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Complete analysis of existing Policies, Laws and Regulations of the Republic of Suriname responding to the requirements of the UNFCCC Cancun Safeguards and the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards

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Introduction

The present analysis was conducted as part of the development of Suriname’s Safeguards Information System (SIS) for REDD+. The legal matrix that has been used for the analysis was developed by Climate, Law and Policy (CLP) and was adapted for UNDP in 2018 (see [here](#)). Its use demonstrates consistency with both Cancun and UNDP Safeguards. Both sets of safeguards are relevant for Suriname, because:

- The country is aiming to qualify for REDD+ results-based payments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); and
- UNDP is the delivery partner of World Bank funding for REDD+ readiness in Suriname.

The Legal Matrix includes information on Policies, Laws and Regulations (PLR) applicable in Suriname. Box 1 clarifies the definition of Policies, Laws and Regulations that was applied for the analysis.

Box 1: Definition of Policies, Laws and Regulations in the present analysis

Policies are documents that are either adopted by a Minister or the Council of Ministers or the Parliament of Suriname. These are the National Development Plan (OP), National Forest Policy (NFP), Interim Strategic Action Plan for the Forest Sector in Suriname, the National Biodiversity Strategy (NBS), the Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) and the National REDD+ Strategy (NS).

Laws and Regulations are all the approved and draft laws and regulations, international conventions, and court rulings that are mentioned in the matrix.

Reference is not only made to adopted and approved PLRs but also to draft PLRs, where they fill important gaps in the currently existing PLRs, and information from studies (reports) of relevance for the Safeguards Information System. The matrix also includes information from Suriname’s National REDD+ Strategy (NS).

The purpose of the analysis is twofold:

1. It serves as the basis for identifying information for inclusion in the SIS, regarding how safeguards are addressed;
2. It can serve as background information to (potential) donors and partners to prove that the requirements of relevant safeguards and standards have been considered.

For a complete list of government policies, laws and regulations, draft laws and regulations, international laws and reports that were reviewed as part of the present analysis, please see Annex 1 and 2.



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Abbreviations

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
CERD	International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination
CLAD	Centrale Landsaccountantsdienst
DNA	De Nationale Assemblée (The National Assembly)
DPLP	Decree on the Principles of Land Policy
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Study
ESIA	Environmental Social Impact Assessment
GMD	Geological Mining Division
Ha	hectare
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GLIS	Geographic Land Information System
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IACHR	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political rights 1966
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ILO	International Labor Organization
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
ITPs	Indigenous and Tribal Peoples
LBB	Dienst's Lands Bosbeheer, Forest Service
L-Decrees	Land Reform Decrees L1 Decree on land policy principles L2 Decree on the issue of State land
LVV	Ministerie van Landbouw, Veeteelt en Visserij (Ministry of Agriculture, Husbandry and Fisheries)
OP	Nationaal Ontwikkelings Plan 2017 – 2021 (National Development Plan 2017 2021)
MUMA	Multiple Use Management Area
NB	Natuurbeheer, Nature Conservation Division of Min-RGB
NBAP	National Biodiversity Action Plan
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
NFP	National Forest Policy
NFI	National Forest Information
NII	National Information Institute
NIMOS	National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname
NS	National REDD+ Strategy of Suriname
NTFP	Non-timber forest product
PAMs	Policies and Measures
PLRs	Policies, Laws and Regulations
PMU	Project Management Unit
RAC	REDD+ Assistants Collective



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REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation in developing countries; sustainable management of forests, conservation of forest carbon stocks and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.
RO	Ministerie van Regionale Ontwikkeling (Regional Development)
RGB	Ministerie van Ruimtelijke Ordening, Grond- en Bosbeheer (Ministry of Spatial Planning, Land and Forest Management)
S.B.	Staatsblad
SBB	Stichting voor Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht (Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control)
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SIS	Safeguards Information System
SNA	Suriname Nature Authority
VIDS	Vereniging van Inheemse Dorpshoofden in Suriname (Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname)
VSG	Vereniging van Saramaccanse Gezagsdragers, Association of Saramaka Authorities

Legal Matrix - Demonstrating consistency with Cancun and UNDP Safeguards¹

Safeguard A	
Criteria A.1. Complement or be Consistent with the Objectives of National Forest Programs	
Diagnostic Question: to what extent do PLRs require consistency with the objectives of national forest programs?	
Indicator	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
PLRs clearly define what the national forest program(s) is/are and requires that steps are taken to ensure that any new policy/initiative is consistent with (or at least does not contradict) existing policies/programs).	<p>Yes, the national forest program of Suriname is defined in the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constitution of Suriname; - Forest Management Law 1992; - National Forest Policy 2003-2015 (NFP)²; - Interim Strategic Action Plan for the Forest Sector (2009-2013); - The National Development Plan 2017-2021. <p>The Constitution of the Republic of Suriname (Grondwet) provides the legal basis for the development of opportunities and the protection of the environment in the country. In accordance with article 6a of the Constitution, the social objectives of the State are to identify the development of opportunities of the natural environment and to increase the capacity thereof. Furthermore, the State shall create and promote the conditions for the protection of the environment and the preservation of the ecological balance (Article 6g).</p>

¹ Matrix developed by Climate, Law and Policy (CLP) and adapted for UNDP, 2018.

² This has not been updated as it is still considered valid.



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According to Article 41, all natural riches and resources (including forest) are property of the nation and shall be used to promote economic, social and cultural development. The nation shall have the inalienable right to take complete possession of the natural resources in order to apply them to the needs of the economic, social and cultural development of Suriname.

The objective of the Forest Management Law 1992 is to provide a framework for forest management, forest exploitation and related sector activities (e.g. primary wood processing and export) with a view to expand the economic, social and ecological functions of the forest as a national resource and to guarantee the responsible development of the wood industry. Article 2 states that “The Minister is responsible for forest management, which is aimed at the rational use of the forest itself as a regenerating natural resource in the sense that: the stabilizing influence of the forest on the natural environment, in particular on the soil, water, flora and fauna, is not affected and that, in this way, the fundamental natural requirements for the preservation of the vitality of Suriname will be secured.”

In line with the Forest Management Law 1992, the NFP and the Interim Strategic Plan were developed.

The main policy objective of the NFP is “enhancing the contribution of the forests to the national economy and the welfare of the current and future generations, taking into account the preservation of the biodiversity”.

Newer policies do not contradict Suriname’s National Forest Programs. More specifically, the government’s policy until 2021 is documented in the National Development Plan 2017-2021 (OP). In accordance with Article 40 of our Constitution,

	<p>every five years a National Development Plan must be adopted by law. The OP 2017-2021 lays down the vision on development for at least this Government period. The goal included in the Development Plan for the Forest sector is: to increase the contribution of the forests to the economy and the welfare of this generation and future generations, taking into consideration the preservation of the biodiversity in line with the Forest Management Law, Interim Strategic Action Plan and the NFP.</p> <p>Some concrete steps that will be undertaken are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increasing the national timber production; 2) Increasing the contribution of the production of non-timber forest products to the national economy. <p>Concrete steps to be ready for REDD+ are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Finalizing the National REDD+ strategy; b) Setting up a Safeguards Information System (SIS); c) Coordination of the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS); d) Setting up a Forest Reference (Emission) Level. <p>It can be concluded that the planned steps for the forest sector as well as the steps undertaken to be REDD+ Ready are in line with (do not contradict) existing PLR.</p>
<p>Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of RGB responsible for the development and implementation of forest policy; - SBB as the technical working arm of the Ministry and also involved in the implementation of REDD+ activities; - Government and Parliament to implement Constitution and approval of PLR. 	

Safeguard A	
Criteria A.2. Complement or be Consistent with the Objectives of Relevant International Conventions and Agreements	
<p>Diagnostic Question: to what extent do PLRs require consistency with objectives of relevant international conventions and agreements, and is this applicable to the forestry sector?</p>	
Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
Number of relevant international agreements that the country is Party to (including HR and environmental/biodiversity conventions)	Please see Annex 2
How the national legal framework incorporates international law	<p>Suriname’s national legal framework incorporates international law in different ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - According to the Constitution international agreements (law) shall be ratified and come into effect (national) after approval by the National Assembly; - The provisions of the international agreements which may be directly binding on anyone shall become effective upon promulgation (Human Rights Agreements); - Legal regulations in force in the Republic of Suriname shall not apply if such application should be incompatible with provisions of agreements which are directly binding on anyone and which were concluded either before or after the enactment of the regulations. So national regulations should be in accordance with international agreements/laws;



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 107 of the Constitution: The law shall regulate the promulgation of agreements and decisions of international organizations. Meaning that international law should be transformed into national legislation. <p>Two draft laws in Suriname include specific conditions related to international environmental agreements (nature management, management of environment and ITPs) namely:</p> <p>1) The Draft Environment Framework Law:</p> <p>In those cases in which Suriname is a party to a bilateral and multilateral international treaty, convention or agreement concerning the management of the environment, the Environmental Authority shall, in close cooperation with the relevant ministries or other government agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Initiate legislative proposals aimed at implementing the ratified treaty, convention or agreement, and enable the State of Suriname to meet its obligations that arise from being a party and at the same time to claim the rights it is entitled to; and b. Identify other appropriate measures to implement the ratified treaty, convention or agreement. <p>The government has undertaken a number of efforts to implement the rulings of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. For example, after the Saramaka ruling, two institutions can be considered as key in the further developments of the implementation of the Court’s rulings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ministry for Regional Development, mostly in charge of ITP affairs, which was in charge of implementing the Saramaka case until 2013 (Rombouts, 2016, p.3);
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Bureau for Land Rights (Bureau Grondenrechten) established in 2013 by Presidential Decree, which appointed a Presidential Commission since 2013 to support and advise the government on matters in the “administrative or constitutional field.” (ibid).
<p>The current hierarchy of laws (the status of international agreement within the legal framework)</p>	<p>The hierarchy of laws is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International Treaties (Verdragen): The approval of international treaties should be authorized and if required, approved by the President of the Republic of Suriname. The provisions of the international treaties, which may be directly binding on anyone, shall become effective upon promulgation. The current Legal Regulations in the Republic of Suriname shall not apply if such application should be incompatible with provisions of agreements which are directly binding on anyone and which were concluded either before or after the enactment of the regulations; - The Constitution of the Republic of Suriname (Grondwet): Highest national law providing for rules regarding the sovereignty, principles for freedom, equity and democracy; - Act/Law/Decree (Wet, Landsverordening, Decree 3): Jointly released by the Government and the Parliament. Act and law are used for “wet” and mean the same in Suriname. In the period of the Military Rule (1980-1986) law/act were called decree. After the Military Period all the decrees were transformed to law/act;

³ Landsverordening: an act/law approved in Colonial period, before 1975;
 Law/act: approved after 1975;
 Decree: approved in the period of Military rule, 1980-1986.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State order (Staatsbesluit, Landsbesluit): A Government Order containing general binding rules, to implement a law/act or to regulate a subject not reserved to be regulated by an act; - Presidential Order (Presidentieel Besluit): A decision by the President as executive Head of State by virtue of the Constitution; - Presidential Resolution (Presidentiële Resolutie): A decision by the President by virtue of a law; - Ministerial Order (Ministeriële Beschikking): A decision by a Minister, in the execution of a Ministerial task; - District Ordinances (Districtsverordeningen): limited legislative power given by the Constitution to the District Council to regulate their district, in accordance with their task description.
<p>Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The President (to ratify international agreements); - The Parliament for approval of PLRs and international agreements; - Key Ministries for enactment of PLRs and implement international agreements (e.g. Cabinet of the President, RGB, and R.O.). 	

Safeguard B
Criteria B.1. Transparency
Sub-Criteria B.1.1. Right of Access to Information

Diagnostic Question: To what extent do PLRs guarantee the right to access to information?	
Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
PLRs recognize the right to access to information	<p>Yes, they do.</p> <p>According to the Constitution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 52: The Political democracy in the Republic of Suriname is characterized by the participation and representation of the Surinamese people, in establishing a democratic political system, as well as by participation in the legislation and administration, aimed at maintaining and further developing this system. Political democracy also creates the conditions for the participation of the people in general, free and secret elections for the composition of the people representing organs and of the Government; - Article 54: The government shall take care of a well-organized, regular dissemination of information on government policy and administration, to enable people to optimally participate in the administrative structures” (basic principles for functioning of institutions of the government). An official public website www.gov.sr is available where information of all ministries is shared; - Article 158, section 1: this section implies that everyone shall have the right to be informed by the organs of government administration on the advancement in the handling of cases in which he has a direct interest and on measures taken with regard to him. <p>The above mentioned legislation clearly points out that on one side the government is obliged to make government information accessible i.e. to promote openness (proactive</p>



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	<p>information disclosure) and on the other side, the public has the right to request information from public bodies (reactive information disclosure).</p> <p>Administrative procedures shall be established by law, which will ensure the rationality of the methods used by the ministries, as well as the participation of the citizens in the process of decision-making or in the debates concerning them (Article 157 Section 3 of the Constitution). The law that should set rules for the administrative procedures has not been developed.</p> <p>The main Policy Objective of the National Forest Policy includes the participation of indigenous and tribal communities in activities in and around their lands, based on full information and sharing in the benefits and proceeds thereof (GOS 2006).</p> <p>The National REDD+ Strategy refers, under strategic line 2 “Forest governance”, policy line 2.A “Advance participation of different stakeholders”, Measure 2.A.4 “Strengthening capacity of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs) in forest governance”, to this Policy Objective and specifies that it is important to take into account FPIC in this planning process. Also, in measure 2.A.3, it refers to the adoption of a community engagement strategy for REDD+.</p> <p>Under strategic line 2 “Forest governance”, Policy line 2.B “Enforcement, control and monitoring”, measure 2.B.2 “Capacity building of forest-based communities in forest monitoring”, the NS requests that this engagement strategy is to first focus on information sharing, allowing all national stakeholders, also including the forest-dependent communities to be informed and be able to decide how they envision their role in the NFMS and how the engagement should be developed from there on (SBB 2016).</p>
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<p>PLRs provide a definition of ‘information’ (held by public authorities/accessible to the public)</p>	<p>No official definition of information is included in Suriname’s PLRs.</p>
<p>PLRs require the active distribution of information</p>	<p>Yes, according to Article 54 of the Constitution, the government shall take care of a well-organized, regular dissemination of information on government policy and administration to enable people to optimally participate in the administrative structures (basic principles for functioning of institutions of the government).</p> <p>For REDD+ Suriname everyone has access to the website www.surinameredd.org. The website is in English and Dutch and shares the latest news, announces meetings, documents, government policy on REDD+, etc.</p> <p>The REDD+ Assistants Collective (RAC) consists of representatives of indigenous and tribal communities. One main task is to be a liaison between their communities and the PMU and to inform communities on REDD+ related subjects, organize local dialogues, communicate concerns/questions to the REDD+ PMU. The REDD+ Assistants are financially compensated for their work and have signed contracts with PMU.</p> <p>The National REDD+ Strategy (NS) on its Strategic line 3 “Land use planning” includes several measures related to the topic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy line 3.A “Land Tenure”, Measure 3.A.3: Make information on traditional land ownership publicly available in a central registry. A central land use map would work supportively to the government in deciding on development activities in the areas close to the communities, as well as in providing relevant factual information on the occupation of traditional lands; - Policy line 3.B “Land use planning”, Measure 3.B.2: Strengthen and streamline central information systems for storing and consulting data concerning land uses

	<p>through a modern Geographic Information System (GIS). A central information system (integrated Master Map) will inform REDD+ policies and measures, particularly land use planning and prioritization of REDD+ intervention zones. In particular, spatial analyses can support land-use planning for REDD+ that enhances benefits, reduces risks and minimizes costs.</p> <p>The UNFCCC requests that every country interested in and eligible for REDD+ results-based payments develops a REDD+ specific Safeguards Information System (SIS). The development of this system for Suriname is currently underway. Once established, it will provide information on how the Cancun safeguards are being addressed and respected, and such information will be reported regularly to the UNFCCC in a Summary of Information (SOI).</p>
<p>PLRs guarantee passive access to information (access to information on request)</p>	<p>Yes, according to Article 158, section 1 of the Constitution, the public has the right to request information from public bodies (here called reactive information disclosure).</p> <p>Requests for access to REDD+ specific information can be made through www.surinameredd.org. ITPs can submit any request they have directly to the PMU or any REDD+ implementing partner. They can also discuss their requests with the REDD+ Assistant, who will further these requests to the PMU.</p>
<p>Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government of Suriname (all Ministries are responsible to make government policies available for public) - NIMOS/REDD+ PMU 	

Safeguard B	
Criteria B.1. Transparency	
Sub-Criteria B.1.2. Institutions to Ensure Access and Distribution of Information	
Diagnostic Question: To what extent does the legal framework require public institutions to ensure the access and distribution of information?	
Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
PLRs create dedicated institutions for distribution of information	<p>Yes. The Constitution includes the following provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 54 section 2H: The central government shall take care of a well-organized, regular dissemination of information on government policy and government administration to enable the people to optimally participate in the administrative structures; the lower government shall have the obligation to create a process of communication with the people, for the purpose of making the Government answerable to the public, and to ensure the participation of the Public information in Suriname covers all the information on which citizens are entitled. <p>In addition, there is also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Government National Information Institute: www.niisuriname.com. This Institute is the central point of public information and its communication; - The government's news website: www.deboodschap.today. Here, the latest news from the government are presented in a message supported with a photo, video or a PDF document. The input comes from the ministries;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For information about ministries, policy areas, services offered, topics and statistics, there is the website www.gov.sr; - Channel 8.3, the television channel of the Government, where all productions are broadcasted; - The General Bureau of Statistics: http://www.statistics-suriname.org/, which provides the Surinamese and International Community with sound statistics, which give an insight in the demographic, economic, social-cultural situation and development of the Republic of Suriname. The Statistical System of Suriname (SSS) comprises all units of government that produce official statistical data. Ultimately, the SSS exists for providing a comprehensive, coherent, consistent, accurate and timely data coverage of the situation and development of Suriname. The General Bureau of Statistics operates as a foundation under the Statics Law 2002. <p>Furthermore, each Ministry has its own website and dedicated staff available to update websites and share information through the NII.</p> <p>For REDD+ specifically, the Project Management Unit (PMU) is responsible for ensuring adequate information flow, discussions and feedback among the various stakeholders of the project. General outreach activities from the REDD+ include information sessions, including public outreach and awareness sessions with forest-based communities, partner institutions, schools, (local) government and the general public.</p>
<p>PLRs create a central registry for gathering information related to forest management</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>It is proposed in the National REDD+ Strategy, under Strategic line 3 “Land use planning”, Policy line 3.B “Land use planning”, measure 3.B.2 “Strengthen and streamline central information systems for storing and consulting data concerning land uses through a modern Geographic Information System (GIS)”, to set up a central information system</p>

	<p>(integrated Master Map) that will inform REDD+ policies and measures, particularly land use planning and prioritization of REDD+ intervention zones. In particular, spatial analyses can support land-use planning for REDD+ that enhances benefits, reduces risks and minimizes costs.</p> <p>SBB is responsible for setting up a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) for Suriname. This may be linked to or based on the existing geoportal “Gonini” (http://gonini.org/), which provides geographical data on land use. The portal is open to the public and combines information from the Ministry of Regional Development, GLIS, WLA and SBB in one platform.</p> <p>The SIS once established and including information from REDD+ project implementation, will include further information, accessible to everyone, on forest management in the context of applicable standards and safeguards.</p>
<p>PLRs provide clear procedures for request/access to information</p>	<p>No clear procedures in place to request/access information.</p> <p>However, the Constitution states in Article 158 that everyone shall have the right to be informed by the agencies of public administration on the progress in cases under consideration in which he has a direct interest, and on final decisions taken with regard to him.</p>
<p>Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government; - NIMOS/REDD+ PMU; - SBB; - Individual Ministries; - The General Bureau of Statistics. 	

