

SGP Suriname Country Programme Strategy OP6

*Building participation and resilience for
Conservation*

6/23/2016

PARAMARIBO, SURINAME

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
ITP	Indigenous and Tribal Peoples
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	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

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Development in Suriname

Suriname has recently been classified by the Inter-American Development Bank (IaDB) as a middle income country and has been making notable progress towards achieving universal primary education (NER >90%) and towards elimination of malaria. In spite of this favorable classification the total unemployment rate in Suriname is 12,8% whereby the women rank higher than men with 19.6 % (Algemeen Bureau voor de Statistiek (ABS), 2013) . In the districts the unemployment is high, Sipaliwini unemployment rate is 28.5 % and Brokopondo unemployment rate is 13,8%. Information in the last publication of MICS4, 2010, shows that Suriname has slowly made improvements regarding the key indicators of wellbeing of women and children in the interior, but these indicators are lower than the coastal area. MICS4 (2010) data show that except for a few successes where development projects have resulted in visible improvements, key indicators for the well-being of women and children in the interior are consistently and significantly lower than the coastal area, and are the poorest in the Caribbean region. Eighty-seven percent of children who are of primary school entry age (age 6) in Suriname, are attending the first grade of primary school. Ninety percent of the children of primary school entrance age in urban areas are estimated to be attending the first grade of primary school as opposed to 82 percent in rural areas whereas the proportion observed in the rural interior is noticeably lower being estimated at 78 percent. The members of tribal communities live mostly traditionally by gathering of food use of materials from natural resources and the gathering of non-timber forest products such as Brasil nuts and palm fruits, wildlife trade and small scale gold mining (Heemskerk, 2009). Life expectancy in the interior is lower in the district of Sipaliwini than in other coastal districts such as Paramaribo, Wanica and even Marowijne (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2013). Suriname's human development index (HDI) value for 2012 is 0.680 % in the medium human development category, positioning the country at 105 out of 187 countries and territories. Between 2005 and 2011, Suriname's HDI value increased from 0.659 to 0.680, an increase of 3.0 % or average annual increase of about 0.5 %. However, there is still a big difference in the HDI of Paramaribo: 0,741 and Sipaliwini 0,522. The difference can be found in the stark contrast between the two districts in the field of means of years of schooling, loss in human level of development, maternal mortality and use of safe drinking water (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2013). It is important to note here that, even though we can compare the socio-economic issues between ITP, the solutions are different. This is based on the fact that the Indigenous People and the Maroon Tribal communities have different cultures and lifestyles.

1. SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME - SUMMARY BACKGROUND

1.1. SGP Suriname is considered an important and trusted partner for sustainable development, not only by Government agencies and civil society in general, but mostly by local NGOs and CBOs on the ground. The most important national results and accomplishments achieved by the country programme from previous phases and up to OP5 are:

- Improvement of sustainable land use management by means of Land use mapping in the Upper Suriname and the upper Saramacca river Areas
- Support climate change response through development of a REDD+ cultural toolkit which will serve for the capacity building and awareness for Forest dependent communities of Indigenous people in synergy with national developments ongoing with REDD+ preparation project with the UNDP. Also mangrove reforestation for climate change mitigation and the successful organization of the first car-free day in the capital Paramaribo in 2014
- Hosting of two bi-annual knowledge fairs, in 2013 and in 2015 which received 200 and 12,000 visitors, respectively. The knowledge fair provided the SGP with the means of showcasing their results, as well as an opportunity for grantees to network and exchange experiences and lessons learned.
- Development of educational material for disabled youth including video material in 2015. As a result of the good track record, the grantee managed to secure funding from UNDP to implement a project on facilitating disabled people to vote in the elections of May 2015.
- A positive impact on at least 2800 households was reached through the OP5 programme
- Support of agro-forestry projects for capacity building and improvement of production and processing.
- The SGP Suriname managed to double the grant allocation in Suriname from OP4 to OP5 with a total of USD 1,934,500. This was possible due to STAR and AusAid complementary funding. (Annex X : Grant resources from OP3 to OP5)

Projects which received awards:

Two participants in the *Sustainable Agriculture project* executed by the Caribbean Institute (SUR/SGP/OP4/CORE/2010/03) received awards from the Organisation d’Ons in 2012.

In 2015 Green Heritage Fund Suriname was nominated for CNN Environmental HERO award

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. Some of these are being addressed by the SGP programme through the inclusion of youth in projects. In most cases the youth in the rural areas have received higher level education than their elders, thus addressing some of the capacity issues.

Table 1: Aggregated results from each focal area

Indicator	Number of Projects	Amount
Amount of animals with improved or maintained conservation status	1	10 species
New developed/applied technology	3	3
Local policy issues impacted	4	12
National policy issues impacted	2	8
Tons of CO2 avoided through application of carbon reduction technologies (CCM1)	1	10

Total value (in US\$) of products which were sustainably manufactured to benefit communities	3	100.000
Improvement of family income (USD)	1	33,762.00
Number of households that benefitted from SGP projects	12	2.820
Number of individuals that benefitted from SGP projects	12	7.470
Number of CBO's and NGO's which participated in SGP projects	12	157
Number of women which participated in SGP projects	12	385
Number of indigenous people that participated in SGP projects	2	110
Number of Certificates received	1	1
Collaboration with Local authorities that was set up	5	7
Collaboration with National Government that was set up	1	6

1.2 Major partnerships and existing sources of co-financing

The following key partnerships are considered for execution of OP6:

(I) Governmental:

1. The Office of the President of Suriname
2. Ministry of Agriculture
3. Ministry of Spatial Planning, Land- and Forest Management
4. Ministry of Regional Development, including the district commissioner's offices and Stichting Fonds Ontwikkeling Binnenland (SFOB).
5. 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.
6. The Advanced Teachers Training Institute (IOL). A key partnership was established, in OP5, with the IOL. Students from this institute participated and assisted in various SGP programming & project activities. SGP Suriname hopes to continue this in OP6 and beyond.

