitted to CPMT and NSC to report on the activities implemented in the previous year, and to give an update on the outcomes and indicators which have been targeted in this year. This report will be submitted 2 months after the end of each calendar year.

The target indicators for focal areas and multi-focal area outcomes are listed in Annex 1.

Table 5-2 M&E Plan at the Programme Level

SGP Country Programme Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
Country Programme Strategy update and development	NSC, NC, local stakeholders, CPMT	Once every year
Country Programme strategy review	NSC, NC	Once every year
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	NSC, NC	Once during OP5
NSC Meetings	NSC, NC, UNDP CO	Minimum four times per year
Performance and Results Assessment (PRA) of NC Performance	NC, NSC, UNDP CO, CPMT, UNOPS	Once per year
Country Programme Review resulting in Annual Country Report <sup>4</sup>	NC presenting to NSC and CPMT	Once per year

<sup>4</sup> The annual Country Programme Review exercise should be carried out in consultation with the national Rio Convention focal points and the associated reporting requirements.

## **6. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

### **6.1. Activities to capture lessons learned**

Please describe your plans for capturing, sharing, and disseminating the lessons learned and good practices identified through the country portfolio of SGP projects with civil society, government, and other relevant stakeholders (i.e. process for generating knowledge; type of knowledge products; knowledge fairs; peer to peer exchanges; use of demonstration sites; knowledge centers etc.).

In OP5 significant focus will be given to monitoring and evaluation of projects and disseminating the lessons learned. At the project level, this means that each grantee will be required to document the lessons learned throughout the project implementation. These lessons learnt will be discussed at the project site visits with the communities. The SGP office will pay attention to visit the projects personally as much as possible as to have a clear understanding.

The following activities will be developed to be able to capture, share and disseminate lessons learned:

1. Peer to peer exchanges. Encourage community groups to utilize the project funds for peer to peer exchanges (invite other groups to their community, visit other groups, visit knowledge centers in Paramaribo, etc)
2. Participation in knowledge Fairs, for example the resource Fair organized by the Peace Corps Office Suriname.
3. Organize a knowledge fair for SGP projects once every year in OP5.
4. Organize workshops in different districts (at least 4 per year), where lessons learned will be discussed and digital material will be used to share ongoing and successful SGP projects.
5. Update the UNDP Suriname website ([www.undpsuriname.org](http://www.undpsuriname.org)), where there is a link specifically assigned to the SGP. On this website, for each project, a digital library will be created where documents (progress reports, project summary) but also photos and films can be shared and uploaded.
6. Updating the SGP database. The SGP database allows the dissemination of project information, including lessons learnt and digital archive of project activities (films and movies).
7. Enhancing collaboration with the media (radio, television and newspapers). The purpose would be to not only increase visibility of SGP through the media, but also to highlight lessons learnt from previous projects, as well as those projects that have been successful and can be replicated by other communities.

### **6.2 Influence of policy by SGP experiences**

The SGP office continues to have strong collaboration with different ministries, such as the Ministry of Labour, Environment and Technology and Ministry of Spatial Planning.

Also, the diverse composition of our NSC reflects both the government (Ministry of Labour, Environment and Technology), as well as NGOs who have a crucial role in advocating the rights of the Indigenous and Maroon communities, such as the Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname and the Organization of Indigenous Peoples. These NGOs operate on a local, regional and national level when promoting the SGP and share the lessons learned from the SGP. Additionally, strategic NSC memberships include the GEF Operational Focal Point (from the Ministry of Labour, Environment and Technology) and the Environmental Officer from the UNDP.

### **6.3 Replication of good practices**

With a better understanding of various issues which have affected GEF SGP projects, replication and upscaling of similar projects could be done in a more successful fashion with increased frequency. Challenges that arise from GEF SGP projects can provide a more contextualized understanding of local socio-economic and political factors that negatively impacted on project activities.

Documentation of lessons learnt and best practices by GEF SGP experiences would provide a measure of preparation of the execution of similar projects on varying scales and locations. This would include, but are not limited to processes and procedures such as environmental monitoring, community participation, project ownership, finance and capacity development. Essentially, identification of such challenges and solutions on a small scale further increases the chances of success for larger scaled projects.

At the beginning of OP5, SGP has recognized at least two good practice projects (Foundation of Totomboti and the Green Heritage Fund) that are not yet SGP projects, but with whom SGP will collaborate in OP5 to develop SGP projects. The Foundation of Totomboti is active in the village of Pikin Slee (upper Suriname river), and has indicated interest in applying for SGP funding to further support their activities. This foundation has developed a successful wood carving project, and SGP is confident that a partnership with the foundation will trigger other communities to follow the good example of this foundation.