Safeguard B	
Criteria B.1. Transparency	
Sub-Criteria B.1.3. Accountability	
Diagnostic Question 1: To what extent do PLRs promote fiscal transparency in the forest sector?	
Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
PLRs require that independently audited reports must be prepared showing clearly how public funds have been used by the forest agency	<p>Yes</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 156 of the Constitution, the State budget of revenue and expenditure are established each service year; The Supreme Audit Institution of Suriname (Rekenkamer) is responsible for the monitoring of the expenditure of funds of all public authorities (including SBB) and the control of the financial management in the broadest sense.</p> <p>For the Rekenkamer, there is the law regulating the institution of Auditors of Suriname (G.B. 1953 No. 26) (Wet op de Rekenkamer). The Rekenkamer examines whether the general account of all revenue and expenditure are in accordance with the approved budgets and in line with the budgetary laws. The control takes place in the widest sense. All government institutions and organizations are obliged to provide information to the Rekenkamer. The CLAD (Centrale Landsaccountantsdienst) is the internal auditor of the Government of the Republic of Suriname and among those responsible for compiling the annual accounts.</p>

	The Parliament of Suriname (DNA) approves and monitors the socio-economic (financial) and political policy of the government.
Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Supreme Audit Institution of Suriname (Rekenkamer); - CLAD; - Parliament. 	
Diagnostic Question 2: To what extent do PLRs adequately address corruption in the forest sector?	
Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
PLRs provide clear measures to address corruption in the forest sector (including a definition of corruption)	<p>Yes.</p> <p>On August 31, 2017, the Anti-Corruption Law was approved by Parliament. This law sets rules in order to prevent and combat corruption in the whole public sector, including the forest sector.</p> <p>According to the law, corruption is defined as follows:</p> <p><i>Misuse of his function or position and/or the powers given to him by a public official in the performance of his duties and/or the resulting possibilities of influence, in which he or she does something or omits because of a gift, service or pledge obtained in order to obtain direct unlawful benefit for himself or another.</i></p>



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	<p>A public official is defined as: Any person, authority or body entrusted with a public function.</p> <p>A public function is defined as following: Any task, service or activity which, either generally or on a regular, paid or unpaid basis, is performed, fulfilled, executed or provided by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- A member of the Government, the Judiciary, a public service body, the State of Council or the Court of Auditors;- A country servant under the Personeelswet, or a person employed by a government institution (Staatsinstelling);- A public body or a private institution entrusted with public services, including electricity, water and communications. <p>Corruption or corruptive action of officials can be reported to a special anti-corruption committee. The law protects the informer or whistle-blower by keeping them anonymous. Corrupt officials as well as persons who bribe officials are penalized. The law has no retroactive effect. A new provision in the law is the obligation of certain public officials to declare their income, assets and debts with the attorney general. The law provides the basis for combating corruption, but much will depend on the implementation of the law. (Source of the Act: http://www.dna.sr/wetgeving/).</p> <p>Within the government structure, the Ministry of Justice and the Police are responsible for combating corruption. The Fraud Department of the Police Corps is in charge of investigating corruption cases. The government has also established an Anti-Corruption Working Group at the ministerial and technical levels to assist the police in combating corruption.</p>
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	<p>In 2017, A Corruption Risk Assessment (CRA) report (Vaidya 2017) was prepared with an aim to perform a comprehensive corruption risk assessment and to make recommendations on measures for integrity/corruption risks mitigation, which will be used to feed into the specific context of REDD+ in Suriname.</p> <p>Suriname has signed and ratified the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (IACAC).</p>
<p>PLRs foresee penalties against acts of corruption</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Different pieces of legislation refer to penalties against acts of corruption, especially the Constitution, Anti-Corruption Law, Penal Code, and Personnel Act.</p> <p>Constitution Accepting or giving a bribe is a criminal act, which is punishable by a fine or a prison sentence of three months to five years, depending on the severity and/or amount of the bribe. In accordance with Article 140 of the Constitution, those who hold or have held public office shall stand trial before the Court of Justice (Hof van Justitie), even after their retirement, for indictable acts committed during their term in office. Proceedings are initiated against them by the Attorney-General after they have been indicted by the National Assembly. It may be determined by law that members of the High Councils of State and other officials shall be liable to trial for punishable acts committed in the exercise of their functions.</p> <p>Anti-Corruption Law It is prohibited as public official to act, to advise, and to take decisions contrary to applicable statutory provisions including the granting of concessions (Article 13). In the</p>

	<p>event of a criminal offence concerning any form of corruption, the attorney general may seizure assets.</p> <p>Penal Code Articles 426 and 427 specify that an official accepting gifts, donations or making promises can be criminalized. Article 67 of the Penal Code stipulates that if an official infringes a duty or uses power given to him by the office, the prison sentence imposed on the fact may be increased by a third.</p> <p>Personnel Law Article 44: It is prohibited for public officials to accept rewards.</p>
<p>PLRs create independent agencies mandated to fight corruption and with faculties to investigate corruption allegations</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>An Anti-corruption Commission will be establishment responsible for the prevention and early detection of corruption within Government institutions. The members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President for a term of five years. (Article 2 of the Anti-Corruption Law)</p>
<p>PLRs provide codes of conduct governing the engagement and behavior of public servants</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Key public officials must deposit an obligatory statement of current income and capital assets and liabilities with a notary (Article 9, Anti- Corruption Law). The public officials who are required to submit the compulsory declaration are mentioned in the law and for the moment limited to management/managerial officials and officials with core competences in the various public sectors, including the forest sector. Furthermore, Article 13 provides a non-exhaustive list of some important acts carried out by a public</p>

	official or decisions taken by a public officer who are in breach of the rules, conditions or procedures.
Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Minister of Justice and Police responsible for combating corruption; - The Attorney General Court of Justice (PG bij het Hof van Justitie); - The Fraud Department of the Police Corps is in charge of investigating corruption cases; - The Anti-Corruption Working Group that assist the police in combating corruption; - Minister of RGB. 	

Safeguard B	
Criteria B.2. Effective National Forest Governance	
Sub-Criteria B.2.1: Clear Land Tenure Rights	
Diagnostic Question: To what extent do PLRs recognize and protect different types of forests tenure (ownership and access)?	
Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
PLRs recognize different types of rights over forest land and forest resources (Statutory and customary ownership, use rights)	<p>Yes</p> <p>Summarized, the different types of rights over forest land are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the colonial times, land was issued without a statutory basis and on the basis of varying conditions, which were written down in a grondbrief (land letter);



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WCMC
40 years

- In later years, introduction of a uniform and more transparent rule in the allocation of land, particularly concerning **state-owned land** (domeingrond);
- **Private Property** (eigendom): since 1869, the Surinamese Civil Code recognizes property as the strongest right in rem. In other words, it is the most complete title to land in the country. The Civil Code did not contain any rules in relation to issuing state-owned land under the title of property. With this title, the owner has full and unlimited enjoyment of the land within the context of the law. The Civil Code recognizes different real rights (in rem) in relation to possessions. Among them, private property (*eigendom*) is the one that allows the right-holder to enjoy its property, e.g. land, building or other possessions. This right can be upheld against the world at large, which means that all others, be it the government, individuals or private entities, have a duty not to interfere with the right-holder's use and enjoyment of his possession. Under Surinamese law, all other rights in rem, such as mortgage, superficies, pledge, usufruct, easement, apartment right and common ownership are more limited from property or any other proprietary right;
- **Land lease** (grondhuur): In 1982, the Decree on the Principles of Land Policy (DPLP) introduced substantial changes to the way of granting state-own land. It provided that state-owned land could only be issued under the title of land lease (Art. 6, DPLP), in which the beneficiary has the right to the full use of a piece of state-owned land under the condition that the land is used in accordance with the applicable zoning plan;
- **Right to exploitation** (of building materials) under the Mining Law. The rights to exploitation as well as the right to exploitation of building materials are real property rights. (Art. 11, Mining Act);
- The Forest Management Law of 1992 has abolished the previously existing Communal Wood cutting licenses (HKV's) issued under the Timber Act 1947 and replaced them by **communal forest** for the benefit of the Indigenous and Tribal



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	<p>Peoples living in villages as a tribe. The Forest Management Law defines communal forest (gemeenschapsbos), i.e. forest areas surrounding communal land that have been assigned to the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples living in the villages and which can be used to provide for themselves as well as for the purpose of, for example, commercial logging and agriculture. The law states that forest exploitation on state-owned land is prohibited unless one has been granted a license (concessie) (Article 16);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Customary rights: The Forest Management Law recognizes the existence of a system of traditional rights among Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. It provides that the customary rights of the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in their villages and on their vegetable gardens have to be respected ‘as much as possible.’ However, neither the Forest Management Law neither the legal framework defines the term “customary rights”. There have been some initiatives to document these traditional uses,⁴ however, these rights are not officially documented, and thus it is difficult if not impossible for the government to act in accordance with this provision. Under the decree on the Issuance of State-owned Land (S.B. 1982 no. 11 as lastly amended by S.B. 2003 no. 7), the Minister of Physical Planning, Land and Forest Management is responsible to see to it that the customary rights of the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples are respected as much as possible in the context of a rational forest management. The President is responsible to decide on applications of violations of customary rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples under the Forest Management Law. <p>The majority of forested lands in the interior of the country are inhabited by Indigenous and Tribal peoples (ITPs) that depend on forests for many reasons. At present, 97% of forested lands in the country are state-owned. This means that most of the traditionally</p>
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⁴ See, e.g.: Colchester et al, Forest Peoples, Customary Use and State Forests: the case for reform. Forest Peoples Programme: Paper for IASCP, Bali, 19-23 June 2006, p. 17.



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	<p>occupied land is under the property of, and officially managed by, the State. Art. 1 of Decree on the Principles of Land Policy (DPLP), S.B. 1982 no. 10 as lastly amended by S.B. 2003 no. 8) state that ‘All land to which the right of ownership cannot be proven by other parties, is property of the State’. This position is strengthened by Article 576 of the Civil Code: land and other immovable property that has no owner belong to the State. Land without an owner to which nobody can prove a property right, thus belongs to the State.</p> <p>Article 4 DPLP: The rights of Indigenous and other tribal communities on use of domain land will be respected, as long as these rights do not conflict with the national interest. In this context, ‘national interest’ is defined as the execution of a project within an approved development plan.</p> <p>Exploration and exploitation on domain land (state-owned land) may only be carried out under a license obtained for that purpose in accordance with the provisions of the Forest law. The holder of a permit must be a resident of Suriname, having the Surinamese nationality, or a legal person (entity) established in Suriname. Upon consultation with the Minister responsible for Regional Development, the Minister from RGB can declare certain areas to be communal forest for the benefit of tribal inhabitants of the interior. The use and management of the communal forest will be determined by State Order; However, to date this state order hasn’t been developed and there are no plans to do so. Communal land is defined in the Forest Law as land on which forest dwelling tribal communities have established villages or settlements, or land that they have cultivated or are entitled to cultivate.</p> <p>The Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019, in Article 3, states that the ITPs in Suriname have legal status as a collective and have collective rights as defined in the law. Article 4 states that the ITPs have collective property rights on their traditional living areas</p>
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	<p>including the natural resources they traditionally use for their self-sufficiency, their culture or religious activities.</p> <p>The same Draft Law defines “natural resources” are defined as “all substances, goods or services present in the nature that serve for the preservation and/or improvement of the quality of life of people”.</p>
<p>PLRs provide clear legal procedures for the recognition of land (and forest land) tenure rights</p>	<p>PLRs provide for procedures for forest land (concessions) and requests for domain land; the recognition of tenure rights is limited to “respect for traditional rights”.</p> <p>Suriname’s history has led to the development of two land tenure systems in the country. A formal system based on national law and an informal system based on customary law and traditions. Customary law plays a key role for the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, providing the rules for their organization and the use of natural resources and land (Buursink, 2002). However, the recognition of customary legal systems by national laws has been very limited; this is reflected in some legislation, which recognizes the "respect for traditional rights." (Decree on Land Policy Principle, L-1, Article 4). Moreover “the customary laws of the tribal inhabitants of the interior (...) shall be respected” (Forest Management Law, Article 41) and their violation can be appealed to the President. However, these traditional rights shall be considered “as far as possible” (ibid), are subject to the “general interest” and certainly are not defined in national laws.</p> <p>The Forest Management Law prescribes the legal procedures and rules for granting of a forest concession. Also for the so-called communal forest.</p>

	<p>The National REDD+ Strategy includes a measure of importance to the criterion. Strategic line 3 “Land use planning”, Policy line 3.A “Land Tenure”, Measure 3.A.1 “Redirect the process towards the legal recognition of land tenure rights of indigenous and maroon tribal peoples in Suriname. Support the establishment of a roadmap among different stakeholders”, refers to supporting the process towards the legal recognition of land tenure rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Suriname.</p> <p>The Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019, states in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 1d: Collective property right are the sui generis right that belongs to the ITPs as a collective over their traditional living areas, traditionally used natural resources, traditional knowledge, collective intellectual and cultural property and other rights that belong to them or their village communities as a collective; - Article 1e: Collective rights are the sui generis rights that belong to the native and tribal peoples as a collectivity; - Article 3: That ITPs and their village communities apply their collective legal rights through their designated representatives on the basis of procedures in line with their culture, customs, traditions and traditional administrative systems. These procedures need to be determined.
<p>PLRs establish fair procedures to govern the expropriation of forest land by the state. No forced evictions, allowing evictions only in exceptional circumstances meeting lawful criteria</p>	<p>The President can expropriate land from holders of a property title whenever the land is needed to conduct work that is dictated by law. The Parliament can expropriate land from holders of a property title in the general interest.</p> <p>The Expropriation Law (G.B. 1904 no. 37 as lastly amended by G.B. 1935 no. 80) includes some provisions regarding the procedure to govern the expropriation of forest land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 1: Under expropriation is understood: depriving someone from his property, by the Government, in favour of a work for the public interest;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 2: expropriation can only take place under a Law, which states that the expropriation is in the public interest. In addition the Act must indicate the nature and purpose, as well as the general direction of the work; • Article 3: the statement by law mentioned in Art. 2, is not required when the expropriation is necessary in favour of a work ordered to be implemented pursuant to a Government Regulation (Regerings Reglement); • Article 15: the Government must make an offer for compensation. The expropriated party can accept the offer or decline and start a judicial process for the determination of the compensation. <p>According to the Constitution (Article 34), everyone has the right to undisturbed enjoyment of his property, subject to the restrictions deriving from the law. Expropriation will take place only in the general interest, pursuant to rules to be laid down by law and against compensation guaranteed in advance. Compensation does not need to be insured beforehand if, in the event of an emergency, immediate expropriation is provided. In cases governed by the law, the right to compensation shall exist if, in the general interest, the property is destroyed or rendered unusable by the Government.</p>
<p>PLRs provide clear land titling and registration procedures. These are accessible (not cost prohibitive)</p>	<p>There are procedures in place on how to apply for domain land:</p> <p>Rights on domain land (Decree on Land Policy) can only be issued to Surinamese, residing in Suriname and companies of commerce, legal personality possessing bodies and foundations, established by Surinamese law and based in Suriname. There are procedures in place on how to apply for domain land. Anyone wishing to obtain any right to the ground can go to the service of the domains that is better known to the general public as the domain office. The title to the property of an immovable property is acquired by registering the deed of transfer in the public registers of the land and mortgage registry (Civil Code, Art. 670 para. 1). The decision by which state-owned land is issued under the title of land lease has to be registered in the public registers of the land and mortgage</p>

	<p>registry (Art. 11, Decree on the Issuance of State-Owned Land). Thus, the title to the land lease of an immovable property is acquired by registering the decision in the public registers. The Management Institute Geographic Land Information System (MI-GLIS) is responsible for keeping and maintaining the public registers in which the facts are transferred, registered or noted that under or pursuant to the law are of importance to the legal status of immovable property (Art. 5, Land Registration and Land Information System Act). Some of the information of MI-GLIS, more specifically information regarding parcels of land, is publicly accessible through the website https://www.miglis.sr/percelenonline/. All the other information is not publicly accessible, but can be requested. For example, any individual is free to request an excerpt from the public registry of any parcel of land in Suriname, on the one condition that the fee of SRD 25,00 (approximately US\$ 3,00) is paid.</p> <p>Existing PLRs do not provide procedures to recognize ITP property. The sequencing of project activities will ensure that PAM 3.A.1 is completed as a priority, and budget disbursements will be aligned to facilitate and reward the achievement of this benchmark. In addition, funding may be withheld from activities that cannot be carried out without clarity on ITP property rights and legal personality.</p> <p>The Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019, in Article 4d, states that the ITPs have collective property rights on their traditional living areas including the natural resources they traditionally use for their self-sufficiency, their culture or religious activities.</p>
<p>PLRs ensure that any displacement activities are carried out in fully participatory manner.</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Suriname has ratified the UNDRIP and this convention states in Article 10: “No relocation shall take place without the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples</p>