(II) Professional Associates and NGO's:

1. **UN related organizations** (UNDP, UNICEF, PAHO, etc)
The partnership with all UN agencies in Suriname is very strong, and especially with the UNDP. In this regard, SGP Suriname will partner with the UNDP implemented Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership (JCCCP). This entails the sharing of project recruitment, technical support, and monitoring & evaluation assistance where needed. In OP5, SGP and UNICEF Suriname were close partners in several projects and we will continue this partnership into OP6 and beyond.
2. **Representing organizations for Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Communities**
VIDS: Organization of Indigenous village leaders is a steering committee member. The primary goals of the VIDS include the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights with an emphasis on the recognition of land-rights, strengthening of the capacity of IP village leaders, improvement of the socio-economic status of IP in Suriname and strengthening of the identity and culture of the IP in Suriname. SGP Suriname considers the VIDS as a key partner in all of its community development projects in the interior. As such, SGP Suriname will support the VIDS in achieving their overall goals.
3. **The Foundation of Saamaka Village Leaders (VSG)**

SGP Suriname and the VSG will continue their partnership, which started in OP5, in achieving sustainable development and ecological harmony in the Saamaka communities. SGP Suriname also supports the cooperation between the VSG and the VIDS in their combined effort to create awareness & strengthen the capacity of tribal leaders with regards to the legal recognition of their land rights.

4. Global Support Initiative (ICCA GSI)

SGP Suriname has recently entered into a partnership with the Global Support Initiative (ICCA GSI) for Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCA). The purpose of this partnership is to provide funding to indigenous & tribal peoples, in their efforts to seek recognition & protection of their collective rights, in the territories which have/are being conserved by these people. The SGP Suriname office recognizes that the declaration signed in 2014 by the Indigenous tribes in the Southern part of the country in which they express the intention to protect water and forest in South Suriname, represents an opportunity for maximization and mutual benefit of conservation of biodiversity within the context of the ICCA. A key partner in this initiative is the VIDS. In this regard, the VIDS, together with the NSC of SGP Suriname has formulated a ICCA Country Strategy.

5. Suriname Conservation Foundation (SCF)

SCF has been a partner for the SGP for several years now, and this partnership will continue during OP6. SCF has indicated their willingness in financing the training and awareness components in ongoing and future SGP projects.

6. NIMOS

NIMOS resides within the Cabinet of the President as an independent coordinating mechanism for environmental matters as well as a clearing house for environment. NIMOS and the Ministries of the Government of Suriname form the Inter-Ministerial Advisory Committee (IMAC), where decisions about all environmental policies/ issues take place, under the non-voting chairmanship of NIMOS. In order to facilitate institutional coordination and enhance environmental policy effectiveness, NIMOS signed Memoranda of Understanding (NIMOS MoU) with the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Regional Development, the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Planning and Development, and the Ministry of Social Affairs. This initiative has had some results, such as the joint development of environmental training programs with the Ministry of Social Affairs, the establishment of an environmental unit for the control of mining in the Department Geology and Mining, and completion of a forest sector environmental assessment, both with the Ministry of Natural Resources.

NIMOS as Chairman of the IMAC will, inter alia, provide the institutional focus and coordinating mechanism for the Government's inter-sectoral discussions for development of a national REDD+ strategy.

The government capacity building program for REDD+ will be developed using a similar strategy for participatory engagement as developed during the re-design of Suriname's May 2013 RPP submission and will involve those participants in the implementation of this program.

NIMOS has from its creation been involved in stakeholder engagement, awareness-building and environmental education, and for the past year has been intimately involved with the REDD+ dialogues, consultations and writing of the R-PP. Because of the importance of REDD+ for the forest dependent communities.

7. Suriname Business Forum (SBF)

SGP Suriname considers SBF a key partner in establishing and strengthening current and future collaboration with the public & private sector, and NGO network. In OP5, SBF was instrumental in establishing an Eco-Lodge Network along the Upper Suriname River Region.

(III) Potential partners

1. 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.

2. International and National Foundations for grants

National and international firms which have a social corporate responsibility policy or programme commit themselves to community work, Parbo Bier (international) and the **Staatsolie (State Oil Foundation)**. SGP Country Programme will continue building on existing partnerships or intentions to partnerships in order to further enhance the co-finance mechanism for SGP projects. Moving forward in OP6, SGP Suriname will also partner with the **Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)** in possible scaling-up of GEF SGP projects. SGP Suriname started a partnership with the **Suriname Environmental and Mining Foundation (SEMIF)** in OP5 and we will continue with this into OP6. A strong partnership lies in SGP Suriname's strategic component in Chemicals Management Coalitions, and specifically in the area of mercury free mining projects.

3. International Conservation Organizations:

Since their establishment **World Wildlife Fund Guianas (WWF)** has focused on the mitigation of small scale gold mining and reduction/banishment of use of mercury in the gold mining sector. Gold mining forms a major threat to the lives of the communities in the interior. Not only does it destroy the vulnerable ecosystems the communities depend on but it also causes mercury poisoning of the environment and the people that live there. Also, WWF Guianas has been active in biodiversity conservation including protected areas management, protection of endangered species such as the sea turtles and community awareness (development of posters and children education material). During OP6, SGP will further enhance the partnership with WWF in especially the community awareness issues related to community development and biodiversity conservation. Additionally, SGP Suriname and WWF Guianas have and will continue to partner in all issues related to the use of mercury in gold mining activities.