The other organization is the Green Heritage Fund, famous in Suriname for its Dolphine Programme in the Suriname estuary. This organization is seeking SGP funding in OP5 to expand their Dolphin Programme towards the Coppename estuary.

It is worth noting that SGP has nominated both initiatives (Foundation of Totomboti and the Green Heritage Fund) for the Equator prize 2012.

## 7. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION PLAN

### 7.1. Development of strategic partnerships

On a project level, the SGP aims to raise cash and in-kind co-financing with the objective of reaching a 1:1 ratio for all the projects funded under the country grant allocation.

To be able to facilitate civil society and community-based projects, the SGP country programme will strengthen current alliances and develop new partnerships with different key stakeholders working in similar GEF focal areas.

The objective of developing alliances with these organizations is as follows:

- To coordinate and facilitate CSOs and NGOs to help to achieve its priorities
- To achieve the objectives of the global conventions
- To be able to facilitate a 1:1 co-finance on a project level, when the community itself does not have the possibilities to be able to reach the 1:1 co-finance
- To increase the visibility of SGP (e.g. participation in Fairs, workshops, symposia)

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:

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

The following key partnerships have been considered and will be further explored in OP5:

(I) Governmental:

1. Ministry of Labour, Technology and Environment. This ministry is the key counterpart for SGP, and all of the GEF focal points are accommodated within this ministry.
2. Ministry of Agriculture
3. Ministry of Spatial Planning, Land- and Forest Management
4. Anton de Kom University of Suriname (including CELOS). As the only (government owned) university in Suriname, the Anton de Kom University plays a crucial role in providing technical assistance for the different projects.

(II) Professional Associates and NGO's:

1. Suriname Conservation Foundation (SCF)

SCF has been a partner for the SGP for several years now, and this partnership will continue during OP 5. SCF has indicated their willingness in financing the training and awareness components in ongoing and future SGP projects (e.g. a project proposal being prepared for an Indigenous community in West Suriname). SCF has the limitation of not financing for example the construction of buildings, but on the other hand they have indicated that they focus on training and awareness.

## 2. Amazon Conservation Team (ACT)

Together with the ACT, a project has been implemented during OP3 together with SGP. The possibilities of engaging in more projects in OP 5 are highly likely, and the aim is to achieve at least 2 projects in OP5 in close collaboration with ACT. The ACT is active in the Indigenous villages in the interior, concentrating their activities in not more than 5 remote communities. Collaboration with ACT will result in an efficient implementation, monitoring and evaluation of future projects, since they have a long history of working with the indigenous communities and have already executed numerous projects in these 5 communities.

## 3. Peace Corps Volunteers Suriname

Over 386 peace corps volunteers have served in Suriname since the program was established in 1995. Volunteers are trained and work in the different minority languages, such as the Maroon languages (Aucan, Saramaccan), Dutch and Sranang tongo. The volunteers serve for two years in a community, and engage in different sort of projects in their respective community. SGP has participated in the resource fair organized in October 2011, where a number of volunteers have been indicating their interests in engaging in an SGP project together with their respective communities they serve.

## 4. Service Clubs in Suriname (Rotary, Lions, Innerwheel, etc)

There are three Rotary clubs in Suriname and numerous Lions clubs as well as other internationally related service clubs. These clubs all focus on serving the community, and the SGP Country Programme will reach out to these clubs to engage in partnerships.

## 5. International and national Foundations for grants

In Suriname there are national and international firms who all commit themselves to community work, such as the Suralco / Alcoa Foundation and Parbo Bier (international) and the Staatsolie (State Oil Foundation). Alliances have already been developed between SGP Country Programme and these foundations to further enhance the co-finance mechanism for SGP projects. For example, discussions with Alcoa Foundation have already resulted in two project proposals that have been submitted in November 2011 at the SGP office where Alcoa Foundation will co-finance 50% in cash of the total project costs. In OP4, at least 2 projects have been implemented with co-financing in cash from Alcoa Foundation.

## 6. World Wildlife Fund

The WWF has been active in Suriname for a long time now, and they have been especially active in the sea turtle program, as well as community awareness (development of posters and children education material). During OP5, SGP will enhance the partnership with WWF in especially the community awareness issues related to conservation of the biodiversity (marine and terrestrial).