	<p>concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return”.</p> <p>The National REDD+ Strategy includes several measures on its Strategic line 2 “Forest governance” that jointly aim at empowering ITPs by engaging them in law- and decision-making processes, clarifying land rights and fostering the principles of FPIC, which can help avoid forced eviction or displacement. For example:</p> <p>Policy line 2.A: Advance participation of different stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure 2.A.1: Adoption of a new Planning Act; • Measure 2.A.3: Adoption of a community engagement strategy for REDD+; • Measure 2.A.4: Strengthening capacity of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs) in forest governance. <p>The Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019, states in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 4e, that the ITPs have the right of full participation in decision-making processes concerning projects, programs, administrative measures, policies or measures that can significantly affect their life and / or their rights. - Article 14, that FPIC is required at each stage of a proposed project, program, policy or other measure that may affect the living conditions/ the rights of ITPs. The procedure for obtaining FPIC and objection options against the decision will be further detailed by the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples themselves in an FPIC Protocol that will be established within 12 months after the entry into force of this law.
<p>PLRs seek to avoid, and where avoidance is not possible, minimize and mitigate physical or economic</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>displacement from land or resource acquisition or restrictions on land or resource use</p>	<p>REDD+ implementation in Suriname does not intend to lead to forced eviction or physical displacement.</p> <p>The National REDD+ Strategy includes several measures on its Strategic line 2 “Forest governance” that jointly aim at empowering ITPs by engaging them in law- and decision-making processes, clarifying land rights and fostering the principles of FPIC, which can help avoid forced eviction or displacement. For example:</p> <p>Policy line 2.A: Advance participation of different stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure 2.A.1: Adoption of a new Planning Act; • Measure 2.A.3: Adoption of a community engagement strategy for REDD+; • Measure 2.A.4: Strengthening capacity of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs) in forest governance. <p>During good faith consultations ITP use and access rights will be discussed, and the ITPs’ current and future uses of their lands and resources will be shared and documented with a view to protection. If restrictions are to occur, FPIC is secured and documented (with the conditions associated with the restriction, i.e. benefit sharing, compensation for the infringement, dispute resolution if breaches by either party, alternative livelihood options provided, etc.).</p>
<p>PLRs ensure that livelihoods of any displaced persons enhanced or at least restored through compensation at full replacement costs and other assistance.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Expropriation will take place only in the general interest, pursuant to rules to be laid down by law and against compensation guaranteed in advance. Compensation includes the actual value of the good and need not be previously assured if emergency immediate expropriation is required. Here, the Expropriation Act applies. In cases determined by or</p>

	through the law, the right to compensation shall exist if the competent public authority destroys or renders property unserviceable or restricts the exercise of property rights for the public interest.
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- Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs**
- The Minister of Spatial Planning, Land and Forest Management (decide on applications for exploration and exploitation of rights for commercial logging activities; see to it that the customary rights of the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples are respected as much as possible in the context of a rational forest management; issue out state-owned land under the title of land lease and under the title of property;
 - Ministry of Regional Development (in line with the Forest law, the Minister RGB can declare areas as communal forest, in consultation with Minister RO);
 - SBB (supervise the way the forest is managed, conduct field inspections, conduct examinations of timber which will be exported and conduct economic analyses of the timber industry);
 - The Minister of Natural Resources (decide on applications for exploration and exploitation rights for commercial mining activities; see to it that the holder of a mining right respects the interests and rights to compensation of the holders of a land property right and holders of a personal enjoyment right to land, such as simple use or simple rent;
 - The Management Institute GLIS (keeping and maintaining the administration of parcels of land, maintain the national land surveying system);
 - The President (decide on applications of violations of customary rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples under the Forest Management Law; expropriate land from holders of a property title whenever the land is needed to conduct work that is dictated by law;
 - Parliament (Expropriate land from holders of a property title in the general interest).

Safeguard B
Criteria B.2. Effective National Forest Governance

Sub-Criteria B.2.2: Equitable Distribution of Benefits

Diagnostic question 1: to what extent do PLRs recognize and protect the fair distribution of benefits?

Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
<p>PLRs guarantee the right to fair distribution of benefits arising from the use of forest resources (including environmental services)</p>	<p>Yes, the right to fair distribution is recognized in Policies and a conceptual legal framework for this mechanism will be developed.</p> <p>The main Policy Objective of the National Forest Policy includes the participation of indigenous and tribal communities in activities in and around their lands, on the basis of full information and sharing in the benefits and proceeds thereof (GOS 2006).</p> <p>The National REDD+ Strategy includes measures regarding FPIC processes and under Strategic line 1 “Continue being a High Forest cover and Low Deforestation country (HFLD) and receive compensation to invest in economic transition”, Policy line 1.A “International and bilateral negotiations aiming at receiving financial support for the preservation of Suriname's forest cover”, measure 1.A.1 refers to “an approved benefit sharing mechanism, to ensure that safeguards related to fair distribution of benefits are taken into account”.</p> <p>Strategic line 3 “Land use planning”, Policy 3.D “Participatory community development”, Measure 3.D.1 refers to benefit sharing in the context of community forests/HKVs. The measure is entitled “Promote democratic management of community forests/HKVs and an equitable allocation of benefits among all the members of the community”. This is further supported by measure 3.D.2, which states that “guidance at the community level should be deployed to clarify how decisions on allocation of benefits should be made and how the land of the community will be allocated to diverse uses”.</p>

	<p>Suriname will develop a conceptual and legal framework to develop an adequate benefit sharing mechanism, in line with principles of equity, justice and participation of interested stakeholders.</p> <p>The national context requires the consideration of benefit sharing differentiated for conservation areas and other forms of community-based forestry outside protected areas. Thus, legal provisions and institutional arrangements on benefit sharing arrangements will be essential in the future.</p> <p>The Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019, in Article 4h, states that the ITPs have the right to an honest and equitable share in the benefits of the exploitation of the natural resources in their living areas.</p>
<p>PLRs regulate benefit sharing arrangements (contracts, covenants, agreements)</p>	<p>Benefit sharing arrangements are not in place at the moment but are planned by the Government.</p> <p>The Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019 refers to the topic in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 4h: the ITPs have the right to an honest and equitable share in the benefits of the exploitation of the natural resources in their living areas; and - Article 5: further regulations shall be determined within six months after into entry force of this law.
<p>Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs</p>	

The National Environmental Authority will have the responsibility for decision-making and to guide the Executive Coordinating Office. This body will be responsible to oversee benefit-sharing criteria and guide the Executive Coordinating Office in this regard.

Safeguard B	
Criteria B.2. Effective National Forest Governance	
Sub-Criteria B.2.3: Gender equity	
Diagnostic Question: To what extent do PLRs promote and protect gender equity?	
Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
PLRs promote and enhance gender equity and women’s empowerment, especially with regards to benefit sharing, participation, and land tenure	<p>Yes, the Constitution indicates that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 1: “The Republic of Suriname is a democratic State based upon the sovereignty of the people and on the respect and guarantee of the fundamental right and liberties.”; • Article 4: “The concern of the State is aimed at among others”; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A secured means of livelihood for the entire population; - The sharing of everyone in economic, social and cultural development and progress; - The participation, in the perception of one’s citizenship, in establishing, expanding and maintaining a just society.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 8, emphasizes equality of all citizens in the country: “No one shall be discriminated against on the grounds of birth, sex, race, language, religious origin, education, political beliefs, economic position or any other status.” <p>In the National Development Plan, gender is defined within two frameworks; the biological and the social context.</p> <p>The Bureau Gender Affairs, which is located in the Ministry of Home Affairs, is in the process of developing a Gender Policy with experts. Policy formulation and implementation are based on establishing partnerships, analyzing available data, drafting and modifying laws and regulations and the launching and raising of gender awareness. Recently, the Gender Policy 2021-2035 was presented by the Bureau Gender Affairs. It includes the following strategic goal: Laws and regulations and policy principles of private and public organizations guarantee the right to personal safety and freedom of men and women and that the opportunities to realize their ideals and talents are not negatively affected by gender stereotypes.</p>
<p>PLRs address gender discrimination</p>	<p>Yes, Suriname’s Constitution in Article 8 states that “No one shall be discriminated against on the grounds of birth, sex, race, language, religious origin, education, political beliefs, economic position or any other status.”</p> <p>In the most recent National Development Plan of 2017, the Gender policy is part of the Cross-cutting Development Goals with the following specific goal: “Both nationally and internationally, the goal therefore is to aim at ensuring gender equality, inter alia reflected in equality between people of different sexes, equal appreciation for gender performance, equality in society and equal visibility, participation and empowerment of both women and men.”</p>

	<p>Suriname has also ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and is a signatory to the Cancun Declaration, as well as the SDGs and the Beijing Platform for Action, which all aim at/promote achieving gender equality.</p>
<p>PLRs require public institutions to raise awareness on gender equity (through programs for gender sensitization, focal points, etc.)</p>	<p>Yes. One of the responsibilities of the Minister of Home Affairs is the optimal participation of women in the development process of the country. The National Bureau Gender Affairs, under the Ministry of Home Affairs, has a leading role in the development and implementation of the national Gender Policy. This policy will contribute to a balanced development of men and women and the creation of equal opportunities for all. The main task of the National Bureau Gender Affairs is to coordinate the implementation of the Integrated Gender Action Plan in cooperation with partners. The Bureau is also responsible to raise awareness on gender equity.</p>
<p>Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Home Affairs responsible for the optimal participation of women in the development process of the country; - The National Bureau Gender Affairs who has a leading role in the development and implementation of the national gender policy and is responsible for awareness raising. 	

<p>Safeguard B</p>
<p>Criteria B.2. Effective National Forest Governance</p> <p>Sub-Criteria B.2.4: Adequate Access to Justice</p>

Diagnostic Question: To what extent do the PLRs guarantee adequate access to justice in the context of forest management?	
Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
PLRs recognize the right to access to justice	<p>Yes, the Constitution refers to this right in several places:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 10 states that everyone shall have, in case of infringement of one’s rights and freedoms, a claim to an honest and public treatment of his complaint within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial judge. Everyone has the right to legal assistance before the court. Legal aid shall be provided to the financially weak; • Article 41: Customary rights of tribal inhabitants, in respect of their villages and settlements will be respected as much as possible. In case of violations, appeal may be made to the President. The utilization and management of communal forest can be further established by state order (not yet developed). To date, no state order has been developed and it is not in the planning to do so; • Article 51: The State shall ensure that the services of legal aid institutions are accessible to those seeking justice.
PLRs provide dispute resolution mechanisms to address disputes at all levels (describe these)	<p>Yes. Suriname’s Judiciary system consists of the President, the Vice President, members and deputy members of the High Court, the Attorney General and other members of the Public Prosecutors Department. The supreme body of the Judiciary and highest judicial authority is the High Court of Justice of Suriname that supervises the regular courts and settlement of all court proceedings. All lawsuits, imposition of penalties and measures are entrusted to the Court of Justice of Suriname. In addition, the Court of Justice deals with appeals against decisions of the three Kanton courts.</p>

	<p>The position of the Court is governed by Article 139 of the Constitution of Suriname: "The supreme authority of the judiciary with the judiciary entrusted bears the name of the Court of Justice of Suriname. The Court shall supervise the regular settlement of all legal proceedings. "</p> <p>Currently, community members who have conflicts with another community or a concession holder may bring their concerns directly to that party. If direct discussion does not work, they may bring a complaint to the local police, the District Commissioner's Office, a District Council member, their member of parliament (MP), or the Ministry that issued the concession (e.g. the Ministry of Spatial Planning, Land and Forest Management, or the Ministry of Natural Resources). Similarly, concession holders may talk directly with the community, or may complain to the police, the District Commissioner's Office, and/or the Ministry that issued the concession. If the community members or concession holder cannot get the dispute resolved through these channels, they may appeal to the Office of the President, or file a case in court. For disputes within communities, members will normally use their customary systems of consultation and dispute resolution; if these do not work, they may go to the District Commissioner's Office, District Council member, or relevant Ministry with a complaint.</p> <p>An assessment of grievance risks and institutional mechanisms for grievance response in Suriname's forest sector was done in January 2019 (report: "Development of a REDD+ Grievance Mechanism for Suriname). Since then, ToRs have been developed to design and implement a national REDD+ grievance redress mechanism. The work is planned for the year 2019.</p>
<p>PLRs provide mechanisms for resolving disputes that are not cost prohibitive (legal aid, access to legal services and other support for the poor)</p>	<p>Yes, the Ministry of Justice and Police is responsible for enforcement of fundamental human rights and freedoms, social legal assistance, state security and enforcement of public order. In line with its responsibilities, the Bureau Legal Care has been appointed</p>

	<p>for legal aid to the financially weak. This Bureau was established with the aim of providing all nationals equal access to that right. Target groups are particularly the disadvantaged in society. While there is no specific definition for the term “disadvantaged”, it is sufficient to prove that there is no income or that available salary is insufficient to qualify for a lawyer made available by the Government.</p>
<p>PLRs provide access to appeals</p>	<p>Yes, Article 51 of the Constitution defines that the State shall make sure the services of legal aid institutions are accessible to those seeking justice.</p> <p>The Rules of Procedure on the Establishment and Composition of the Surinamese Judiciary state in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 33: The Court of Justice takes note of all civil matters; - Article 34: The Court of Justice takes note of the appeal of all judgments and decisions in civil matters. <p>All judgments of the criminal Court and decisions of the civil court may be appealed. That means that the Court of Justice will review the matter again and decide. The lodging of an appeal must be made at the clerk's office. This can be done in person or by someone authorized to do so, on behalf of the other person.</p>
<p>PLRs provide special consideration to vulnerable groups to guarantee their right of access to justice</p>	<p>Yes, there are PLRs in place for specific vulnerable groups, namely victims of crime.</p> <p>The objective of the Bureau Victim Care is to contribute to adequately organized and give effective assistance to victims of, among others, violent crimes, sex crimes and domestic violence.</p>

	<p>The tasks of the Bureau consist of providing social and psychological counseling to victims, as well as assisting those victims in legal processes. Victims of crime are the people who have fallen victim to robberies, burglaries, sex crimes (any act based on a sexual offense such as assault, rape), domestic violence (This is understood to mean all violence perpetrated by someone from the victim's domestic or family circle) and suicide or an attempt to do so.</p> <p>Suriname also ratified the CRPD in 2017 that promotes the full integration of persons with disabilities in societies.</p>
<p>Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Justice and Police; - The Court of Justice; - The Bureau Legal Care for legal assistance to the financially weak; - The Bureau Victim Care. 	

<p>Safeguard B</p>
<p>Criteria B.2. Effective National Forest Governance</p> <p>Sub-Criteria B.2.5: Integration of Social, Economic and Environmental Considerations into policy-making</p>
<p>Diagnostic Question: To what extent do PLRs require/promote the integration of social, economic and environmental considerations in forest management?</p>

Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
<p>PLRs require that policy-making takes into consideration their potential environmental impacts (including environmental impact assessments prior to their implementation)</p>	<p>Yes, PLRs establish standards that policy making takes into consideration for potential environmental impacts.</p> <p>The Constitution in Article 6g states that “One of the social objectives of the State aims at creating and improving the necessary conditions for the protection of nature and for the preservation of the ecological balance.”</p> <p>Within the National Development Plan (OP) the following development goal has been formulated for Suriname: “Adapted legislation and increased environmental awareness of the public, policy planners and decision-makers in the private and public sectors ensure the responsible use of nature and the resources it provides and promote planned environmental restoration.”</p> <p>One of the policy activities in this Government period is the adoption of the Draft Environmental Framework Law, the development of guidelines and conducting comparative studies for decision-making to make environmental impact of the development of the primary production, agriculture, forestry and mining, less invasive and to redress environmental damage.</p> <p>The Draft Environmental Framework Law requires that for activities, which may have an adverse impact on the environment, NIMOS may demand an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA). Since 2009 NIMOS has developed guidelines for ESIA but until now these guidelines were only applied on a voluntary basis, as the Draft Environmental Framework Law is not yet approved. The draft Environmental Framework Law is currently being discussed in Parliament.</p>

	<p>Suriname’s National REDD+ Strategy refers to the need to make NIMOS’ ESIA procedure mandatory in several places:</p> <p>Strategic line 2 “Forest governance” Policy line 2.A “Advance participation of different stakeholders”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measure 2.A.2: Preparation and Approval of an Environmental law with Environmental Impact Assessment procedures as part thereof; <p>Policy line 2.C: Forest and environmental laws and regulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measure 2.C.3: Adoption of an Environmental Framework Act. The lack of environmental legislation is one of the constraints that had been identified in relation to the different drivers of Deforestation (GOS 2013). Adoption of an Environmental Framework Act providing the major elements for the regulation of environmental protection in the country, as well as mandatory ESIA, will strengthen the legal basis for an effective, efficient and sustainable protection of forests and the environment.
<p>PLRs require EIAs of investment projects (forestry sector, infrastructure)</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Environmental Assessment Guidelines from NIMOS</p> <p>The NIMOS ESIA Guidelines require an ESIA for, among others, the following sectors/activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forest concession for timber harvesting:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large Projects above 50,000 ha for 10-20 years (full ESIA); - Medium Projects up to 50,000 ha for 5-10 years (partial ESIA). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Plantation development/reforestation (partial ESIA); 3. Agricultural/aquaculture projects: All above 10 ha (full ESIA) and below 10 ha (partial ESIA); 4. Mining: above 10.000 ha (full ESIA) and up to 10.000 ha (partial ESIA); 5. Highway and road projects All new roads in undeveloped areas (Full ESIA); 6. Dams for irrigation, water supply, energy supply or multiple purposes (full ESIA); 7. Power plants (regardless of source of energy used): Above 10 Mw Between 5 and 10 Mw (full ESIA) and Below 5 Mw (partial ESIA); 8. Large-scale Hydroelectric dam projects (Full ESIA); 9. Biomass energy projects (Full ESIA); 10. Agricultural/aquaculture projects: All above 10 ha (Full ESIA) and below 10 ha (partial ESIA).
<p>PLRs require regular monitoring of social economic and environmental impacts of policy implementation</p>	<p>Not at the moment, but the Draft Environmental Framework Law requires so: In the ESIA process an environmental monitoring plan is included and is approved and monitored by NIMOS.</p> <p>Furthermore, according to the Draft Environmental Framework Law, NIMOS shall be notified of each proposed government policy plan or government program, which may have consequences for the environment. NIMOS may request a strategic environmental impact assessment (SEA), with regard to a proposed government policy plan or government program.</p>
<p>PLRs address potential adverse risks to communities and workers from construction and other interventions, including measures to prevent or</p>	<p>Yes, Suriname has several laws and regulations in place regarding the safety during labor activities including the Labor Act, Occupational Safety and Health Act, Safety Act and nine Safety Regulations, and the Act regarding the liability of the employer in case of accidents</p>

<p>minimize health risks and spread of infectious diseases</p>	<p>or occupational disease of the employee and compensation. Suriname is Party State to the International Labor Organization.</p> <p>Current laws do not address the prevention/minimization of health risks from using mercury in the mining sector. However, on March 8, 2018, Suriname ratified the Minamata Convention on Mercury and as of October 31, 2018, became a party to the Minamata Convention. Its objective is to protect the human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds. As a member to this convention, Suriname committed itself to streamlining its PLRs with the Minamata Convention and thus is obliged to develop a national action plan that includes the steps/measures that will be undertaken to phase out the use of mercury in the artisanal small-scale gold mining sector. The convention also encourages party members to promote the development and implementation of strategies and programs to identify and protect populations at risk, particularly vulnerable populations.</p>
<p>PLRs promote non-discrimination, equal opportunity and fair treatment of workers, and prohibit the use of forced labor or child labor, consistent with relevant ILO conventions.</p>	<p>Yes. The Constitution includes the following provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 15: No one shall be obliged to do forced or compulsory labor; - Article 27: The State has to guarantee the right to employment by executing a policy to achieve full employment, prohibiting dismissal without reason or on religious or ideological grounds, securing equal opportunities in employment for both sexes and promoting vocational training; - Article 28: The rights for all workers regardless of age, sex, race, nationality, religion or political belief including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The right to pay, depending on quantity, quality and type of labor and experience, based on the principle of equal pay for work of equal value;



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The right to perform labor under decent working conditions in order to enable individual human development; - the right to safe and healthy working conditions; and ▪ The right to sufficient rest and recreation. <p>Labor Code The Labor Code prohibits work by children in any enterprise whether or not for remuneration (Articles 1 and 17). In the Labor Code, children mean, in general, persons who are younger than 14 years and in case of employment on board of seagoing fishing boats, younger than 15 years (Article 1).</p> <p>ILO Convention 182 In April 2006, Suriname ratified ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor, which are defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All types of slavery, including the sale and trafficking of children; forced labor to pay off a debt; any other type of forced labor, including using children in war and armed conflict; - All activities which sexually exploit children, such as prostitution, pornography or pornographic performances; - Any involvement in illegal activities, especially the production or trafficking of drugs; - Any work which could damage the health, safety or well-being of children (so called “hazardous work”).
<p>Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NIMOS to implement ESIA and SEA; - Ministry of Labor, responsible for implementation and enforcing the labor PLR and focal point of the ILO Convention; 	

- Cabinet of the President, focal point of Minamata Convention;
- NIMOS, technical focal point to assist Cabinet in the implementation of Minamata Convention.