Conservation International Suriname (CIS) has been active in South Suriname for many years now. In five villages in the South of Suriname CIS has been involved in the creation of maps of the ecosystems nearby which essential for the livelihoods of the communities, the SGP Suriname will continue to support the development of tools that increase the local capacity for land and resource management and considers CI-Suriname a potential partner in this aspect. **Tropenbos International Suriname (TBI Suriname)** has engaged in a partnership with SGP for 2 previous country programmes. SGP intends to continue this partnership and continue to focus on the conservation and preservation of forest ecosystems in the interior with emphasis on capacity building and climate change related issues. This includes the promotion and use of participatory land-use mapping along the Upper Suriname River Region.

The **Amazon Conservation Team (ACT)** is mainly active in the South and Centre of Suriname, 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. ACT has also recently embarked on a Solar energy programme with an innovative approach which has the potential to serve as an example for best practices in the country.

(IV) Diplomatic relations/agencies

1. The Embassy of the United States of America

The US Embassy in Suriname is implementing a small grants programme for local NGOs and CBOs. In this regard, SGP Suriname sees the potential for co-funding of its grants through the embassy's programme.

2. The Embassy of the Republic of China

There is a potential for future collaboration with Government of China, as they have expressed a strong interest in financially supporting community projects for vulnerable groups. Since they would like to have these projects be implemented through the United Nations Suriname, there is a strong possibility that GEF SGP Suriname will become the vehicle for this funding.

2. SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME NICHE

2.1. Alignment with national priorities:

SGP Suriname programme is aligned with the following relevant conventions, national plans and regional programmes. Although not all of the international conventions are locally ratified the SGP considers the alignment of their activities with these global conventions.

Table 2. 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, NBAP 2013
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	NA
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Ratified in 1997
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	2nd report to UNFCCC prepared February 2013, but not endorsed by CC focal point
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	NA
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	NA
CC National Action Plan	National Climate Action Plan (coastal area) 2008 -2013 Final draft National Plan for policy, strategy and action 2014 – 2021
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	Ratification 2000
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	Draft NAP 2006
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	Ratified in 2011
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	NIP 2011
Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	NA
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	NCSA report 2009
GEF-6 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	

Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies ²	NA
Minamata Convention on Mercury	Policy document regarding the Minamata Convention 2014 (prepared by NIMOS)
United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)	Adopted in 2007

2.2. Opportunities to promote the meaningful involvement of communities and Civil Society Organizations

The OP6 programme will continue to address environmental issues and promote sustainable development by identifying the opportunities and synergy with various important government programs and partner organization initiatives. The programme will increase involvement of civil society organizations through the networks supported during the 2015 Knowledge fair: Caribbean Rural Women’s producers (from IICA), the SENA network from Foundation Samarja and the Handicraft network from the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

2.3. Complementary Synergy at the national level with:

Table 3. SGP contribution to national priorities / GEF-6 corporate results

1 SGP OP6 strategic initiatives	2 GEF-6 corporate results by focal area	3 Briefly describe the SGP Country Programme niche relevant to national priorities/other agencies	4 Briefly describe the complementation between the SGP Country Programme UNDP CO strategic programming
Community landscape/seascape conservation	<i>Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SGP engagement and capacity strengthening of ITP in REDD+ - CSO-Government dialogue for Sustainable Tourism - Capacity strengthening of community-based (Agro)Eco-tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP Project for Improvement of Coastal Protected Areas Management - UNDP implemented REDD+ programme
Innovative climate-smart agro-ecology; Community landscape/seascape conservation	<i>Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)</i>	<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. - SGP supports the engagement of NGOs in the national dialogue for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDAF output 1.7 : 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.

² Please identify existing **IW regional projects and the regional SAPs** adopted by countries sharing international waterbodies so as to align SGP local interventions. Please check this website to find some of the SAPs: <http://iwlearn.net/publications/SAP>

		<p>sustainable agricultural practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National SID-CBA dialogue. SGP Suriname organized and implemented a national SIDS-CBA dialogue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Updated Strategy for Aquaculture Development. - Diseases Monitoring System for Cultured and Wild Aquatic Species in accordance with OIE Standards established
Community landscape/seascape conservation	<i>Promotion of collective management of trans-boundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services</i>		<p>Pilot ICCA areas</p> <p>For strengthening of culture, traditional knowledge & practices, support for legal recognition of ITP land rights</p> <p>Capacity strengthening of self-governance</p> <p>Capacity strengthening to traditional leaders/communities</p> <p>Strengthening of territorial, including environmental management</p>
Energy access co-benefits	<i>Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In OP6, SGP Suriname will continue with promoting low-emission technologies. - Continue with supporting Car Free Day events in Suriname 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IaDB/GoS Sustainable Energy programme for increased access to energy and sustainable energy provision in Suriname Coastal areas and hinterland - Japan Caribbean Climate Change Partnership (JCCCP), implemented by the UNDP
Local to global chemicals coalitions	<i>Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong partnerships with WWF Guianas, Office of the President, NIMOS in implementing mercury free small scale gold mining. - Pursuing partnerships with potential small scale mining groups 	Minamata Convention
CSO-Government dialogue platforms	<i>Enhance capacity of civil society to contribute to implementation of MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and national and sub-national policy, planning and legal frameworks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The NGO Platform is a NSC member and we will continue accessing this network to further enhance NGOs' capacity and involvement in national dialogue. 	UNDAF outcome 1: most excluded marginalised groups and vulnerable populations benefit from reinforced social, economic, and environmental programmes towards accelerated and equitable MDG progress, meaningful participation, and a better quality of life for all beyond the MDG agenda.