7. UN related organizations (UNDP, UNICEF, PAHO, etc)

The partnership with all UN agencies in Suriname is very strong, and especially with the UNDP a strong relationship has already been developed in the previous years. The SGP is actively involved in the environmental projects of the UNDP, some of them being GEF funded. SGP is invited to GEF training and workshops.

8. Tropenbos International Suriname

The Tropenbos International Suriname has engaged in a partnership with SGP for at least one project during OP4. The objective is to engage in at least 2 – 3 project during OP 5. These projects will focus on the conservation and preservation of forest ecosystems in the interior.

## 8. REFERENCES AND WEBSITES

Global Environmental Facility, Request for CEO Endorsement, date 17 December 2010

Global Environmental Facility, GEF 5 Focal Area Strategies

GEF SGP Environment and Energy group, bureau for development policy United Nations Development Programme, Small Island Developing States Community Based Adaptation Programme (SIDS – CBA)

Ministry of Labour, Technical Development and Environment, Suriname's National Implementation Plan to the Stockholm Convention

National Forest Policy of Suriname, 2003

National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname, Ministry of Labour, Technical Development and Environment, National Biodiversity Strategy, March 2006

National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname, Ministry of Labour, Technical Development and Environment, Climate Action Plan 2008 - 2013, April 2008

SGP Country Programme Strategy Suriname 2007 – 2010 (draft)

SGP Country Programme Strategy Trinidad and Tobago 2011-2014

SGP Country Programme Strategy Jamaica 2011 - 2014

United Nations Suriname, Common Country Assessment 2011 – 2016, Draft 1, June 2016

Websites:

<http://sgp.undp.org>

<http://www.stinasu.com>

<http://www.unesco-suriname.org/natural%20heritage%20in%20suriname.htm>

**Annex 1: GEF SGP OP 5 PROJECT LEVEL INDICATORS**

SGP OP5 results indicators	
Biodiversity (BD)	
BD1	Hectares of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) influenced Hectares of protected areas influenced Hectares of significant ecosystems with improved conservation status
BD2	Hectares of production landscapes / seascapes applying sustainable use practices Number of significant species with maintained or improved conservation status Total value of biodiversity products/ecosystem services produced (US dollar equivalent)
Climate Change (CC)	
CCM 1	Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies: Renewable energy measures (please specify) Energy efficiency measures (please specify) Other (please specify) Number of community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies Total value of energy or technology services provided (US dollar equivalent)
CCM 4	Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies: Low carbon transport practices (please specify) Total value of transport services provided (US dollar equivalent)
CCM 5	Hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices Tonnes of CO2 avoided through improved land use and climate proofing practices
Land degradation (LD) & Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)	
LD1	Hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated
LD3	Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices
International Waters (IW)	
IW	Hectares of river/lake basins applying sustainable management practices and contributing to implementation of SAPs Hectares of marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds managed sustainably Tonnes of land-based pollution avoided



SGP OP5 results indicators	
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	
POPS	Tons of solid waste prevented from burning by alternative disposal Kilograms of obsolete pesticides disposed of appropriately Kilograms of harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release
Capacity Development, Policy and Innovation (all focal areas)	
CD	Number of consultative mechanisms established for Rio convention frameworks (please specify) Number of community-based monitoring systems demonstrated (please specify) Number of new technologies developed /applied (please specify) Number of local or regional policies influenced (level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5) Number of national policies influenced (level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5) Number of people trained on: project development, monitoring, evaluation etc. (to be specified according to type of training)
Livelihoods, Sustainable Development, and Empowerment (all focal areas)	
Cross-cutting	<p><b>Livelihoods &amp; Sustainable Development:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated) (Note: mandatory for all projects)</li> <li>Number of days of food shortage reduced</li> <li>Number of increased student days participating in schools</li> <li>Number of households who get access to clean drinking water</li> <li>Increase in purchasing power by reduced spending, increased income, and/or other means (US dollar equivalent)</li> <li>Total value of investments (e.g. infrastructure, equipment, supplies) in US Dollars (Note: estimated economic impact of investments to be determined by multiplying infrastructure investments by 5, all others by 3).</li> </ul> <p><b>Empowerment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of NGOs/CBOs formed or registered</li> <li>Number of indigenous peoples directly supported</li> <li>Number of women-led projects supported</li> <li>Number of quality standards/labels achieved or innovative financial mechanisms put in place</li> </ul>