Safeguard B	
Criteria B.2. Effective National Forest Governance	
Sub-Criteria B.2.6: Cross-Sectoral Coordination	
<p>Diagnostic Question: to what extent to PLRs require/promote effective coordination between various agencies that play a role in forest management?</p>	
Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
<p>PLRs define concrete mechanisms to support and encourage coordination (inter-ministerial committees, working groups, cross cutting teams, etc.)</p>	<p>Yes, there are several PLRs defining such mechanisms.</p> <p>The National Development Plan (OP) states that participation of stakeholders in policy formulation and implementation is a key element to implementing the OP. At the implementation level, enhancing the actual role of regional administrative bodies is a key objective, and in addition, the identification of local economies and the implementation of local plans are at least equally important. Regarding the latter, the participation in the implementation is not only of great importance, but also feasible (GOS, 2017).</p> <p>Suriname’s Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) states that, within the country purpose of maintaining its high forest cover and low deforestation rate and continuing practicing sustainable forest management, “Suriname is keen to strengthen</p>



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forest governance institutions and collaboration with the private sector and other stakeholders and to expand its program of awareness, monitoring and enforcement...” (GOS 2015).

Responsibilities of environment issues are spread among several ministries and institutions and are thereby crosscutting. For example, the responsibilities relevant to environmental protection and forest management are under the responsibility of diverse institutions and ministries. NIMOS has a role in addressing environmental complaints and monitoring compliance with environmental regulations in collaboration with other ministries and agencies. For overall coordination of environmental policy the Environmental Coordination Functional Unit was created under the Cabinet of the President; this unit is responsible to formulate and coordinate the adoption of environmental policy and legislation, serving as an environmental focal point for international conventions and agreements.

Suriname’s National REDD+ Strategy also includes provisions to strengthen coordination as part of efforts to increase efficiency of forest governance. For example, Strategic line 3 “Land use planning”, Policy line 3.B “Land use planning”, Measure 3.B.1 calls for improved coordination of the issuance of concessions among different government departments by, among other things, technology transfer, capacity building and structural consultation. There are already structural consultations between the Geological Mining Service (GMD) and SBB with the aim of addressing the current overlaps in such a way that the natural resource wood is at least used. Furthermore, technology is used as effectively as possible within this process in which both institutes share their knowledge and experience with each other, in order to strengthen both institutes.

In addition, Strategic line 3 “Land use planning”, Policy line 3.B “Land use planning”, measure 3.B.4 aims to enhance the coordinating role of the Ministry of RGB as institution

	<p>to lead the land use planning processes at the national level through institutional strengthening of the Ministry. It also states that “The new land use planning legislation should provide for an improved coordination mechanism and consultation and participation with non-state actors, mandatory and accountable spatial plans, as well as consistency in hierarchy of plans (national to local, also considering community plans).”</p> <p>The institutional arrangements for the implementation of the REDD+ program are described in section 3.1 “Institutional arrangements” of the National REDD+ Strategy.</p> <p>As part of the development of the Suriname’s Safeguards Information System (SIS) a SIS Counterpart Group has been established, consisting of experts covering a range of backgrounds of relevance for the applicable safeguards. This group can be considered an additional mechanism to ensure coordination on safeguards issues between stakeholders at this stage of the process.</p>
<p>PLRs define effective mechanisms for information sharing across different sectors and levels of government for forest management</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The Project Management Unit (PMU) is the implementing body within the REDD+ program. The unit is responsible for implementing the PRODOC under supervision of NIMOS, the technical coordinating body. The Project Management Unit (PMU) is accountable to the General Director of NIMOS.</p> <p>Key responsibilities of the PMU include ensuring adequate information flow, discussions and feedback among the various stakeholders of the project.</p> <p>In 2016, SBB launched the online geo portal, the Gonini. This geoportal has been established as part of the NFMS. The aim is to have up-to-date and reliable forest related information online, accessible for everyone.</p>

<p>Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Environmental Coordination Unit under the Cabinet of the President; - NIMOS; - RGB and SBB for Forest Governance and NFMS.
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Safeguard C	
Criteria C.1. Defining Indigenous Peoples and Members of Local Communities	
Diagnostic Question 1: Do PLRs define who are indigenous peoples and local communities?	
Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
PLRs clearly define or provide clear criteria for defining who are indigenous people and this definition/these criteria is/are consistent with international law	<p>Suriname has ten indigenous and tribal communities, of which six are tribal communities and four are indigenous peoples. Jointly, they are often referred to as Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs).</p> <p>The term “Tribal and Indigenous people is mentioned in existing PLRs, but not defined specifically. Examples of where ITPs are referred to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Forest Management Law. Here, Communal Forest is defined as “areas surrounding Communal Lands that have been assigned as communal forests for the benefit of <u>forests peoples living in villages and settlement in tribal societies</u>, and that serve to meet subsistence needs of food and forest products, as well as



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for the purpose of possible commercial timber extraction, the collection of Non Timber Forest Products, and agricultural use”;

- The Decree Principles Land Policy (DPLP) states that: “The [customary] rights of Maroons and Indigenous People living in tribal societies on use of domain land will be respected as long as these rights do not conflict with the national interest.” (Art. 4, subsection 1);
- The Draft Law for the Protection of Residential and Living Areas. Here the term “Tribal Living Maroons and Indians” (“in stamverband levende bosnegers en indianen”) is amended to “Indigenous and Tribal Peoples” (ITPs).

The Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019, in Article 1n, defines

- Indigenous people as: The original peoples, namely the Kari'na, the Lokono, the Trio, the Wayana, and other Indigenous peoples namely the Akoerio, the Warao, the Apalai, the Wai-Wai, the Okomoyana, the Mawayana, the Katuena, the Tunayana, the Pireuyana, the Sikiyana, the Alamayana, the Maraso, the Awayakule, the Sirewu, Upuruy, Sarayana, Kashoeyana, Murumuruyo, Kukuyana, Piyanakoto and the Saketa and their descendants who live in the geographic region where the State of Suriname is located, since before the time it was colonized and have a bond partly or completely with their ancestors territory; they identify themselves as indigenous people, whose identity, social, economic, cultural and administrative circumstances, characteristics and institutions, distinguished themselves from others of the national society;
- Tribal nations as: The tribal peoples, namely the Saamaka, the Okanisi or N'Dyuka, the Pamaka, the Matawai, the Kwinti and the Aluku, whose identity as well as social, cultural and economic circumstances distinguish them from others of the national society; they are not the original inhabitants but have a bond with their

	ancestral living areas in Suriname, whose administrative processes are regulated by their own traditions and customs;
PLRs clearly define who are local communities	No definition available for local communities.
Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Regional Development; - Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname (VIDS); - Association of Saramaka Authorities (VSG); - KAMPOS; - OIS. 	

Safeguard C	
Criteria C.2.: Definition of traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities	
Diagnostic Question: To what extent do PLRs define what constitutes traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities?	
Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
PLRs define traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples	There is no definition in existing PLRs. However, the Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019, in Article 4g, states: The Indigenous and Tribal Peoples have the collective property rights over their traditional knowledge and their collective intellectual and /or cultural property.
PLRs define traditional knowledge of local communities	No

<p>PLRs protect/regulate traditional knowledge of local communities and indigenous peoples</p>	<p>Different existing PLRs address some aspects of importance here:</p> <p>The Copyrights Law addresses the aspect of Intellectual Property rights: the Copyrights Law regards the maker of a work of literature, science or art. Traditional rights are usually covered by the category Industrial Property for which there is no legislation as of yet. Since 2004, a Bill on Industrial Property was submitted to Parliament but never approved (SESA Report).</p> <p>The Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019, in Article 4g, makes more specific reference to the topic: The Indigenous and Tribal Peoples have the collective property rights over their traditional knowledge and their collective intellectual and /or cultural property.</p>
<p>Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Justice and Police (Bureau Intellectual property Rights); - ITPs; - Parliament for approval of PLR. 	

<p>Safeguard C</p>
<p>Criteria C.3. Recognition and Implementation of Rights in Accordance with International Law</p> <p>Sub-criteria C.3.1.: Non-Discrimination</p>
<p>Diagnostic Question: to what extent do PLRs recognize and protect the right to non-discrimination of indigenous peoples and local communities in accordance with international law?</p>

Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)/Gaps identified
<p>PLRs recognize and protect the right of indigenous peoples and local communities to non-discrimination in accordance with ILO 169 and UNDRIP (if applicable)</p>	<p>Yes, Suriname’s Constitution in Article 8 states that “No one shall be discriminated against on the grounds of birth, sex, race, language, religious origin, education, political beliefs, economic position or any other status.”</p> <p>Suriname has also ratified human rights treaties and declarations on protection of the environment under which Suriname has substantial obligations to recognize and respect the rights of the indigenous and maroon people. Such treaties include the International Covenant on Civil and Political rights 1966 (ICCPR), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966 (ICESCR), and the international Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination 1966 (CERD).</p> <p>The country has adopted UNDRIP, however, the legal nature of a declaration means that it is restricted to providing aspirations for how countries should promote and support the right of indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <p>The Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019, in Article 4a, states that the ITPs have the right to full enjoyment and legal protection, as a collective or as individuals, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.</p>
<p>Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Regional Development; - Bureau of the President; - Parliament for approval of PLR. 	

Safeguard C	
Criteria C.3. Recognition and Implementation of Rights in Accordance with International Law	
Sub-criteria C.3.2.: Self-Determination	
Diagnostic Question: To what extent do the PLRs recognize and protect the right to self-determination of indigenous peoples and local communities in accordance with international law?	
Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
PLRs recognize and protect indigenous peoples and local communities' right to self-determination in accordance with ILO 169 and UNDRIP (if applicable)	<p>Yes</p> <p>Suriname has ratified the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, UNDRIP, which covers the right to self-determination.</p> <p>The Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019, in Article 4b, states that the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples have the right to internal and autonomous self-government with regard to their internal and local affairs. They can freely determine their political status, their own autonomous management systems and use them freely for their economic, social and cultural development.</p>
PLRs recognize traditional decision-making structures (including dispute resolution mechanisms, if applicable)	<p>Yes.</p> <p>According to the “State Order Task description of Departments”, the Ministry of Regional Development, among other things is assigned with the task of maintaining the relationship between the central Government and the dignitaries and inhabitants of the interior. The government sees the Granman and Captain as the leader of the indigenous</p>



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and tribal communities. The office of the Granman has an administrative as well as a socio-economic role to play, addressing day-to-day issues within its village. The tribal groups are represented through traditional authorities that are linked with the central government.

The 'Granman' (paramount chief) is the highest administrator of an Indigenous or Maroon tribe. In performing his duties, he is assisted by Captains. The Granman is designated and inaugurated by the members of his tribe and is then appointed by the Government. The appointment by the Government indicates that the persons in authority of the traditional system have been recognized by the national authority.

The Granman has the supreme authority over all members of the tribe within a tribal territory. This type of central leadership is stronger among the Maroons than among the Indigenous groups. The office of the Granman is very important; all kinds of administrative and social acts are performed in the name of the Granman. He also has a ceremonial and representative task.

Although not laid down by law, but developed on the basis of customary law, in short, the duties of the Granman are the following:

- Taking care of the well-being of his community;
- Enforcing law and justice in his territory;
- Protecting his tribe against adverse external influences;
- Being the religious leader and administrative leader of his tribe.

The appointment of the Granman is ratified by ministerial regulation of the Ministry of Regional Development after which an oath is taken by the President of the Republic of Suriname. The ministerial regulation to appoint Granmans is very concise. No tasks and

	<p>duties have been included, only the remuneration and the allowance for representation expenses and the replacement in case of death. The decree does not indicate how the relationship is between the Granman and the Government. From the oath the Granman takes, one may deduce that he is subjected to the general laws of the country. (An Analysis of Land Rights of the Indigenous Peoples and Maroons in Suriname, December 2006, Nancy del Prado) Above mentioned decision-making structures are respected by the government.</p> <p>The Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019, in Article 9, states that this law recognizes the traditional authorities of the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and their administrative and management systems; their authority to govern and manage their legally recognized living areas.</p>
<p>Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Regional Development; - The Granmans and Captains; - Parliament for approval of PLRs. 	

Safeguard C
Criteria C.3. Recognition and Implementation of Rights in Accordance with International Law
Sub-criteria C.3.3.: Rights Associated with Culture
<p>Diagnostic Question: To what extent do PLRs recognize and protect rights associated with culture of indigenous peoples and local communities in accordance with international law?</p>

Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
<p>PLRs protect indigenous peoples and local communities' rights associated with culture, including respect for customs and traditions</p>	<p>Yes, several national PLRs refer to the customary and/or cultural rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constitution: It is stated in the Constitution that the State shall save and protect the cultural heritage of Suriname, shall promote its preservation and promote the use of science and technology in the context of the national development aims; - The Decree Principles Land Policy (Decreet biginselen grondbeleid, S.B. 1983 no. 103): states that "The customary rights of Maroons and Indigenous Peoples living in tribal societies on use of domain land will be respected as long as these rights do not conflict with the national interest." (Art. 4, subsection 1); - Monuments law: It is prohibited to perform excavation work in the fields of ancient research of monuments in contravention of such conditions without a license of the Minister of Education and Culture. The Minister may decide that a person entitled to a site/field must tolerate that the State or persons in the interest of archaeological research, perform measurements or excavations. In so far this person suffers damage caused by the investigation; he may be paid by the State a fee whose height is determined by an independent third party. Monuments found in excavations and on which no one can prove his right of ownership are the property of the State. The owner of the land in which the monuments have been discovered is required to transfer the found monuments to the State and is entitled to a reimbursement amounting to half the value of those monuments. <p>The IACHR concluded that "the State must have adequate mechanisms to implement those criteria (effective participation, access and use of their traditional territories, the possibility of obtaining benefits from conservation) as a means of guaranteeing the right</p>

	<p>to a dignified life and to cultural identity to the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in relation to the protection of the natural resources in their traditional territories”.</p> <p>Suriname is a party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966 (ICESCR), Suriname is also a member to the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. The aim is to protect the cultural uses, traditions, traditional doctrines, traditional cultural expressions, stories, craft skills of the different cultures in the country, including ITP.</p> <p>The Caricom Charter of Civil Society is also applicable to Indigenous people, a non-legally binding declaration that, nonetheless prescribes that the States recognize the contribution of the Indigenous people to the development process and that the States intend to continue with protecting their historical rights and respecting the culture and the way of living of these people.</p> <p>The Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019, in Article 4c, states that the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples have the right to express and / or strengthen their culture.</p>
<p>Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of RGB for implementing DPLP; - Ministry of RO; - Ministry of Education (Monument law); - Parliament and President for approval and enactment of international conventions. 	