<p>Social inclusion (gender, youth, indigenous peoples)</p>	<p><i>GEF Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Gender Equality Action Plan and GEF Principles for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In OP5 SGP Suriname initiated partnerships with various youth lead organizations and we will continue this in OP6. - Together with UNDP CO we will enhance our Gender Mainstreaming Policies in our grantee lead projects. 	<p>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.</p>
<p>Contribution to global knowledge management platforms</p>	<p><i>Contribute to GEF KM efforts</i></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, and Evaluation Workshops. - There have been numerous video productions highlighting GEF SGP projects - Continuation of SGP Suriname Newsletters. For now in Dutch. In OP6 we will launch our English newsletters. 	<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.

3. OP6 STRATEGIES

3.1. *Cross-cutting OP6 grant-making strategies*

Cross-cutting issues identified through the consultation process and document study have resulted in the determination of the following cross cutting issues:

Environmental and human contamination of mercury

Suriname has a long standing history with either small scale or large scale gold mining. The large scale gold mining companies use cyanide in the mercury extraction process, while, mercury is employed in the small scale gold mining sector. The use of mercury in small scale gold mining has become a very serious issue in Suriname. The release of mercury into the atmosphere, rivers and streams has resulted in wide spread mercury contamination in these ecosystems. This has in turn, also resulted in serious public health issues in the communities in and around these mining areas. Additionally, there have been much debate as well on the public and environmental safety of cyanide use in the large scale gold mining industry.

Use of agro chemicals in farming

In both OP4 and OP5, GEF SGP Suriname made a concerted effort in the funding of projects aimed at the promotion of safe agricultural practices. However, data from the consultation meetings have indicated that many farmers still make use of agro chemicals in farming.

Food safety and security

A recurring theme in many of the consultation meetings was the concern for food safety and food security. Especially, in the communities of the interior this was a concern. This issue was directly related to community members' concerns of the impact climate change has on their livelihoods.

Recognition of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples' (ITP) land rights

The issue of ITP land rights has become an increasingly public topic in the last few years. This has been further enhanced with the ruling of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IAHR) in November 2015 that the State of Suriname has been found in violation of the human rights of the indigenous peoples in the Lower Marowijne Region, and ordering Suriname to, among others, legally recognize the land rights of all indigenous and tribal peoples of Suriname within the next three years as well as other important rulings on protected areas, effective participation and benefit-sharing in their territories. GEF SGP Suriname recognizes the importance in the issue of recognition of land rights and will support the ITP in further capacity strengthening of traditional leaders, capacity strengthening for self-governance, community-based forest management, and land-use management.

The aforementioned cross-cutting issues are not restricted to a specific landscape or seascape and need to be addressed on different levels in order to achieve results. Therefore, the country as a whole will be considered as one whole landscape/seascape area. Within this context, SGP Suriname OP6 programme will use 30 % of its resources to address these cross-cutting issues. In case additional resources which are specifically aimed at achieving results in these areas, the full amount of the funds raised will be used on these themes. The addition of ICCA GSI can also be used to address, for example, the cross-cutting theme of ITP land rights.

3.2 *Landscape/seascape-based OP6 grant-making strategies*³

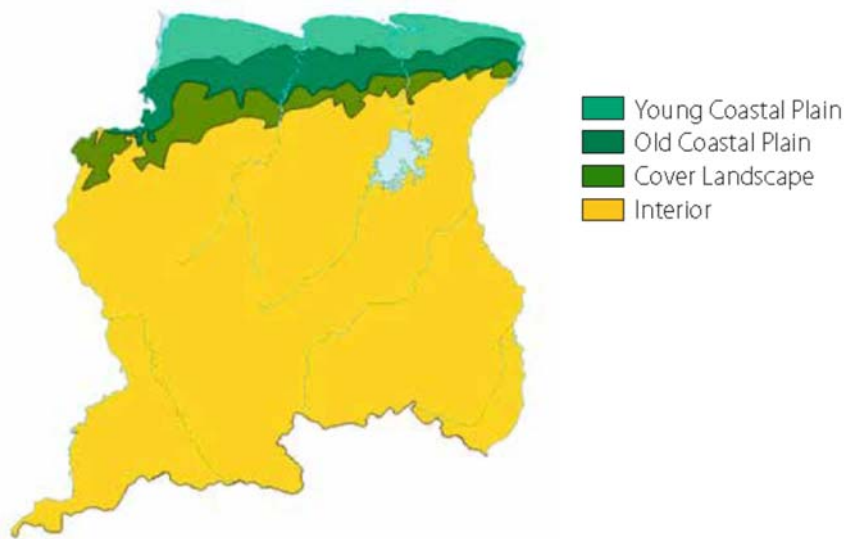
Resource Management and land use planning: This transformational strategy is aimed at reducing the overexploitation of natural wildlife and agricultural lands while at the same time improving the efficiency and effectiveness of natural resources management. It also has vital links to the protection and monitoring of the natural habitat and sustainable income generation. To achieve this objective a number of activities will be executed in partnership with the government of Suriname and other actors in the landscapes/seascapes. These include the development of community development plans, development and implementation of resource management-plans and supporting & developing the preparation of community land-use plans. This goal also includes income generation which focuses on analysis of market forces and linking these with producers so that the value of critical products within landscapes/seascapes, in particular agricultural products, non-timber-forest-products, wildlife, could be increased so that the livelihood of the population depending upon them could be improved. Critical to the attainment of the objectives of this strategy is the elimination/reduction of irresponsible gold mining and unsustainable use of natural resources through the establishment of various monitoring and income-generation mechanisms as well as promoting education and awareness in communities.