Safeguard C

Criteria C.3. Recognition and Implementation of Rights in Accordance with International Law	
Sub-criteria C.3.4.: Collective Land Tenure	
Diagnostic Question: To what extent do PLRs recognize and protect rights associated with land tenure of indigenous peoples and local communities in accordance with international law?	
Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
PLRs recognize collective forest ownership/use/management rights of indigenous peoples and/or local communities	<p>Yes, the only way in which ITPs recognized certain rights to use the lands that they inhabit is through communal forests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Forest Management Law defines communal land (gemeenschapsgrond) as land on which Indigenous and Tribal Peoples have established their villages or land that they have either cultivated or have the right to cultivate; - Article 41 of the same law specifies that “The utilization and management of the communal forest will be further established by state order (not yet developed).” No concession fee is obliged for the communal forest, except in the case where timber, wood products and NTFP will be used and transported from the communal forest and are intended for possible commercial use. <p>Suriname does not have national laws that regulate the collective rights of ITPs. Some efforts from the Government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Presidential Decree of July 24, 2000 on the recognition of the collective rights to the residential areas of Indigenous people and Maroons (Presidentieel Besluit met betrekking tot de erkenning van de collectieve rechten van de inheemsen en marrons op de grond). In this presidential decree it was decided that as of April 1,



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2000, the Republic of Suriname recognizes the collective rights of the Indigenous peoples and the Maroons to their respective residential areas, as they have considered these areas as their land for ages and that those areas would later mapped with coordinates by the Government and be made available to the respective traditional leaders. However, the concept of collective rights has not been further resolved;

- Presidential Committee on the Rights of ITPs: The President installed a Presidential Committee on the Rights of ITPs in Suriname in 2016 to advise the government in and propose solutions for the land rights issue. This committee included representatives of the Government and of the traditional authority (indigenous peoples (VIDS) and Maroon tribes). A roadmap was developed and includes a broadly supported proposal for the legal recognition of the land rights of ITPs, which is consistent with international law. The roadmap was handed over to the government and approved by the Government of Suriname. The Presidential Commission developed a roadmap in August 2017 which contains concrete proposals/steps to a target period of 12 months, to obtain the legal recognition of the land rights of ITP's. For the approval of the roadmap and the implementation of the concrete proposals and steps for the legal recognition of land rights a joint declaration was developed in August 2017. This joint declaration was supposed to be signed by the President of Suriname and the traditional authority of the indigenous and Tribal peoples in Suriname; however the President/government of Suriname withdrew from signing and the joint declaration wasn't signed to date;
- Draft Law for the Protection of Residential and Living Areas: a Bill adopted by the Parliament in 2017, which has not been yet ratified by the President neither published in the Government Gazette may be a relevant step towards changing the current situation of land tenure rights of ITPs. The Bill was proposed to further strengthen the recognition of the traditional system of land ownership. This Law



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seeks to amend the Decree on the Principles of Land Policy (DPLP). If the bill is enacted as it was originally proposed, the Minister of Regional Development will be authorized to make up a list of protected villages, which will be marked on a map with a diameter of 10 kilometers. The debates in the Parliament were on changing this number to a diameter of 5 kilometers. However the debates did not result in changing the diameter to 5 kilometers. As of the date of the enactment of the bill, the government will not issue state-owned land or concession rights within the areas of the protected villages. Rights that were already granted prior to the enactment of the bill and are partly or wholly situated within the 10 km radius of protected villages expire whenever the right holder does not abide by the conditions under which the right was granted or the regulations in relation to the cultivation, exploration or exploitation obligation. Whenever the right holder has met the conditions under which the right was granted and fulfilled all culturing, exploration and exploitation obligations, his right only expires with respect to those areas where he has not yet made investments, has not conducted any economic activity or erected any immovable assets;

- The amendment to the DPLP updates the recognition of ITPs protected areas surrounding their villages, thus not allowing for further granting of concessions, permits or titles in a radius surrounding ITP villages. The explanatory note of the law states that “the new law has the character of a provisional norm to create more legal certainty, especially during the period in which complex processes are taking place to address the settlement of the land rights of residents of the interior. As a result, these residents will no longer be at risk of the government allocating even more rights in their living areas and habitats while the process is underway, so that the process can take place in a context of peace.”
- The Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019 sets rules for the legal recognition of collective rights of the ITPs.

	<p>The IACHR rulings: On the collective juridical capacity of the ITPs (e.g. the Saramaka people), the rulings highlighted the need for recognizing their juridical collective personality in accordance with their communal system, customary laws, and traditions. Moreover, the Court rulings link the recognition of land ownership with the ownership of natural resources. Regardless of the state norms that may not recognize the rights of communities to use the forests located in their lands, the rulings state that rights to be recognized should not limit to land ownership but extend to ‘natural resources traditionally used and necessary for the very survival, development and continuation’ of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples’ way of life, including resources found on and within their territories. Suriname has recognized the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Justice and is thereby obliged to execute the rulings. The law cases from the ICHR have recognized principles and provisions contained in the ILO Convention 169 concerning ITPs in countries that have not yet ratified it.</p>
<p>PLRs establish transparent and fair procedures to address circumstances where rights need to be extinguished or diminished</p>	<p>Currently, there are no transparent and fair procedures in place. However, existing PLRs cover some aspects of relevance.</p> <p>Forest Management Law, Article 41: In case of violations of the customary law rights, an appeal in writing can be made to the President. Each appeal is to be drawn up by the relevant traditional authority of the tribal inhabitants of the interior stating the reasons for the appeal. The president will appoint a committee to advise him on the matter.</p>
<p>Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry RO; - Ministry RGB (Forest Management Law); - Office of the President; 	

- DNA (Parliament).

Safeguard C	
Criteria C.3. Recognition and Implementation of Rights in Accordance with International Law	
Sub-criteria C.3.5: Benefit-Sharing	
Diagnostic Question: To what extent do PLRs recognize and protect benefit-sharing arrangements specific to indigenous peoples and local communities in accordance with international law?	
Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
PLRs define mechanisms for equitable sharing of the benefits (specific to indigenous peoples/local communities) arising out of the utilization of forest resources and the utilization of traditional forest-related knowledge	<p>To date, there is no benefit sharing mechanism in place. However, the need to develop one is expressed in the following policies.</p> <p>According to Suriname’s National REDD+ Strategy, Suriname will develop a conceptual and legal framework to develop an adequate mechanism of benefit sharing adjusted to the principles of equity, justice and participation of interested stakeholders. The national context makes relevant the consideration of benefit sharing differentiated for conservation areas and other forms of community-based forestry outside protected areas. Thus, legal provisions and institutional arrangements on benefit sharing arrangements will be essential in the future. In particular, a legitimate process for making decisions, in which priorities can be unambiguously identified, will be established by the National Environmental Authority.</p>

	<p>The Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019, states in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 4h: the ITPs have the right to an honest and equitable share in the benefits of the exploitation of the natural resources in their living areas; and - Article 5: further regulations shall be determined within six months after into entry force of this law.
<p>Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - REDD+ Office; - NIMOS; - Government of Suriname. 	

Safeguard D	
Criteria D.1.: Definition and Regulation of Meaningful Full and Effective Participation	
Diagnostic Question: To what extent do PLRs guarantee effective public participation in forest related policymaking?	
Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
PLRs recognize the right to public participation in decision-making (policy process and/or development projects)	<p>Yes, several existing PLRs recognize this right:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constitution, Article 22 states that everyone has the right to submit written petitions to the public authorities; - Constitution, Article 157 Section 3 mentions that administrative procedures shall be created by law, which will ensure the rationality of the methods used by the



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	<p>ministerial departments, as well as the participation of the citizens in the process of decision making or in the debates that concern them'. (however, such procedures have not been created yet);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Development Plan (OP), a key element of the implementation strategy for the National Development Plan 2017-2021 is to enhance participation of stakeholders in policy formulation and implementation. According to the Plan, “the adoption of a new Planning Act and the establishment of new procedures and institutions should enable active participation in both the sectoral and regional planning.” (GOS 2017); - Law on Regional Bodies, The Ministry of Regional development is responsible for developing administrative procedures for policy development with regard to public participation in decision-making at the level of resorts and districts; The Law on Regional Bodies regulates the political and administrative structure of the ten districts in Suriname including the establishment and tasks of the regional bodies. Each district has a district council and each district is subdivided into resorts with locally elected councils (resort raden). In each district, there is also a District Administration (Bestuur). With the implementation of the Decentralization and Local Government Strengthening Program (DLGP) the districts are strengthened in better Administration and Planning, generate district revenues and citizen participation. The citizen participation component provides the database, with all the relevant data of the district, ' One-Stop burger Info Center ' on each commissariat, sufficient publicity and transparency in the district, citizen-Input-hearings for the inclusion of priorities and needs of the citizens of the districts. Public input is needed for the composition of the 5 years District Strategic Plan and the financial plan. The district budget includes the proposed projects and programs proposed by the citizens. “Based on the Law Regional Bodies, resort and district plans must be made with participation of all the ITPs. These Plans are
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approved and part of the Budget of the Districts. This means that the ITPs must be engaged in the development of these plans.

For REDD+ specifically, the following applies:

- A Stakeholder Engagement Plan was developed, aiming to ensure acceptable and effective inclusion of groups that have a stake, interest or right in the forest and those that will be affected positively or negatively by the REDD+ project. There are three levels of engagement outlined in the plan: information sharing, consultation and joint decision making;
- PMU is responsible for ensuring that stakeholder participation follows guidelines appropriate for a participatory and equitable process;
- The National REDD+ Strategy (NS) in its strategic line 2 “Forest Governance” aims to increase the forests’ contribution to global, national and local development through promoting sustainable forest management and specifies that this can be done through an enabling and participatory forest governance structure by strengthening the capacity of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs) and encouraging participation of private sector and other forest related actors, and at the same time increasing the ability of the government to properly manage, control and monitor its resources;
- Strategic line 2 “Forest governance”, Policy line 2.A “Advance participation of different stakeholders”, Measure 2.A.2 of the NS refers to: Preparation and Approval of an Environmental Framework Act with Environmental Impact Assessment procedures as part thereof. The NIMOS ESIA Guidelines include concrete levels of public participation in the early screening/scoping and reviewing phases of the assessment; a specific chapter in the guidelines addresses consultation and public participation. With the adoption of the draft Environmental Framework Act these guidelines will have a legal mandatory basis

	<p>and thus incorporate public participation mandatory requirements for activities with potential relevant impacts;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic line 2 “Forest governance”, Policy line 2.A “Advance participation of different stakeholders”, Measure 2.A.4 of the NS aims to strengthening capacity of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs) in forest governance. - The Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019, in Article 4, states that ITPs have the right to full participation in decision-making processes concerning projects, programs, administrative measures, policies or other measures that significantly affect their life and / or their rights.
<p>Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PMU/CLO/RAC; - Ministry of Regional Development; - Ministry RGB; - District Commissionaires. 	

Safeguard D
Criteria D.2.: Creating an Enabling Environment for an Effective Participation
Sub-criteria D.2.1.: Identification of Relevant Stakeholders
Diagnostic Question: To what extent do PLRs identify or require the identification of relevant stakeholders in the decision-making process?

Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
<p>PLRs require a mapping of relevant stakeholders prior to consultations</p>	<p>Draft EIA State Order 2019⁵</p> <p>NIMOS will develop specific guidelines with respect to the identification of stakeholders, notices to be published and public consultations to be held during the EIA process. These guidelines will be published on the NIMOS website for targeted audiences in Understandable language.</p> <p>In 2016, a “Stakeholder Engagement Strategy for REDD+” was formulated. An in-depth stakeholder analysis and stakeholder mapping exercise has been carried out for this study. The stakeholders are listed as primary, secondary and tertiary stakeholders. Results from this exercise were used in planning further REDD+ readiness activities, such as the development of the NS, the SESA process, and the SIS development.</p>
<p>PLRs define relevant stakeholders that should participate in the decision-making process</p>	<p>Yes, several PLRs define relevant stakeholders that should participate in decision-making:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constitution, Article 157: Administrative procedures shall be established by law, which will ensure the rationality of the methods used by the ministries, as well as the participation of the citizens in the process of decision-making or in the debates concerning them. (However, no law has been developed to this effect); - Draft Environmental Framework Law: The development of the Environmental Policy Plan will be in collaboration with different stakeholders, such as the District Commissioners, the Indigenous and the Maroon communities and other

⁵ The EIA State Order is a regulation to implement Article 19 of the draft Environmental Framework Law and includes the criteria and procedures to conduct an EIA.

	<p>functional groups. For the formulation of environmental programs, the involvement of relevant stakeholders is of paramount importance. Relevant stakeholders in this context may include: ministries, Non-Governmental Organizations, International Organizations, Community-based Organizations and the private sector. The District Commissioner is responsible for the preparation of a district environmental program for the activities of his district. This will be done in cooperation with relevant stakeholders within the district, including the operating units, the business community, community organizations, etc. The district environmental program is attuned to the National Environmental Policy Plan;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Development Plan 2017-2021 includes the participation of stakeholders in policy formulation and implementation. According to the Plan, “the adoption of a new Planning Act and the establishment of new procedures and institutions should enable active participation in both the sectoral and regional planning.” (GOS 2017). The SESA process revealed that applying culturally sensitive approaches will be important when involving local community members in planning and decision-making processes. This should include the use of traditional communication channels and procedures, clear language and sufficient time for ITPs to fully comprehend the policies that are at stake and their potential implications on ITP rights and day-to-day life. Women, youth and elders should be equally involved.
<p>PLRs require engagement/representation of local communities and/or indigenous peoples in relevant forest decision making processes</p>	<p>Yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suriname’s National Development Plan (OP) 2017-2021, specifies that the participation of stakeholders in policy formulation and implementation, as well as in sectoral and regional planning, are central elements of the OP; - The main Policy Objective of the National Forest Policy, includes the participation of indigenous and maroon communities in activities in and around their lands, on

	<p>the basis of full information and sharing in the benefits and proceeds thereof (GOS 2006).</p> <p>The National REDD+ Strategy also requests engagement/representation of ITPs in forest decision-making processes, for example in:</p> <p>Strategic line 2 “Forest governance” Policy line 2.A “Advance participation of different stakeholders”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measure 2.A.3: Adoption of a community engagement strategy for REDD+. A broader community engagement strategy, meaning the national community including the ITP’s, will be a structural component of the REDD+ Program and will have a strong impact on all aspects of forest governance in Suriname; <p>Policy line 2.B “Enforcement, control and monitoring”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measure 2.B.2: Capacity building of forest-based communities in forest monitoring. The forest-dependent communities are a primary stakeholder in REDD+ and the NFMS. Achieving their engagement and support within a mutually productive cooperation requires an inclusive approach taking into account their vision. <p>The Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019, in Article 4, states that ITPs have the right to full participation in in decision-making processes concerning projects, programs, administrative measures, policies or other measures that significantly affect their life and / or their rights.</p>
<p>Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of RO; 	

- ITPs;
- NIMOS/PMU.

Safeguard D	
Criteria D.2.: Creating an Enabling Environment for an Effective Participation	
Sub-criteria D.2.2. Providing Access to Information	
<p>Diagnostic Question: to what extent do PLRs require and regulate the provision of relevant and appropriate information as part of the consultation process?</p>	
Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
<p>PLRs clearly define the types of information that should be provided during consultations</p>	<p>The Draft EIA State Order 2019 specifies the following:</p> <p>During the EIA process, the project proponent must consult stakeholders, in particular persons and communities within or adjacent to the location of the proposed project in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide information concerning the proposed project to members of the community whose environment may be affected by the project; and - Identify record and take into account the concerns of members of the community regarding the environmental impact of the proposed project. <p>The National REDD+ Strategy mentions in its Strategic line 2 “Forest governance”, Policy line 2.A “Advance participation of different stakeholders”, Measure 2.A.4 “Strengthening</p>

	<p>capacity of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs) in forest governance” participation of indigenous and tribal communities in activities in and around their lands, on the basis of full information and sharing in the benefits and proceeds thereof. The term “full information” is not further defined.</p> <p>Though this is not a PLR, provisions from the REDD+ Stakeholder Engagement Strategy are also relevant in this context. In this strategy, the engagement activities for REDD+ are listed, including the activities needed for sharing of information, guidelines for stakeholder engagement for the different components of REDD+. For examples, it specifies that with the target group of forest-dependent communities, in each meeting the following topics will be addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - REDD+: What it entails and how it can contribute to Suriname and the specific target group for which the message is developed; - The path towards REDD+ and the phase that we are currently implementing; - The current project: a picture that shows each part of the project to better understand how project components connect with each other and what is needed: including the risks and impacts to the people involved, the future strategy, forest monitoring, safeguards and grievance; - The Executioners: the different players in coordinating and supporting the project. <p>Yearly, the PMU prepares an Annual Stakeholder Engagement Plan and a REDD+ Communication Plan describing the key messages, target groups, and activities for stakeholder engagement.</p>
<p>PLRs require the distribution of information in a timely manner (prior to consultations)</p>	<p>The Draft EIA State Order 2019.</p> <p>In the EIA process, the EIS Report is shared with the public timely prior to the public consultations. This process is already working in Suriname.</p>

Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs - NIMOS/PMU.
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Safeguard D	
Criteria D.2.: Creating an Enabling Environment for an Effective Participation	
Sub-criteria D.2.3: Appropriate Participatory Mechanisms	
Diagnostic Question: to what extent do PLRs define a clear and meaningful process/mechanism for public participation in environmental decision-making?	
Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
PLRs define a clear process for public authorities to carry out consultations (institutional responsibilities, procedural guidelines, time-frames)	Draft EIA State Order 2019 The environmental assessment process include a clear process to carry out consultations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public consultation is required for the completion of a Social Impact Assessment (SIA). Minimal consultation efforts include public meetings with affected stakeholders and documentation of the comments/concerns and responses in all cases. The SIA must include a report of public consultation activities including: 1) List of Stakeholders; 2) Methodology for Consultation; and 3) Identification of Public Concerns and Responses to those concerns; - All material prepared for public meetings should be reviewed with NIMOS staff prior to the meeting. Based on the level on public participation and the concerns

	<p>during the process, further consultation may be required. Consultation with NIMOS after the initial public consultation session will help identify whether further meetings are required for the general public, or as stakeholder specific meetings. See information on time line in next box.</p>
<p>PLRs define the process for addressing inputs received from the consultations</p>	<p>The Draft EIA State Order 2019 specifies the following:</p> <p>Within 7 days of the receipt of the EIS to NIMOS, the project proponent must publish a notice in at least one daily newspaper in general circulation in Suriname stating that an EIS has been submitted to NIMOS; naming the place where and the times at which the EIS may be inspected free of charge; NIMOS must allow interested persons not less than 30 days from the date of publication of the notice to make comments in writing and, if the proposed project is likely to affect persons living in the interior, a reasonable period in excess of 30 days must be allowed for the submission of comments in writing. If NIMOS finds that there is sufficient public interest in the EIS submitted with respect to a proposed project, as evidenced by the written comments received, it may hold a public hearing on the matter and receive oral comments, but any such public hearing must be convened within 14 days after the expiry of the period allowed for the submission of comments in writing.</p>
<p>PLRs regulate how public authorities should react if consultations are overwhelmingly negative (right to refuse a policy/project)</p>	<p>The Draft EIA State Order 2019 specifies that: In reviewing the EIS, NIMOS must take into account any written comments received from members of the public and any views expressed orally by members of the public during any public hearing. If, after reviewing the EIS and taking into account any mitigation measures that NIMOS considers appropriate, NIMOS concludes that the proposed project is likely to have significant adverse environmental and social effects; NIMOS may advise the licensing agency to refuse a license.</p>
<p>PLRs require disclosure of how public input was reflected into the final decision</p>	<p>Draft EIA State Order 2019</p>

	The EIS must include a report of public consultation activities including the identification and documentation of Public Concerns/comments and Responses to those concerns.
Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NIMOS; - PMU. 	