The consultation process

For the purpose of the baseline assessment, consultation meetings were organized. The attendees of the consultation meetings comprised of community members of 5 different areas in the country as well as farmers, CBO's and local traditional authorities. A total of 6 consultation meetings were organized and attended by 63 participants from different socio-environmental backgrounds of whom 28 were women and 32 were men. In order to identify the landscape context and background, including threats to the local environment, sustainable development, and key actions and ongoing plans, a questionnaire was used for focus group discussion with the participants. The participants were able to acquire firsthand information on the consultation process for the development of the OP6 programme and were actively involved during discussions on their sustainable development and the threats caused by of climate change and human actions on the biodiversity and, the landscape resilience and farming activities. The consultation was voice recorded, the data were transcribed and analyzed based on the 7 components of the SGP. The results were then described and discussed with the SGP National Coordinator and afterwards presented to the NSC, and after agreement with the NSC a National Consultation meeting was conducted in which the selected landscapes/seascapes and respective strategies were approved/ agreed upon.

³ Refer to the various guidance documents on landscape/seascape selection and assessments.

Landscape/Seascape



Suriname is comprised of many different ecosystems and is composed of the following geographic landscapes (see inserted map): the *Coastal Plain*, the *Cover Landscape*, and *Interior Uplands*. All of the main rivers in Suriname run from South to North, eventually flowing out into the Atlantic Ocean. The communities in the Coastal area are, among others, dependent on agriculture and fishing, both as a livelihood and for subsistence. All major

cities, including the capital city of Paramaribo, are located in the Coastal Areas. The major industries, public and private sector activities primarily take place in this region as well. In the Interior, communities have a close relationship with the forest and rivers, which provide them with food, medicine, and materials. Economic activities which take place in the Interior include tourism, hunting, logging, and (small scale) gold mining.

The integrity of the river catchment areas in the South influences all ecosystems and communities along the rivers all the way to the low-lying coastal areas in the North. Many communities are located along these rivers, and subsidiaries, dispersed throughout the entire country. Based on the fact that Suriname has a small population which is dispersed throughout the country and the important ecological relationship between the South and North of Suriname, it was decided to consider the country as an entire landscape/seascape area. Based on the results of the consultation process the Interior landscape was then strategically identified as the main focus area where 70% of OP6 projects will be executed. The Coastal Areas will be considered as a secondary approach in OP6.

Within the country landscape 4 regions have been identified: **The North-West; the North-East; the Central and Eastern area and the South**. The subdivision is based on both the characteristics of the environment and the challenges that are related with it, as well as, the socio-economic situation of the communities in these areas.

the North-West:

The north west of Suriname is inhabited by local farmers, fishermen, and more inland by Indigenous peoples of the Karaib and Arawak. Environmental threats in this region are over fishing, poaching and timber extraction, pollution by agro-toxics in mechanized agriculture, and potential natural calamities such as of flooding and windstorms caused by sea level rise and climate change. Economic activities include, farming, fishing and tourism. The major opportunities in the coastal areas are initiatives of protection of mangrove and participatory approach to management of multi-Purpose use management areas. For the communities more inland the opportunities are an increase in opportunities for entrepreneurship based on non-timber forest products and efforts to get legal recognition of IP land rights.

The North East:

The north-east of Suriname is inhabited by the Karaib Indigenous communities (Langaman kondre, Christiaankondre, Erowarte, Tapoekoe, Pierre Kondre, Bigi Ston), Arawak Indigenous communities (Marijke Dorp, Alfonsdorp) and the Maroon Tribal communities of the N'Djuka and Paamacca. The landscape is characterized by lowland marshes and swamps, sand beaches and mud plains along the coast. The major threats in this region are linked to the influence on the water quality due to mercury poisoning and siltation. The communities along the coast are especially vulnerable to the impact of sea level rise. The major economic activities include, agriculture, tourism and transportation.

The Central and Eastern area

The Central and Eastern area is characterized by a combination landscape of hills and many freshwater rivers and creeks. The area is inhabited mainly by Maroon Tribal People from the Saamaka, and the N'Djuka, Kwinti, Matawai and Aluku communities, as well as, Karaib and Arawak indigenous communities. The Central and Eastern area are heavily impacted by gold mining activities, which cause both deterioration of water quality and serious impacts on the accessibility of fish. Mining also poses a threat to health due to malaria caused by abandoned open water reservoirs where the vector can multiply/reproduce.

The South:

The area is characterized by savanna vegetation in extensive plains and mountains. The south of Suriname is very isolated and is only accessible by air. The area is inhabited primarily by the Indigenous peoples of Wayana, Tirio, and several smaller groups. The communities in South Suriname have been affected by acculturation which is mainly caused by indigenous communities' prolonged and constant interaction with Westerners through the government-sanctioned, mission-run medical clinics present in the major indigenous villages. As a result of higher levels of acculturation, the threat of loss in traditional knowledge and practices is very high.

SGP OP6 component 1: Community based landscape conservation

As stated previously, Suriname as a whole, will be considered as one entire landscape/seascape area. Within this scope GEF SGP Suriname will focus primarily on the Interior landscape and as secondary approach, the Coastal Area. With our primary focus on the Interior Landscape SGP Suriname's approach will be to increase the communication between the UNDP and GEF SGP and the Southern communities in and around protected areas.

- In line with GEF's OP6 Biodiversity strategy of **Improving Sustainability of Protected Areas Systems**, SGP Suriname will encourage and support projects related to traditional community-based forest management systems, land-use management, and capacity strengthening of local governance. SGP Suriname's focus will be two-fold in this aspect:
 - o Encourage project proposals by communities in and close to the Central Nature Reserve (World Heritage Natural Site), Sipaliwini Nature Reserve, Galibi Nature Reserve, and the North Coronie Reserve.
 - o Encourage project proposals from communities in and close to proposed nature reserves and/or protected areas
- Additionally, capacity strengthening of the ITP in their **recognition of land rights to their territories and traditionally conserved areas**, will also be encouraged and supported. A key partner in this strategy will be the Organization of Indigenous Village Leaders (VIDS). In addition, SGP Suriname will strengthen the partnership with the Association of Samaaka Leaders (VSG) and aim to establish new partnerships with leadership organizations from other Maroon Tribal communities. Establishing these new partnerships will be key in achieving our

goals of strengthening community-based management in protected areas and establishing GEF SGP as a trusted partner in sustainable development at all levels.