Safeguard D	
Criteria D.2.: Creating an Enabling Environment for an Effective Participation	
Sub-criteria D.2.4. Access to Justice/Conflict Resolution Mechanisms in Environmental Decision Making	
Diagnostic Question: to what extent do PLRs require and regulate access to justice in environmental decision-making processes?	
Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
PLRs clearly define/create dispute resolution mechanisms relevant to environmental decision making	<p>There is currently no PLR that defines/creates a GRM; however, a REDD+ specific GRM is planned to be finalized by this year. As a starting point, an assessment of grievance risks and institutional mechanisms for grievance response in Suriname’s forest sector has been carried out. This report provides a recommended ToR for design and implementation of a REDD+ grievance redress mechanism in Suriname specifically for REDD+.</p> <p>The development of a REDD+ specific GRM is in line with the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility’s (FCPF) Common Approach to Environmental and Social Safeguards, which</p>



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includes a requirement for governments that are seeking REDD+ benefits to establish or strengthen “grievance redress mechanisms” (GRMs) for stakeholders who believe that they may be harmed by REDD+ activities.

In the context of the FCPF, GRMs are defined as organizational systems and resources established by national government agencies (or, as appropriate, by regional or municipal agencies) to receive and address concerns about the impact of their policies, programs and operations on external stakeholders. The stakeholder input handled through these systems and procedures may be called “grievances,” “complaints,” “feedback,” or another functionally equivalent term.

A REDD+ GRM needs to address the limitations of transparency, predictability, fairness and skill that currently make it difficult to resolve grievances involving Suriname’s forests. It is intended to complement, not replace, formal legal channels for managing grievances (e.g., the court system, organizational audit/compliance mechanisms, etc.). Stakeholders always have the option to use other, more formal alternatives, including legal remedies. The existence of a GRM should not prevent citizens or communities from pursuing their rights and interests in any other international, national or local forum, and citizens should not be required to use GRMs before seeking redress through the courts, administrative law procedures, or other formal dispute resolution mechanisms.

Sources of grievance and disputes mentioned in the GRM report include access to land, uses of land, disagreement on land rights, boundaries and areas, restrictions on community practices (such as hunting, small scale logging, artisanal/small-scale mining); concessions overlapping with community claims, protected areas, and with other concessions.



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The Grievance Report provides a preliminary design for the GRM including a proposed work plan for further development of the GRM, The GRM mandate is to:

1. Inform and educate REDD+ stakeholders about the GRO and how to use it;
2. Receive, record, respond to, and seek to resolve grievances related to REDD+ policies, programs, projects, and activities, using voluntary and collaborative approaches;
3. Document results, conduct periodic evaluations, and generate useful lessons for the GRO and the REDD+ stakeholders it serves;
4. Share lessons learned and advice on grievance prevention and resolution with Suriname REDD+ stakeholders, in a range of formats and forums.

Currently, community members who have conflicts with another community or a concession holder may bring their concerns directly to that party. If direct discussion does not work, they may bring a complaint to the local police, the District Commissioner's Office, a District Council member, their member of parliament (MP), or the Ministry that issued the concession (e.g. the Ministry of Spatial Planning, Land and Forest Management, or the Ministry of Natural Resources. Similarly, concession holders may talk directly with the community, or may complain to the police, the District Commissioner's Office, and/or the Ministry that issued the concession. If the community members or concession holder cannot get the dispute resolved through these channels, they may appeal to the Office of the President, or file a case in court. For disputes within communities, members will normally use their customary systems of consultation and dispute resolution; if these do not work, they may go to the District Commissioner's Office, District Council member, or relevant Ministry with a complaint. It has also occurred that the community members use roadblocks or hold protests to voice their concerns. There is also an additional UNDP mechanism that is available to all stakeholders for grievances.

<p>Institutions responsible for implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NIMOS; - Ministry RGB, NH, RO.
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Safeguard D	
Criteria D.3. Effective Participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	
Sub-criteria D.3.1. Creating an Enabling Environment	
Diagnostic Question: to what extent do PLRs create an enabling environment for the meaningful participation of indigenous peoples and local communities?	
Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
PLRs include specific provisions that require engagement/representation of local communities and/or indigenous peoples in relevant forest decision making processes	<p>No PLRs are currently in place addressing the procedures for engagement of local stakeholders in forest decision-making processes specifically, including culturally sensitive engagement approaches allowing for clear information and sufficient time to consider suggested amendments or new legal provisions.</p> <p>However, Several PAMs included in the National REDD+ Strategy foresee engagement of stakeholders in the revision or new creation of laws in the forest sector. In addition, the NS also emphasizes in its Strategic line 2 “Forest governance”, Policy line 2.A “Advance participation of different stakeholders”, the importance of developing and adopting</p>

	<p>engagement procedures for such processes including provisions for culturally sensitive approaches and sufficient time for consideration before decision-making. This is directly related to application of FPIC principles.</p> <p>The draft Law Protection of Residential and Living Areas, in Article II, paragraph 6, states that within the residential areas no new domain land shall be issued as from the date of entry into force of this law, neither shall any new mining or other Rights be granted.</p> <p>Abovementioned also applies for the implementation of any project, unless it concerns the implementation of an approved development plan for a project or a plan for the local community, in agreement with the community and in accordance with the Free Prior and informed Consent (FPIC) procedure.</p> <p>The Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019, in Article 13, states that FPIC is required at each stage of a proposed project, program, policy or other measure that may affect the living conditions/ the rights of ITPs. The procedure for obtaining FPIC and objection options against the decision will be further detailed by the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples themselves in an FPIC Protocol that will be established within 12 months of the entry into force of this law.</p>
<p>PLRs define a culturally appropriate manner to distribute relevant information (non-technical, accessible)</p>	<p>There is currently no PLR defining culturally appropriate manner to distribute relevant information.</p> <p>However, the importance of culturally appropriate approaches to consultation and distribution of information was confirmed through the SESA process. The SESA report concludes that applying culturally sensitive approaches to stakeholder engagement would entail to:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider differences in thinking, culture, ancestry and worldviews, also between different ITPs’ communities, during engagement processes; - Use traditional communication channels and meeting procedures; - Use local language to the extent possible; - Adjust highly technical terminology to more common terms that can be more easily understood; - Use consultation methodologies that are known and were successfully conducted before, like prioritizing using pebble stones and visual exercises; among others.
<p>PLRs require the incorporation of traditional/community structures for decision-making processes</p>	<p>The participation of stakeholders in policy formulation and implementation, as well as in sectoral and regional planning, is a central element of the 2017-2021 Development Plan. Likewise, the main Policy Objective of the National Forest Policy includes the participation of indigenous and maroon communities in activities in and around their lands, on the basis of full information and sharing in the benefits and proceeds thereof (GOS 2006). The SESA process revealed that applying culturally sensitive approaches will be important when involving local community members in planning and decision-making processes. This should include the use of traditional communication channels and procedures, clear language and sufficient time for ITPs to fully comprehend the policies that are at stake and their potential implications on ITP rights and day-to-day life. Women, youth and elders should be equally involved.</p> <p>The Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019, states in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 4: ITPs have the right to full participation in decision-making processes concerning projects, programs, administrative measures, policies or other measures that significantly affect their life and / or their rights. - Article 13: FPIC is required at each stage of a proposed project, program, policy or other measure that may affect the living conditions/ the rights of a ITPs. The

	<p>procedure for obtaining FPIC and objection options against the decision will be further detailed by the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples themselves in an FPIC Protocol that will be established within 12 months of the entry into force of this law.</p>
<p>PLRs provide technical or financial assistance to strengthen the capacities of local communities and indigenous peoples to participate in environmental decision making</p>	<p>The OP and NFP include the participation of indigenous and maroon communities in policy formulation and implementation. However, technical or financial assistance to strengthen the capacities of ITPs is not mentioned.</p>
<p>Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RGB; - RO. 	

Safeguard D	
Criteria D.3. Effective Participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	
Sub-criteria D.3.2.: Free, Prior and Informed Consent	
Diagnostic Question: to what extent do PLRs recognize and regulate the right to FPIC in consistency with relevant international law?	
Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)

<p>PLRs recognize the right to FPIC in consistency with international law (if applicable)</p>	<p>To date, there is no PLR that expressly recognizes FPIC and provides guidelines on how it should be implemented and when. However, Suriname ratified the UNDRIP, which requests that “States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent”.</p> <p>The National REDD+ Strategy includes several measures under its Strategic line 2 “Forest governance” that jointly aim at empowering ITPs by engaging them in law- and decision-making processes, clarifying land rights and fostering the principles of FPIC. For example:</p> <p>Policy line 2.A: Advance participation of different stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure 2.A.1: Adoption of a new Planning Act; • Measure 2.A.3: Adoption of a community engagement strategy for REDD+; • Measure 2.A.4: Strengthening capacity of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs) in forest governance. <p>The Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019, in Article 13, states that FPIC is required at each stage of a proposed project, program, policy or other measure that may affect the living conditions/ the rights of ITPs. The procedure for obtaining FPIC and objection options against the decision will be further detailed by the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples themselves in an FPIC Protocol that will be established within 12 months of the entry into force of this law.</p>
<p>PLRs prohibit relocation of indigenous peoples without FPIC and only after just and fair compensation, with option of return where possible.</p>	<p>There is currently no PLR in place covering this aspect.</p> <p>However, the National REDD+ Strategy includes several measures under Strategic line 2 “Forest governance” that jointly aim at empowering ITPs by engaging them in law- and</p>

	<p>decision-making processes, clarifying land rights and fostering the principles of FPIC, which can help avoid forced eviction or displacement. For example:</p> <p>Policy line 2.A: Advance participation of different stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure 2.A.1: Adoption of a new Planning Act; • Measure 2.A.3: Adoption of a community engagement strategy for REDD+; • Measure 2.A.4: Strengthening capacity of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs) in forest governance.
<p>PLRs regulate the right to FPIC in consistency with international law, especially ILO 169 (if applicable)</p>	<p>See previous boxes.</p> <p>Suriname has ratified UNDRIP but not signed ILO 169.</p> <p>In collaboration with indigenous and other tribal communities, protocols will be adopted that ensure that the FPIC-principle is applied where required, with due observance of their culture, norms and traditions.</p> <p>The Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019, in Article 13, states that FPIC is required at each stage of a proposed project, program, policy or other measure that may affect the living conditions/ the rights of a ITPs. The procedure for obtaining FPIC and objection options against the decision will be further detailed by the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples themselves in an FPIC Protocol that will be established within 12 months of the entry into force of this law.</p>
<p>Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry RGB, RO; - President of Suriname; 	

- Parliament;
- ITPs.

Safeguard E	
Criteria E.1.: No Conversion of Natural Forests	
Sub-criteria E.1.1. Defining Natural Forest, Biological Diversity and Ecosystem Services	
Diagnostic Question: to what extent do PLRs define the term natural forests, biological diversity and ecosystem services?	
Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
<p>PLRs provide a clear definition for the term natural forests (or primary, untouched forests)</p>	<p>Yes. The Government of Suriname used the forest definition included in the Annex of the Marrakesh Accords (UNFCCC 2001) to derive their own definition of forest:</p> <p>“Land mainly covered by trees which might contain shrubs, palms, bamboo, grass and vines, in which tree cover predominates with a minimum canopy density of 30% (or equivalent stocking level), a minimum canopy height (in situ) of 5 meters, and a minimum area of 1.0 ha. SBB is using the following definition of forests, based on FAO and IPCC guidance”.</p> <p>The forest definition in Suriname excludes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tree cover from palm tree crops (such as oil palm);

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Tree cover from trees planted for agricultural purposes (such as coconuts citrus etc); 3. Tree covers in areas that are predominantly under urban or agricultural use. <p>It should be noted that shifting cultivation (slash and burn agriculture) is included as forest as long as it is done in a traditional way so that the forest gets the chance to grow back after harvest.” (Government of Suriname 2017)</p> <p>The Forest law defines it as all land covered with trees, shrubs and other vegetation, which is suitable for harvesting wood and/or for the collection of non-timber products and/or used for soil protection, sustenance of the stability of the environment, or for purposes of recreation, including all land which has been reforested or which, in the opinion of the Minister RGB may in future be utilized for such purposes excluding:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. An open field within an area of woodland, which open field is larger than a surface area to be determined by state decree; b. Land which is actually used for agriculture, mining, construction, permanent settlements or other purposes not provided for by law, provided that such use is not contrary to any locally applicable national or regional development program as referred to in the Planning Act; c. The regions designated by virtue of the Nature protection Act 1954. <p>This forest definition does not comply with the requirements of the UNFCCC15 and IPCC (RPP). However, SBB uses the abovementioned forest definition.</p>
<p>PLRs clearly distinguish between plantations and natural forests</p>	<p>Only partly. One widely recognized potential risk of REDD+ concerns the conversion of natural forests to plantations and the introduction of growing of biofuel crops. The major concern in the context of REDD+ is that emissions from conversion of natural forest into, for instance, oil palm plantations remain unnoticed because both the previous and the</p>

	<p>resulting land is considered forest land. This can happen where no distinction is made in the definition of forest between natural forest and plantations. While Suriname’s forest definition excludes palm tree plantations, other types of tree plantations, that are not for agricultural purpose, but e.g. for pulp and paper, are not explicitly excluded.</p>
<p>PLRs provide a clear definition for the term biological diversity in accordance with relevant international law (especially CBD)</p>	<p>Yes. In the National Biological Diversity Strategy, biological diversity or biodiversity refers to “the variety of life forms found on earth, including the different plants, animals and micro-organisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems they form. This living wealth is the product of hundreds of millions of years of evolutionary history. The process of evolution formed a dynamic pool of living diversity: it increases when new genetic variation is produced, a new species is created or a novel ecosystem formed; it decreases when the genetic variation within a species decreases, a species becomes extinct or an ecosystem complex is lost. The concept of evolution emphasizes the interrelated nature of the living world and its processes”. This definition is in line with the one agreed under the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).</p> <p>Suriname is a Party to the CBD since 1992.</p>
<p>PLRs clearly define the term ecosystem services in accordance with relevant international law</p>	<p>The mission of the National REDD+ Strategy includes ecosystem services: <i>“Establishing long-term partnerships through planning, research, effective protected areas management and sustainable forest management, resulting in an efficient use of the natural resources, including forests, ecosystems and biodiversity.”</i></p>
<p>Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cabinet president as focal point to implement CBD; - ITPs. 	

Safeguard E	
Criteria E.1.: No Conversion of Natural Forests	
Sub-criteria E.1.2. Prohibiting the Conversion of Natural Forests	
Diagnostic Question: do PLRs prohibit the conversion of natural forests?	
Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
<p>PLRs clearly prohibit the conversion of natural forests to other land-uses, or other types of forests (such as plantations)</p>	<p>No, the Forest Management Law does not prohibit the conversion of forest but provides for rules (some criteria) to convert forest for purposes other than forestry.</p> <p>It is possible, however, that newly developed and pending natural resource management strategies, integrated land use plans, sector and local development plans (for example) might encourage activities that could lead to conversion – even if unintended. The aim of REDD+ in Suriname is to protect forests, avoid conversion and conserve biodiversity. The National REDD+ Strategy aims to reduce degradation where it occurs from unsustainable resource use in the logging and mining sector and through unsustainable management of communal forests/HKVs.</p>
<p>If conversion is not prohibited, PLRs set controls on conversion in both public and private forests, through environmental impact assessments and mitigation</p>	<p>Currently, this is not the case.</p> <p>The Forest Management Law in Article 7 states that: The Minister shall designate areas, which are to serve as conversion forest; such designation may not be contrary to any valid national or regional development program. All government institutions are obliged to notify the Minister RGB of their intention to convert forest to non-forest land use (Article 7 lid 3). However, this article has not been implemented.</p>

	<p>Furthermore, the current Planning Law is not operational and Suriname lacks regulatory land-use planning procedures. The absence of integrated land use planning results in conversion of forest lands into mining and agriculture activities, where overlaps of mining and forestry concessions are common.</p> <p>According to the Draft Environmental Framework Law, NIMOS may require an EIA for specific activities including forest concessions for timber harvesting, agricultural and aquaculture projects etc.</p> <p>The REDD+ National Strategy calls for NIMOS' EIA procedure to become mandatory. It also calls for improved land-use planning procedures.</p>
<p>Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry RGB and SBB for implementation of Forest Management Law; - NIMOS to implement ESIA and Environmental Framework Law. 	

Safeguard E	
Criteria E.2. Protection and Conservation of Natural Forests and Biodiversity	
Sub-criteria E.2.1. Identifying Natural Forests and Biodiversity	
<p>Diagnostic Question: do PLRs promote or require the identification/mapping of natural forests and biological diversity?</p>	
Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)/Gaps identified

<p>PLRs require mapping of natural forests (i.e. development and updating of natural forests inventories this could be part of a broader NFI)</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The Forest Management Law in Article 2 states that the minister from ROGB will be responsible for the rational use of the forest among other things carrying out forest inventory and research.</p> <p>The Roadmap for a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) 2017 includes the following sub-systems: Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS) or mapping of land/forest cover/use change in close collaboration with the relevant Ministries and institutions. An online platform for data exchange has been established, http://www.gonini.org/, and is maintained by SBB.</p>
<p>PLRs require mapping of biological diversity (including ecosystem services)</p>	<p>Yes. The National Forest Policy includes several policy goals and strategies for specific thematic areas, including the NTFPs and the ecological functions of the forest; one of the strategic actions is to identify/determine all relevant ecosystem services of the forest. Additional mapping of biological diversity is taking place as part of Suriname’s National Forest Inventory (NFI), which is currently being conducted in the mangrove forests along Suriname’s coastline.</p>
<p>Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minister RGB for forest inventory; - SBB; - Research institutes for mapping (ADEK, Tropenbos). 	