- In particular, SGP will benefit from and build further on previous and existing work that VIDS and VSG have done and are still undertaking at policy level, in collaboration with government and international organizations, in relation to rights-based approaches, culturally appropriate engagement strategy and processes to obtain the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) of ITPs, among others. Such approaches are crucial to the success and sustainability of SGP projects for or affecting indigenous and tribal peoples and will therefore be supported, and/or policy guidance can be taken from those initiatives.

Indigenous & Community Conserved Areas (ICCA)

Within Component 1 of OP6, SGP Suriname will implement community-based projects as part of the ICCA initiative. GEF SGP Suriname, together with the Association of Indigenous Village Leaders (VIDS), has developed a ICCA strategy:

Strategic Objective	Implementing partner	Strategic Initiatives	Time	Funding Source
Capacity strengthening of self-governance	Association of Indigenous Village Leaders (VIDS), Tribal Peoples' Authorities	Capacity strengthening to traditional leaders/communities	Continuous	GEF SGP/UNDP, Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)
Strengthening of territorial, including environmental management	VIDS, Tropenbos International Suriname (TBI), Amazon Conservation Team (ACT), Conservation International Suriname (CIS) CELOS	Pilot ICCA areas	Continuous	GEF SGP/UNDP, Suriname Conservation Fund (SCF), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), FPP, Japan Funds for Climate Change (JCC), AusAid
Strengthening of culture, traditional knowledge & practices	VIDS, CELOS, TBI, GEF SGP	Strengthening of Culture/Traditional Knowledge, exchange programs	2013-2018	GEF SGP/UNDP, IADB

SGP OP6 component 2: Climate Smart Agro-Ecology

In this strategic initiative SGP Suriname aims to prioritize several key areas:

- **Agro-biodiversity Conservation.** SGP Suriname is currently funding a strategic project from OP5 aimed at the *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation of key crop species in indigenous and tribal people communities. In OP6 we will continue this focus and hope to provide a basis for legislative action aimed at formal protection of traditional and/or endemic crop species in Suriname.
- **Innovative Agro-ecology systems.** In OP 6 we will continue the encouragement of NGO's and CBO's in developing projects aimed at climate change adaptation and resilience.
- **Public Awareness Climate Change.** SGP Suriname will continue, renew, and/or create new partnerships with youth organizations and education NGO's in the further development of awareness programs related to climate change.

- **Upscaling Climate Change Projects.** In OP6 SGP Suriname will increase its close partnership with UNDP CO and the possibilities of upscaling its Climate Change related projects, either directly within the UNDP's Environment portfolio or through the Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership.

SGP OP6 component 3: Chemicals Management Coalition

Based on the various NSC and community consultations SGP Suriname will focus on two thematic areas for OP6:

- **Pesticide Management:** within the Coastal landscape there continue to be issues with the use of various agro-chemicals. As in OP5, SGP Suriname will continue with the promotion of organic farming, as well as, encouraging the use of alternative methods in farming. We will continue our close partnership with the Center for Agricultural Research in Suriname (CELOS)
- **Heavy metals and other chemicals:** in OP6 SGP Suriname will aim to increase its visibility in those communities directly impacted by the use and release of mercury into the environment.
- **Coalitions and Networks:** this is directly related to the previous thematic area. One of the main issues that in previous years, SGP Suriname has not received any mercury-related project proposals, is the lack of any miners' organizations. An OP6 initiative will be to establish communication with either the small scale miners or NGOs who work directly with the miners.

SGP OP6 component 4: Low carbon energy access benefits

Even though this component was not identified as a possible strategy for Suriname, going forth in OP6, SGP Suriname will work closely together with the, UNDP implemented programme Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership (JCCCCP), in helping current SGP grantees in the scaling up of their projects. The focus will be on communities that have identified the need for solar energy.

3.3. Grant-maker+ strategies⁴

3.3.1. CSO-Government Dialogue Platform

GEF SGP will build upon the established CSO-Government networks (Suriname Business Forum) and continue in linking grassroots organizations with several national NGOs. In OP6, we will build upon lessons learned from OP5 with regards to partnerships between CBOs and NGOs, and how this eventually translates to influencing policy.

3.2.2. Policy influence

One of the key lessons learned in OP5 is that many GEF SGP projects which involved governance at the county to district level were very successful. In OP6, we will increase our partnerships with governance at these levels and especially promote grassroots/CBO – government partnerships. As mentioned under 3.2., policy guidance from the initiatives of VIDS and VSG in relation to rights-based engagement strategies and FPIC will also be fully taken on board.

⁴ The OP6 Grant-maker+ strategies and related activities may either be outside of the selected landscape/seascapes, or promote partnership building, networking and policy development within the target areas.

3.2.3. Promoting social inclusion

The SGP Suriname programme will continue building on their strong history working with indigenous and maroon tribal communities in strengthening capacity, promoting of women's empowerment in agriculture and small enterprise development. This has had a positive improvement in gender equality in communities, being that women are less vulnerable because of financial dependence from partners or male community members. Also the programme has diligently ensured safeguards in addressing indigenous people rights and has thus identified the indigenous peoples and community conserved territories and areas. The resources acquired through the ICCA the program will address the Sustainable Development of Indigenous Peoples, through support of local institutions that enable and strengthen the transference of cultural values to youth and children in these communities.

3.2.4. Knowledge management plan

The SGP Suriname office will continue to organize the Knowledge Fair every 2 years, which is an event to showcase SGP's portfolio of projects, to increase peer to peer exchanges, to foster networks between SGP grantees and civil society, government and private sector (2015 knowledge fair organized together with the Chamber of Commerce, as part of their annual Made in Suriname fair). Also, the Knowledge Fair provides an opportunity for sharing of lessons learned and other relevant workshops.