Safeguard E	
Criteria E.2. Protection and Conservation of Natural Forests and Biodiversity	
Sub-criteria E.2.2: Measures to Protect Biodiversity and Natural Forests	
Diagnostic Question: Do PLRs regulate the protection of biodiversity and natural forests?	
Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
PLRs contain provisions for the protection of natural forest areas	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The Forest Management Law in Article 2 states that “the Minister is responsible for forest management, which is aimed at the rational use of the forest itself as a regenerating natural resource in the sense that: a. the stabilizing influence of the forest on the natural environment, in particular on the soil, water, flora and fauna, is not affected and that, in this way, the fundamental natural requirements for the preservation of the vitality of Suriname will be secured.”</p> <p>The management referred to above, should provide for a planning covering all forested areas and all aspects, within the framework of which the necessary measures for the protection, regeneration and improvement of the forest are taken.</p>
PLRs contain provisions for the protection of biodiversity (BD strategy, creation of protected areas etc.)	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Suriname is a member of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity. The National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) for Suriname was developed in 2011-2012 for the period</p>



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	<p>of 2012 – 2016. The Plan consists of 8 objectives, in line with the CBD Convention; each objective has its own set of sub-objectives and desired actions.</p> <p>The 6th National Report to the CBD includes the measures that have been undertaken by the Government of Suriname in the period 2015 – 2018 to implement the CBD. One of the measures is to <i>Adjust national laws and rules for the conservation of biodiversity inside and outside protected areas, among others the nature law.</i></p> <p>The National Development Plan includes the aim to update the nature protection legal framework. In practice, this means incorporating internationally accepted principles, such as innovative approaches to cooperation and co-management of protected areas and inclusion of rights-based approaches to recognize in the legal framework the involvement of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in the protection of nature. This also means making progress in requiring environmental impact assessment to activities with potential effects on protected areas, as well as undertaking impact assessments before protected areas are established.</p> <p>As important aspects of biodiversity protection policies are mentioned in, among others, in the OP 2017 - 2021: adoption of essential environmental legislation to limit more meaningful mandate and action to preserve biodiversity and disaster risk; promoting, facilitating and supporting the sustainable use of biodiversity; and regulating access to genetic material from Suriname, as well as traditional knowledge and at the same time promoting, facilitating and supporting local use, study and conservation of material and knowledge. These measures and actions must also ensure that Indigenous and Tribal People receive a legitimate share of commercial and non-commercial benefits and revenues.</p> <p>Currently the Draft Environmental Framework Law is being discussed in Parliament.</p>
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<p>PLRs contain provisions for the protection of endangered species</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Suriname is a member state to the CITES Convention. Wildlife is regulated through the Game Act 1954, the Game State Order 2002 and the Nature Conservation Law 1954. Through the Game State Order 2002, the game calendar for management of wild animals was developed. The calendar categorizes wildlife animals as game, caged animals, and mainly endangered and protected animal species. The animals in these categories are protected during the whole year according to open and closed hunting seasons with bag limits. The Nature Conservation Division under RGB utilizes the Game Calendar for management of wildlife.</p> <p>The project screening process in the NIMOS EIA guidelines includes questions whether endangered species are occurring within intended project sites and where this is the case, provisions need to be suggested to ensure potential risks can be mitigated.</p>
<p>PLRs regulate/control the market and trade of endangered species</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>For the international trade in species the Game Law prescribes a permitting system. International traders (animal species and wild flora) must apply for permits at NCD, who manages the CITES and is the CITES Focal point (supplies export quantity information to CITES headquarters).</p> <p>There is cooperation between Game Wardens, Police, Attorney General and Prosecution Department to increase the control on gaming and export of wildlife.</p>
<p>PLRs contain clear regulations regarding the planting of invasive species</p>	<p>Yes.</p>



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	<p>In the NBAP 2012-2016, Objective 1: Conservation of Biodiversity: subjective “Spread of dangerous objects, substances or organisms in natural ecosystems limited and under control” desired actions were identified with regards to IAS. These are: The development of (new) laws/regulations with respect to IAS, and a revised list for import of hazardous objects, substances and organisms.</p> <p>The 6th National report to the CBD states under “<i>Spread of dangerous objects, substances or organisms in natural ecosystems limited and under control</i>” the following: The desired actions that were identified under this sub-objective were, among others, to conduct inventory of hazardous objects, substances and organisms, to develop and approve (new) laws/regulations regarding Invasive Alien Species (IAS), to revise the list of import of hazardous objects, substances and organisms, to intensify control on the import of substances and organisms, to inspect and clean up hazardous objects, substances and organisms in protected areas.</p> <p>Suriname is also a party to the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), which aims at maintaining and increasing international cooperation in controlling pests and diseases of plants and plant products, and the prevention of their introduction and spread across national boundaries. The current Plant Protection Act is based on the 1951 text of the IPPC. It does not include the modern phytosanitary concepts or the international norms agreed-upon, neither the provisions for biosafety. For the import of plants, plant parts, and seed approval is needed from the Plant Quarantine Division of LVV. The Seed Act indicates that a permit is needed for the import of seed (including vegetative propagated planting material). Prior to importing the importer needs approval from LVV. The Ministry of Trade and Industry issues the permit to import. The Plant Quarantine Division is the responsible authority for granting the approval. Both laws deal with the import of plants. No regulations found dealing specifically with the planting of invasive species.</p>
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	<p>A Draft Plant Breeders’ Right Act has been developed which aims at the protection of improved plant varieties and the increase of the productivity in both agriculture and horticulture and the protection of the grower. Breeder’s right is also regulated as an Intellectual property right in this draft.</p> <p>See above sentence on endangered species. Same is true here.</p>
<p>PLRs define clear penalties for non-compliance with the above measures</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>According to the Plant Protection Law the person who imports plants or part of plants and knows or reasonably suspects, that it contains animal or plant organisms, which cause harmful diseases or pests in the agricultural industry, can be punished by a prison sentence of not more than four years.</p> <p>The Game Law includes a section on “Prohibition of trade in, importation, landing from the sea, transit, export or transport of dead or live animals, and parts or products thereof, including eggs, contrary to binding international conventions on international trade in Endangered Species of Wild fauna.” Sanction for non-compliance are fines and/or imprisonment.</p>
<p>PLRs promote sound environmental management and sustainable use of public/private forests (preparation of management plans, guidelines, process)</p>	<p>Yes. The Forest Management Law in Article 2 states that the Minister is responsible for forest management and this should provide for a planning covering all forested areas and all aspects, within the framework of which the necessary measures for the protection, regeneration and improvement of the forest are taken.</p> <p>In the concession some elements of good practice are already included; the Code of Practice for Forest Operations was developed in 2011 by SBB to describe the best</p>



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	<p>practices for sustainable forest management. However, the code of practice lacks the legal formal adoption meaning that its provisions do not have a mandatory status.</p> <p>According to the Draft EIA State Order 2019, the EIS report shall include an environmental management plan (EMP); the EMP will include the proposed mitigation measures for direct and cumulative impacts as well as for impacts which remain after mitigation measures have been taken. A monitoring plan including the proposed procedure for dealing with the occurrence of unpredicted impacts; Furthermore the project proponent is obliged to conduct a mandatory monitoring, taking into account the implementation of EMP. Regular Monitoring reports should be send to NIMOS.</p>
<p>PLRs regulate industry-specific sustainable resource production/management practices applied, including credible certification systems where appropriate PLRs regulate sustainable practices supported for small-scale producers</p>	<p>Yes. The National Development Plan (OP) includes that the strategic goal for the forestry sector has been formulated as follows: The compensation for the conservation of Suriname's pristine tropical forest which is necessary for a better world environment, contributes to the national growth and development as well as the income of village communities, competitive small, medium-sized and large companies that increase and diversify the national production and export through forestry and wood processing. One of the actions of the Government is to increase (production) capacity of village communities, competitive small, medium-sized and large companies increases the sustainable production of round wood, decreases the share of export of round wood by increased diversification of the wood processing and a better use of residual wood and waste and non-timber forest products.</p> <p>The National REDD+ Strategy specifically addresses the topic under Strategic line 2 “Forest governance”, Policy line 2.D “Promotion of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)”. Measure 2.D.1 “Increasing the proportion and size of areas under controlled forest management”, it specifies that logging requirements of areas under controlled management (SFM, including RIL) should be extended to areas currently under</p>

	<p>conventional logging and new areas. The National Development Plan anticipates strengthening regulatory and supervisory institutions and addressing problems such as “the policy around the issue of concessions”, while at the same time “increasing the efficiency” of the sector by using tools such as, Reduced Impact Logging system, forest certification and effective implementation of the Code of Practice guidelines for sustainable timber harvesting in Suriname.</p> <p>Also CELOS fosters applied scientific research in the Agricultural and Forestry sector in Suriname and the region. CELOS will play a key role to carry out applied research as input to the FCM plan. Also research and data on Biodiversity, agriculture, forestry, PSPs, production and non-commercial forest.</p>
<p>PLRs require the monitoring and evaluation of management forests (M&E of implementation of management plans)</p>	<p>The Draft EIA State Order 2019 and EIA Guidelines require M&E.</p> <p>The EIA report shall include an environmental management plan (EMP); the EMP will include the proposed mitigation measures for direct and cumulative impacts as well as impacts which remain after mitigation measures have been taken. Furthermore the project proponent is obliged to conduct a mandatory monitoring, taking into account the implementation of EMP.</p>
<p>Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Finance, department of Customs, with regards to import and export of goods including plants and animals’ species; - Ministry of LVV with regards to import permits of plants (parts) and seeds; - Ministry of RGB with regards to strict protection of the protected areas and CITES permits; - SBB forest management and monitoring; - NIMOS: ESIA; 	

- CELOS.

Safeguard E	
Criteria E.2. Protection and Conservation of Natural Forests and Biodiversity	
Sub-criteria E.2.3: Supporting Conservation Research and Awareness-Raising	
Diagnostic Question: do PLRs support/promote conservation research and awareness raising over forest and biological diversity protection?	
Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)/Gaps identified
PLRs promote conservation research for science-based biodiversity conservation	<p>Yes</p> <p>The Nature Conservation Law 1954: This law provides the basis for the establishment of protected areas in Suriname. According to Article 2, areas can be designated as nature reserves. In order to be designated as a nature reserve, an area must meet the following requirements: that it deserves protection from the government due to alternating nature and landscape beauty and/or by the presence of flora, fauna and geological objects of an important scientific or cultural nature. (art.2); a permit can be granted for scientific and cultural purposes.</p> <p>MUMAs Ministerial Order</p>

	<p>The four Multiple Use Management Areas (MUMAs) are designated in the coastal zone of Suriname to maintain biological productivity, ensure the health of globally significant wildlife, and protect resources for sustainable livelihoods. MUMAs may be commercially utilized within sustainable limits with permits required for both research and resource extraction.</p> <p>The mission of NS is <i>“Establishing long-term partnerships through planning, research, effective protected areas management and sustainable forest management, resulting in an efficient use of the natural resources, including forests, ecosystems and biodiversity.”</i></p>
<p>PLRs promote the implementation of programs that aim to improve public knowledge of the value of biodiversity</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Goal 6 National Biodiversity Strategy: Education and communication opportunities will be strengthened to improve public awareness of biodiversity, cultural and nature conservation planning, management and monitoring at local and national levels.</p> <p>National Development Plan (OP): One important action for biodiversity is to prepare and adopt a multi-annual research and publication program around Suriname’s biodiversity.</p>
<p>Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of RGB is responsible for management of the nature reserves and MUMAs and Goal 6 of National Biodiversity Strategy. 	

Safeguard E
Criteria E.2. Protection and Conservation of Natural Forests and Biodiversity

Sub-criteria E.2.4: Integration of Biodiversity in Cross-Sectoral Policies	
Diagnostic Question: Do PLRs require/promote the integration of biodiversity consideration in cross-sectoral policies?	
Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
<p>PLRs require the consideration and measuring of the possible impacts of forest and land use policies on biodiversity</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The National Development Plan (OP) recognizes the main factors threatening Suriname’s high biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mining, specifically gold mining, with as specific concern, non-regulated gold mining; - Forestry, in particular non-regulated logging; - Both the legal and illegal hunting and fishing and trade in protected animals and the mechanical agriculture and the use of agrochemicals. <p>The mission of the NS is: <i>“Establishing long-term partnerships through planning, research, effective protected areas management and sustainable forest management, resulting in an efficient use of the natural resources, including forests, ecosystems and biodiversity.”</i></p> <p>Strategic line 3 “Land use planning”: This strategic line aims to develop, implement and maintain land use planning, zoning and sustainable land use practices and tools that result in optimal use of Suriname’s forest and natural resources across sectors, including mining, forestry, infrastructure and agriculture, favoring different uses of the forest by different</p>

	<p>actors at different times and scales, as well as taking into account the development of forest communities and their rights to the land and natural resources.</p> <p>The Suriname National Plan for Forest Cover Monitoring (FCM Plan) 2014 has been developed to serve the general vision of sustainable development and sustainable forest management in Suriname. This vision includes ecological, economic and social values that are to be balanced through good governance. Forest cover monitoring can contribute to this by providing a trusted knowledge base linked to policy responses that are willing, wise and able to ensure the sustainable management of Suriname's forests. The overall goal is "to contribute to the strengthening of the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) by generating information about changes in forest cover for Suriname that is reliable, up-to-date, accessible, understandable and transparent, serving multiple purposes amongst others optimized policy, policy implementation (e.g. national land use planning, sustainable management of the forest, REDD+) and law enforcement in the field (e.g. gold mining, mangrove forest)". This National Plan defines activities that will be carried out over a five-year period to keep the forests of Suriname under review. The generated data can help assess the impacts of forest and land use practices (including REDD+) on biodiversity".</p>
<p>PLRs provide clear guidance on how to assess trade-offs between development (livelihoods, infrastructure, food production) and biodiversity (including modification/cancellation of the policy if potential impacts are too high)</p>	<p>No</p> <p>However, the NIMOS EIA Guidelines are based on a mitigation hierarchy. The screening procedure included in the guidelines can help assess trade-offs. The Draft EIA State Order 2019 states that in case potential environmental and social impacts are too high (based on key findings in the EIA report) NIMOS can advise the permitting agency not to grant a license for that project. This advice from NIMOS is legally binding, which means that the permitting agencies are obliged to follow NIMOS advice.</p>

Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs

- NIMOS;
- RGB.

Safeguard E

Criteria E.2. Protection and Conservation of Natural Forests and Biodiversity

Sub-criteria E.2.5: Enhancement of Other (non-carbon) Benefits

Diagnostic Question: do PLRs promote the enhancement of multiple benefits?

Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
<p>PLRs seek to maintain and increase the ecological, biological, climatic, socio-cultural, and economic contributions of forest resources</p>	<p>Yes, several PLRs include provisions to that effect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution, Article 41: to promote economic, social and cultural development of natural resources; • Forest Management Law, Article 2: All necessary measures shall be taken into account for the protection, regeneration and improvement of the forest, as well as the efficient supervision of the exploitation of the forest; • National Development Plan (OP): aims at strengthening the development capacity of the country, and achieving sustainable development by combining economic, social development and the responsible use of the environment, while allowing future development opportunities.

	<p>Vision of Suriname’s National REDD+ Strategy: <i>“Suriname’s tropical forest continues to contribute to the improvement of the welfare and wellbeing of current and future generations, while continuing to offer a substantial contribution to the sustainable development of our country and the global environment, enabling the conditions for an adequate compensation for this global service.”</i></p>
<p>PLRs regulate access to, and fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from forest biological resources (non-timber forest products)</p>	<p>To some extent.</p> <p>The National Development Plan 2017-2021 includes increasing the contribution of the production of NTFP to the national economy among the objectives aimed at developing the Production Cluster of Forestry and Related Industry. The Plan states that, in addition to traditionally providing for the livelihood of the communities in the interior, NTFPs are also commercially marketed to a limited extent. At present, little reliable information is available on the quantity and value of these marketable products, but the sale of NTFP constitutes an important source of local income. The potential of this income source will be further identified. The income of the inhabitants of the interior and the government and the wellbeing of the citizens can also be significantly improved by, among other things, increasing the commercial supply of sustainably harvested non-timber forest products.</p> <p>The National REDD+ Strategy in Strategic line 1 “Continue being a High Forest cover and Low Deforestation country (HFLD) and receive compensation to invest in economic transition”, Policy line 1.B “Support existing, alternative and additional sustainable livelihoods and diversification of the economy on national and local levels including the interior” In the aim to uphold the overarching objective to provide equal development opportunities to all citizens. In that regard, stimulating and supporting alternative livelihoods in the interior can contribute to social and economic development of the country. These objectives are consistent with the necessary diversification of the</p>

	<p>economic base, by using the opportunities provided by nature while protecting the environment at the same time (GOS 2017).</p>
<p>PLRs promote the development of alternative livelihood in forests (eco-tourism, agroforestry)</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The National Development Plan 2017-2021 gives significant priority to what it calls the Production Cluster Tourism, and highlights the country’s natural and cultural attributes for this purpose. Several concrete objectives are defined, including the implementation of the strategic development plan for the Tourism and Creative Industry, arrangement of new commercial flight connections, preparation of a Tourism Master Plan and the establishment of a Suriname Tourism Authority, among other actions.</p> <p>The National REDD+ Strategy refers to this aspect under Strategic line 1 “Continue being a High Forest cover and Low Deforestation country (HFLD) and receive compensation to invest in economic transition”:</p> <p>Policy line 1.B “Support existing, alternative and additional sustainable livelihoods and diversification of the economy on national and local levels including the interior”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure 1.B.2: Promotion of nature and ecotourism with a view to provide alternative livelihoods to forest dependent communities and aid in the diversification of the economy. The REDD + (GOS 2013) proposal included training of local communities and alignment with government stimulus programs; regulation, and certification of nature tourism operators. The provision of alternative livelihoods for forest dependent communities could reduce pressures and damages by deforestation and forest degradation due to unsustainable uses of the forest resource; • Measure 1.B.4: Provide alternative livelihoods to forest dependent communities through the promotion of agroforestry practices This measure aims to improve

	<p>the sustainability of small and subsistence farming by promoting more efficient, soil conserving agricultural and agroforestry techniques; as a result, increasing the length of cultivation periods in shifting cultivation, itself an agroforestry system. The measure intends to include mainstreaming agroforestry into training and education programs for forest dependent communities and strengthening/developing agricultural/agroforestry extension programs.</p>
<p>Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Trade and Tourism; - Ministry of Agriculture; - RGB/SBB. 	

Safeguard F & G	
Criteria F&G.1: Monitoring and Assessment	
Diagnostic Question: to what extent do PLRs require regular monitoring and measurement of risks to forest permanence	
Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
<p>PLR s require the development of detailed land use and forest inventories (forest cover, forest cover change), monitoring of land-use and land-use change (including monitoring system)</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The National Development Plan in chapter VII is focused on: Regional and Spatial Planning.</p>



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Regional planning is the planning, which seeks to give direction to the population, the social and economic development of different areas on the basis of on the one hand, the physical characteristics and potential of those areas relative to each other, but also the formulation of plans in each distinct area.

Two actions in this regard are:

- There is a sustainable mechanism with which the Regional Bodies, the Planning Bureau, the Service for Town and Country Planning and other institutes produce the regional and spatial plans required by law and integrated with national planning, for the national, district and local constituency level, just as for special management areas, starting from the “development of local economies”;
- Legislation on the regional and spatial planning has been adjusted and made operational.