Whenever possible within project budgets, a budget line for the development of knowledge management products, preferably short video (edited videos, in English and Dutch) is included in SGP project proposals. In OP5, around 10 project videos were successfully developed (for both GEF and AusAID funded successful projects), uploaded onto the SGP Suriname Youtube channel, and shared with SGP communications to share on the GEF SGP website.

In OP6 we will continue to promote and encourage peer to peer exchanges within the specific district, and if possible, nationally. In special cases whenever possible, international peer to peer exchanges are particularly promoted, for example to participate in international conferences and workshops if the importance and impact is well demonstrated in the proposal.

Possible South-South exchange in OP6 should be explored together with the UNDP CO on the topic of Indigenous Land rights as well as on ICCAs. An initiative should include both the Indigenous as well as the Maroon communities in Suriname.

3.2.5. Communications Strategy

SGP Suriname will continue to make use of social media – through the use of Facebook, and try to enhance sharing of country portfolio best practices. Also, further use of YouTube channel uploading relevant SGP portfolio videos. SGP Website UNDP – once online, ensure to showcase SGP information. Field visits will be thoughtfully scheduled, as such to increase efficient use of COB resources, as well as to schedule visits together with the UNDP CO where possible, and other key partners where possible.

Develop and distribute (digitally) the SGP newsletter quarterly. The newsletter showcases different highlights of ongoing projects, as well as field visits, SGP office related news (new interns, etc)

Share annual CPMT progress reports digitally to our grantees and target networks, as well as key groups such as the NSC, GEF focal points, etc.

4. EXPECTED RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The components selected for the SGP-Suriname OP 6 Strategy and included in Table 3 are:

- Community Landscape and Seascape conservation
- Climate Smart Innovative Agro-Ecology
- Low Carbon Energy Access Co-Benefits
- Local to Global Chemical Management Coalitions

Table 3. Consistency with SGP OP6 global programme components

1 OP6 project components	2 CPS targets	3 Activities	4 Indicators	5 Means of verification
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 1:</u> <i>Community Landscape and Seascape Conservation:</i></p> <p>1.1 SGP Suriname programme improve conservation and sustainable use, and management of important terrestrial and coastal/marine ecosystems through implementation of community based landscape/seascape</p>	<p><i>Rural Interior of Suriname in 4 sub-regions</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>At least one “biodiversity” project in or close to an established protected area. At least one “biodiversity” project in or close to a proposed protected area. At least one project highlighting community based forest management.</p>	<p><i>Target # of hectares</i></p> <p><i>Landscape/seascape baseline assessment indicators (TBD)</i></p> <p><i>See Annex 1 and 2</i></p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Baseline assessment comparison variables (use of conceptual models and partner data as appropriate)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</p>
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 2:</u> <i>Climate Smart Innovative Agro-ecology:</i></p> <p>2.1 Agro-ecology practices incorporating measures to reduce CO2 emissions and enhancing resilience to climate change tried and tested in protected area buffer zones and forest corridors and disseminated widely in at least 30 priority countries</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</i></p>	<p>Minimum of 3 projects per year</p>	<p><i>Target # of hectares</i></p> <p><i>Landscape/seascape baseline assessment indicators (TBD)</i></p> <p><i>See Annex 1 and 2</i></p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</p>

	<i>Evidence based communication programmes on use of agro toxics in agricultural lands for awareness raising Solar energy projects in selected communities in collaboration with government and local partner (s)</i>			
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 3:</u> <i>Low Carbon Energy Access Co-benefits:</i></p> <p>3.1 Low carbon community energy access solutions successfully deployed in 50 countries with alignment and integration of these approaches within larger frameworks such as SE4ALL initiated in at least 12 countries</p>	<i>Solar energy project in eligible communities in collaboration with government and local partner (s)</i>	<i>Minimum of 1 project in 4 years</i>	<i>Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations for scaling up and replication Number of households achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued⁵</i>	<p>AMR, country reports AMR, global database, country reports Special country studies⁶</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</p>
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 4:</u> <i>Local to Global Chemical Management Coalitions:</i></p>	<p><i>Outline of innovative tools and approaches to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>pesticide management</i> 	<i>Minimum of 3 projects per year</i>	<i>Target 5000 beneficiaries (gender, youth, indigenous peoples,</i>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Strategic partnership with IPEN country partners</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p>

⁵ Only applies to lead countries in this strategic initiative

⁶ Only applies to lead countries in this strategic initiative

<p>4.1 Innovative community-based tools and approaches demonstrated, deployed and transferred, with support from newly organized or existing coalitions in at least 20 countries for managing harmful chemicals and waste in a sound manner</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>solid waste management (plastics, e-waste, medical waste and so on),</i> • <i>heavy metals management, and</i> • <i>local to global chemical management coalitions</i> 		<p><i>and disability disaggregated)</i></p>	<p>Country Programme Strategy Review</p>
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5. MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN

GEF SGP Suriname will employ the following strategy in terms of M & E:

- **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, keeping in mind the lessons learned from OP5. 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. In OP6, 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. Where our COB allows, SGP Suriname will hold local evaluation workshops to provide more one on one sessions with the grantees.

In OP6, SGP Suriname will implement a post-project evaluation study to gain valuable insight in sustainability of projects post completion, possibilities for upscaling through UNDP or other agency, possibilities for replication at other sites, re-establishing communication with past grantees, and extract lesson learned & best practices. This post-project evaluation study will be conducted in close collaboration with the NSC and the UNDP CO, and provide an opportunity for both SGP Suriname and UNDP CO to exchange & gain insights in programme results within their respective programme strategy.

Table 4. M&E Plan at the Country Programme Level

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible parties	Budget source	Timing
Country Programme Strategy elaboration	Framework for identification of community projects	NC, NSC, country stakeholders , grantee	Covered under preparatory grant	At start of operational phase

Annual Country Programme Strategy Review	Learning; adaptive management	NC, NSC, CPMT	Covered under country programme operating costs	Reviews will be conducted on annual basis ⁷ to ensure CPS is on track in achieving its outcomes and targets, and to take decisions on any revisions or adaptive management needs
NSC Meetings for ongoing review of project results and analysis	Assess effectiveness of projects, portfolios, approaches; learning; adaptive management	NC, NSC, UNDP	Covered under country programme operating costs	Minimum twice per year, one dedicated to M&E and adaptive management at end of grant year
Annual Country Report (ACR) ⁸	Enable efficient reporting to NSC	NC presenting to NSC	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per year in June
Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) ⁹ Survey (based on ACR)	Enable efficient reporting to CPMT and GEF; presentation of results to donor	NC submission to CPMT	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per year in July
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	Learning; adaptive management for strategic development of Country Programme	NSC	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per operational phase

⁷ The CPS is a living document, and should be reviewed and updated as deemed necessary by the NSC on a periodic basis as part of the annual strategy review.

⁸ The country programme should be reviewed in consultation with the NSC members, national Rio Convention focal points, and the associated reporting requirements. The Annual Country Report should be presented at a dedicated NSC meeting in June each year to review progress and results and take decisions on key adaptive measures and targets for the following year.

⁹ The AMR Survey will essentially draw upon information presented by the country in the Annual Country Report (ACR) with few additional questions. It will enable aggregation of country inputs by CPMT for global reporting.

6. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION PLAN

Moving forward into OP6, SGP Suriname will still require project applicants to seek co-financing. As was the case in OP5, the NSC along with the SGP NC, will help applicants in seeking external funding. Additionally, SGP Suriname foresees either a stronger collaboration or scaling-up of projects with UNDP CO. Current SGP projects that are being implemented through SGP which have cross-cutting themes with UNDP's country strategy are:

- Culturally Sensitive REDD+ toolkit; in-line with REDD+ Implementation Programme UNDP

Project proposal in the pipeline for OP6 are:

- Sustainable land use management for Indigenous communities from the VIDS Strategic Grant (prepared by VIDS).
- Land use rights and further promotion of the Saamaka Court Full Grant (VSG)
- Green, Young, and Innovative Full Grant (Global Shapers Paramaribo)
- Baseline assessment e-waste Planning Grant (Bun Sani)

Funding facilities in the country that can be approached are the Suriname Conservation Foundation, already involved in a number of OP5 projects as co-financer, the Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership, and UNDP CO.

In OP5, two projects were supported by SGP that were supported and/or facilitated by the Suriname Business Development Center (which can be seen as the private sector representation, as well as with representatives from the ministry of Trade and Industry and Agriculture). There is potential for further scaling up and replication of one of the two projects:

- Eco-tourism in the upper Suriname region, where potentially more than 30 small scale entrepreneurs are involved. The economic development of this region is a potential for more private sector participation in similar initiatives.

In OP5, the car-free day organized in October 2014 in the city center of Paramaribo was an initiative through partnership of the SGP grantee, Boy Scouts of Suriname, the local government as well as the private sector. This initiative can be further replicated and/or scaled up by annual car-free initiatives, possibly also in other districts. In 2014, the initiative was actively supported by the Dutch embassy, as well as private sector (Fernandes soft drinks). Possibly other private partnerships should be explored that aim for healthy lifestyles, including the ministry of Health and PAHO.

7. RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

7.1 Please identify any key risks that you anticipate in the implementation of the CPS during OP6, with reference to the following aspects: (i) social and environmental risks (as reflected in UNDP's Social and Environmental Safeguards);¹⁰ (ii) climate risks; (iii) other possible risks. For any identified risks, please complete the table below with an estimation of the degree and probability of risk, as well as the relevant risk mitigation measures.

Table 5. Description of risks identified in OP6

Describe identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
Insufficient ownership and participation of target groups/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
Influence of climate change (flooding and drought)	Medium to high	Medium to high	Disaster risk mitigation and adaptation; communication and disaster risk awareness; early warning systems

7.2 Please indicate how these risks will be tracked. It is recommended that risks are tracked during the implementation of the OP6 CPS and review during the CPS Annual review. At that time the degree of risk, or probability of risk may be adjusted. Identified risks may also be removed and new risks added if necessary with appropriate mitigation measures identified.

¹⁰ <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/Social-and-Environmental-Policies-and-Procedures/UNDPs-Social-and-Environmental-Standards-ENGLISH.pdf>

8. NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE ENDORSEMENT

Note: The signature of endorsement at this point is for the complete and final CPS duly reviewed by the NSC and agreed as the guide to the implementation of OP6 by the SGP Country Programme.

NSC members involved in OP6 CPS development, review and endorsement	Signatures
Mayra Esseboom (co-chair)	
Marie Josee Artist (co-chair)	
Andre Misiekaba, Sr	
Christien Naarden	
Justine Eduarts	
Bryan Drakenstein	
(Add more rows as necessary)	

Annex 1: OP6 landscape/seascape baseline assessment

Participatory OP6 landscape/seascape baseline assessment (please attach report)

Annex 2: OP6 donor partner strategy annexes

Please attach a detailed CPS Annex for specific partnership with donor partners as required (i.e. Australian government-funded SIDS CBA; Community Based REDD+ (CBR+) with UN-REDD; Japanese government supported *Satoyama*-COMDEKS initiative, EU NGO governance programme, and German BMUB Global ICCA Support Initiative).