The Forest chapter states to increase the efficiency (yield increase) in logging, transportation, processing and marketing, by using tools such as Reduced Impact Logging (RIL), forest; certification and code of practice (practice guidelines for sustainable timber harvesting in Suriname); introduction of new methods for forest use such as selling standing timber;

Allowing access to all forest-related information through a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS).

The NFMS Roadmap 2017 includes the following vision: “Suriname monitors forest cover changes in the whole country in close collaboration with multiple stakeholders, using modern technologies and local community participation in a system that provides the national and international community with the most updated and reliable information about forest cover, which is used to enforce governance on deforestation, forest

	degradation, land tenure and land use (changes), to sustainably manage the forest resources while maintaining resilience of forest ecosystems.”
PLRs require monitoring of entire forest product supply chain	There is no specific PLR requirement for this aspect, however, the Sustainable Forestry Information System Suriname (SFISS), which forms part of Suriname’s National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), will allow tracing back every piece of wood that gets cut from its origin, to a harbor or sawmill.
PLRs provide law enforcement bodies with adequate mandates, resources and expertise to conduct routine monitoring	Yes The National REDD+ Strategy addresses this aspect under Strategic line 2 “Forest governance”, Policy line 2.B “Enforcement, control and monitoring”. The ability to govern and maintain a proper control over the forest resource can be challenged by weaknesses in monitoring capacities and enforcement. While forest monitoring serves many purposes in forest governance, it has an important role in the quantification of forest change and carbon stocks within a REDD+ Program, as well as enabling the detecting illegal activities and for the overall supervision of the forest resources. Suriname has built a significant monitoring capacity over the last years through national and regional projects, enabling the national monitoring of its forests on an increasingly regular basis. A roadmap for continuing, improving and institutionalizing these activities into a fully functional National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) in the years to come has been elaborated (GOS 2016).
PLRs require regular monitoring and reporting on social and environmental impacts of forest programs	No. However, according to Draft EIA State Order 2019: The EIA process includes the development of an Environmental management Plan (EMP) and a monitoring plan containing measures and procedures to mitigate/minimize impacts to the environment including the regular monitoring of these impacts.

<p>Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry RGB; - SBB; - NIMOS.

Safeguard F & G	
Criteria F&G.2: Measures to Tackle Reversals and Displacement	
Diagnostic Question: to what extent do PLRs aim to minimize the risks related to deforestation and forest degradation?	
Indicators	Explanation (identify articles/provisions)
PLRs promote sustainable utilization and conservation of forests and other relevant resources	<p>Yes</p> <p>The Surinamese forestry policy, as expressed in the National Forestry Policy (2005), is to increase the contribution of forests to the national economy and the well-being of current and future generations, while respecting the preservation of the Biodiversity. This means that the national resource will be used in a way that is economically profitable, socially equitable and environmentally sound. For the wood sector, this means that forests will be used in an efficient and sustainable way to increase the sector's contribution to the national economy and employment.</p>



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UN
environment
programme

WCMC
40 years

In 2011 the code of practice for the forest sector was developed by SBB with the following aims:

- Protecting the forests of Suriname and the environment in general;
- Maintaining a healthy and productive forest with the ability to regenerate high-quality wood;
- Ensuring adequate soil protection and protection of water resources;
- Protecting cultural, historical, spiritual and archaeological sites;
- Providing guidelines and standards for more efficient practices;
- Improving the working conditions of forestry workers;
- The provision of a framework for effective control of the forestry on the basis of predetermined standards and benchmarks.

The National Forest Policy as well as the Interim Strategic Action Plan called for an integral amendment of the laws with regard to forest and nature conservation in order to adapt them to present-day demands. It is widely acknowledged that the 1992 Forest Management Law is a reflection of the 70's vision. During that period, the government's policy aimed, inter alia, at securing sustainable forest production through strict control of wood production areas and the regulation of wood availability for the wood processing industry. In the past period, the approach within the forest sector has changed from wood harvest to a more integrated approach to sustainable forest utilization.

The National REDD+ Strategy promotes the sustainable utilization and conservation of forests and other relevant resources through several measures:

- Strategic line 1: Continue being a High Forest cover and Low Deforestation country (HFLD) and receive compensation to invest in economic transition, Policy line 1.B: Support existing, alternative and additional sustainable livelihoods and

	<p>diversification of the economy on national and local levels, including the interior, Measures 1.B.1: Promotion of non-timber forest products (NTFP) with a view to providing alternative livelihoods to forest dependent communities, 1.B.2: Promotion of nature tourism with a view to provide alternative livelihoods to forest dependent communities and aid in the diversification of the economy, 1.B.3: Provide alternative livelihoods to forest dependent communities through the promotion of medicinal plants, and 1.B.4: Provide alternative livelihoods to forest dependent communities through the promotion of agroforestry practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic line 2: Forest governance, Policy line 2.D: Promotion of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), Measure 2.D.1: Increasing the proportion and size of areas under controlled forest management, and Measure 2.D.2: Improve and confer legal mandatory status to requirements contained in the Code of Practice guidelines for sustainable timber harvesting in Suriname and to other voluntary measures on environmental and forest protection. - Strategic line 3: Land use planning, Policy line 3.C: Promotion of sustainable practices in land use sectors other than forest, Measure 3.C.5: Promote implementation of sustainable practices in other land use sectors. - Strategic line 3: Land use planning, Policy line 3.D: Participatory community development aims to promote and create an enabling environment for other sustainable uses of the forest, thereby reducing pressure from deforestation and forest degradation.
<p>PLRs require adverse impacts (direct and indirect) to natural resources, biodiversity, ecosystem services are identified, assessed, mitigated and managed</p>	<p>No</p> <p>However, the Draft Environmental Framework law includes the principle of an environmental impact assessment (EIA) to be applied as a national instrument in the decision-making about proposed projects that may have important adverse effects on the</p>

	<p>environment. NIMOS can request an EIA for activities that may potentially impact the environment in the broadest sentence. Environment is defined as: the cohesion of the living and non-living environment of man, animals and plants inclusive of the social and economic aspects in the broadest sense of the word; it is furthermore indicated that environmental effects are determined on the basis of scientific research and the actual situation. In drafting this law, rules have been laid down that must guarantee a sound and sustainable development of the environment.</p>
<p>PLRs implement effective law enforcement to combat and eradicate illegal forest-related practices</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Forest Management Law Paragraph 5 of the Forest Act set rules for monitoring and enforcement e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The head, or a forestry official, is authorized to seize any load of wood products of an operator who remains in breach of their obligation to pay the fees and can even sell the seized wood products; - It's prohibited to sell wood from a forest area which isn't marked in line with the law; - Transport of wood and NTFP should be covered with a transport permit. <p>Chapter VII has compulsory and penal provisions e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Imprisonment not exceeding four years or a fine for persons who render illegible, falsifies or commits fraudulent practices with measurement and registration marks on wood and for felling or giving order to fell, trees on state land without authorization; - Imprisonment or fine for operating a wood processing industry without license.

	<p>The National REDD+ Strategy recommends in section 3.6. Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) the Log Tracking system (SFISS) as an additional measure to combat and eradicate illegal forest-related practices.</p> <p>In addition, the Gonini geoportal shares all available spatial data on Suriname’s forest and a Near Real Time Monitoring is under development. The latter currently focuses on detecting unplanned logging but is planned to be expanded to cover mining as well. Early detection will allow for rapid intervention and thus strengthen effective law enforcement.</p>
<p>PLRs seek to detect and reduce forest fires and other disturbances</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Forest Management Law: The Minister RGB is responsible for effective protection of the forest and in taking measures required for the prevention and controlling of forest fires; The Minister may restrict or prohibit access to areas where there is a danger of forest fires.</p> <p>Every person is obliged by order of the forest guard to help fight the fire, including land users, concession holders can make available machines and equipment to be used in fighting the forest fire (Article 15)</p>
<p>PLRs promote alternative livelihoods and income diversification from forest management</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The Interim Strategic Action Plan for the Forest Sector in Suriname 2009-2013 (GOS 2008) is based on the NFP and prioritizes four of the seven NFP’s strategic goals. The prioritized goals are considered as “the true strategic goals” and are oriented towards economic objectives. They relate to: increasing the contribution of commercial forestry and the forest industry to the national economy by increasing sustainable timber production, industrial added value and exports; increasing the contribution of multiple-use communal</p>

	<p>forestry to the national economy by increasing the production of timber and NTFP from communal forests; increasing the contribution of NTFP to the national economy; increasing the physical and financial contribution of ecological functions to the national economy by realizing their monetary value; and preserving biodiversity and essential environmental functions by the expansion and sustainable management of the protected areas network. These national policies clearly reflect the call for shifting the profile of forestry as a source of additional income for the country.</p> <p>There is therefore a need to bring national laws closer to the policy objectives set at the national level.</p> <p>The National REDD+ Strategy addresses the topic under Strategic line 1 “Continue being a High Forest cover and Low Deforestation country (HFLD) and receive compensation to invest in economic transition”, Policy line 1.B “Support existing, alternative and additional sustainable livelihoods and diversification of the economy on national and local levels including the interior” In the aim to uphold the overarching objective to provide equal development opportunities to all citizens. In that regard, stimulating and supporting alternative livelihoods in the interior can contribute to social and economic development of the country. These objectives are consistent with the necessary diversification of the economic base, by using the opportunities provided by nature while protecting the environment at the same time (GOS 2017).</p>
<p>PLRs seek to avoid, minimize and mitigate risks posed to human health and the environment from pollutants, wastes, and hazardous materials</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Draft Environmental Framework Law: NIMOS shall indicate as contaminants, any substance or any man-made object or phenomenon, including energy, noise, vibration, electromagnetic or ionizing radiation, odor or temperature fluctuation may cause damage to human health or affect the environment. NIMOS shall, adopt the standards</p>

	<p>and procedures for the treatment of waste, including the collection, transport, storage and transfer of waste, the reuse and recycling of waste and the processing of waste in the environment.</p> <p>The National REDD+ Strategy emphasizes the importance of adopting the Draft Environmental Framework Law in this context: Strategic line 3 “Land use planning”, Policy 3.C “Promotion of sustainable practices in land use sectors other than forest”, Measure 3.C.1 “Adopt the Draft Environmental Framework Law and corresponding Environmental and Social Impact Assessment- and Pollution Control Regulation”.</p> <p>Currently, there is no legislation on Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA), although guidelines on this topic have been produced by NIMOS and were voluntarily applied in some selected cases. Making the guidelines legally mandatory for all activities with significant impact on the environment and society could not only reduce negative impacts of development operations on the environment but also ensure that areas under sustainable management practices will not be hampered or mitigation measures will be taken when needed.</p> <p>Suriname ratified the Minamata Convention in 2018. The objective of this Convention is to protect the human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds. The convention recognizes the serious health and environmental effects resulting from the mercury pollution, and the need to ensure proper management of mercury and the prevention of catastrophic pollution in the future.</p>
<p>Institutions responsible for implementing the relevant PLRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NIMOS; - Cabinet President; 	



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- Ministry RGB;
- SBB.

Annex 1: PLRs and other material reviewed for the present analysis

Laws and Regulations

- Anti-Corruption Law S.B. 2017 no. 85;
- Civil Code (G.B. 1860 no. 4);
- Constitution of Suriname (S.B. 1992 no. 38);
- Decree on the Principles of Land Policy (S.B. 1982 no. 10);
- Decree on the Issuance of State-owned Land (S.B. 1982 no. 11);
- Expropriation Law (G.B. 1904 no. 37);
- Forest Management Law (S.B. 1992 no. 80);
- Game Law (G.B. 1954 no. 25, amended S.B. 1997 no. 33);
- Labour Law (G.B. 1963 no. 163, amended S.B. 2001 no. 71);
- Land Registration and Land Information System Law (S.B. 2009 no. 149);
- Law for the Protection of Living Areas 2017 (Draft);
- Law on Regional Bodies (S.B. 1989 no. 44);
- Law regulating the institution of Auditors of Suriname (G.B. 1953 No. 26);
- Monuments Law (S.B. 2002 no. 72);
- Nature Protection Law (G.B. 1954 no. 26);
- Penal Code (G.B. 1911 no. 1, amended S.B. 2012 no. 7);
- Personnel law G.B. 1962 no. 195, amended 1987 no. 93);
- Plant Protection Law (G.B. 1965 no. 102);
- State Order Task Description of Departments (S.B. 1991 no. 58).

Draft Laws and Regulations

- Draft Environmental Law 2019;
- Draft EIA State Order 2019;
- Draft Law for the Protection of Residential and Living Areas;
- Draft Law Collective Rights ITPs 2019.

A proposal to revise and update the Nature Protection law from 1954 has been developed by CI and WWF Guianas. This proposal has been handed over to the Government for their revision. This proposed new nature law includes internationally accepted practices and requirements for conservation especially when working with Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, such as Free and Prior Informed Consent, respect for traditions and cultures and co-management.

Government Policy

- Government of Suriname (GOS). 2005. National Forest Policy of Suriname 2003-2015. Paramaribo: Ministry of Natural Resources and SBB;



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- Government of Suriname (GOS). 2006. National Biodiversity Strategy (NBS). Paramaribo: Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment
- Government of Suriname (GOS). 2008. Interim Strategic Action Plan for the Forest Sector in Suriname 2009-2013. Paramaribo: Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forest Management;
- Government of Suriname (GOS). 2013. National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) 2012-2016. Paramaribo: Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment. February 2013;
- Government of Suriname (GOS). 2017. National Development Plan 2017-2021. Paramaribo: Suriname Planning Bureau Foundation. January 2017;
- Government of Suriname (GOS). 2015. Intended Nationally Determined Contribution from The Republic of Suriname. Communicated to the UNFCCC Secretariat. Paramaribo: GOS. 30 September 2015.
- Government of Suriname (GOS). 2018. Draft National REDD+ Strategy. Paramaribo, Suriname.

International law

- The rulings of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights;
- Multilateral Environmental agreements ratified by Suriname (see Annex 1);
- Ratified Human Rights Conventions and Declaration (see Annex 1).

Reports

- Asesoramiento Ambiental Estratégico (AAE), Tropenbos International Suriname and associated consultants, 2017. Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the development of the National REDD+ Strategy of the Republic of Suriname;
- Asesoramiento Ambiental Estratégico (AAE), 2018. Preparation of the Suriname National REDD+ Strategy: Review of the land tenure and natural resources legal framework;
- Consensus Building Institute (CBI), 2019. Development of a REDD+ Grievance Mechanism for Suriname Final Design Report;
- Del Prado, N., 2006. An Analysis of Land Rights of the Indigenous Peoples and Maroons in Suriname, Amazon Conservation Team in Suriname;
- Rombouts, B., Anna Meijknecht, and J. Asarfi. 2016. "The Implementation of IACHR Judgments Concerning Land Rights in Suriname - Saramaka People v. Suriname and Subsequent Cases: International Law Association (ILA) Committee on the Implementation of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Case Study.";
- Smith, Gwendolyn. 2016. Final Report: Stakeholder Engagement Strategy for REDD+ Readiness in Suriname;
- Stichting voor Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht (SBB). 2014. National Plan for Forest Cover Monitoring. Paramaribo: Ministerie van Ruimtelijke Ordening Grond- en Bosbeheer and Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization;
- Stichting voor Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht (SBB). 2017. Roadmap Status and Plans for Suriname's National Forest Monitoring System.

- Vaidya, Shakespeare. 2017. *Corruption Risk Assessment for Suriname. Final Report*. Internal document.

Annex 2: Relevant international human rights and environmental/biodiversity agreements

Human rights related treaties/declarations ratified by Suriname:

1. The International Covenant on Civil and Political rights 1966 (ICCPR), Ratification 1977;
2. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966 (ICESCR), Ratification 1977;
3. The international Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination 1966 (CERD), ratification 1984;
4. The Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989, ratification 1993;
5. American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man 1948, Ratification 1948;
6. American Convention on Human Rights 1969, ratification 1987;
7. Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Ratification 1993.

Biodiversity and Environmental Agreements ratified by Suriname

1. United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Ratification 1996;
2. Focal point: Cabinet of the President;
3. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Ratification 2008, Focal point: Cabinet of the President;
4. Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention); Ratification 1985, Focal point: ROGB/NB;
5. Convention on Nature protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere Ratification 1985, Focal point: ROGB/NB;
6. Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) Ratification 1981, Focal point: RGB/NB;
7. The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), Ratification 1977;
8. Focal point: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (Plant Protection/Quarantine Department);
9. International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA), Ratification 1998, Focal point: ROGB/SBB;
10. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Ratification 2000;
11. Focal Point: Cabinet of the President;
12. UNESCO World Heritage Convention (WHC), Ratification 1997, Focal point: Ministry Education/Directorate Culture;

13. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Ratification 1997, Focal Point: Cabinet of the President; Paris agreement ratified in 2019;
14. Minamata Convention, Ratification 2018, Focal Point: Cabinet of the President;
15. The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Ratification 1997, Focal Point: Cabinet of the President;
16. Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer, Ratification 1997, Focal Point: Cabinet of the President;
17. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (Marpol) Ratification 1989, Focal Point: Maritime Authority Suriname (MAS);
18. Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (PIC), Ratification 2000; Focal point: Ministry of Agriculture, Husbandry and Fisheries;
19. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, Ratification 2011, Focal Point: Cabinet of the President;
20. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Ratification 2011, Focal Point: Cabinet of the President;
21. The London Convention on Prevention of Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 1972, Ratification 1980, Focal Point: Cabinet of the President;
22. The 1996 Protocol to the London Convention on Prevention of Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 1972, Ratification 2006, Focal Point: Cabinet of the President;
23. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), Ratification 1998; Focal Point: Maritime Authority Suriname (MAS).

In addition, in September 2000, leaders from 189 countries (including Suriname) signed the historic Millennium Declaration, in which they committed to achieve a set of eight measurable goals that range from halving extreme poverty and hunger to promoting gender equality and reducing child mortality, by the target date of 2015.

The 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were focused on:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger;
2. Achieve universal primary education;
3. Promote gender equality and empower women;
4. Reduce child mortality;
5. Improve maternal health;
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases;
7. Ensure environmental sustainability;
8. Develop a global partnership for development.

At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+ 20 Conference) in June 2012, the process started to develop a new set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which will carry on the work of the MDGs beyond 2015. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with their 169 targets, form the core of the 2030 Agenda. They balance the economic, social and ecological dimensions of sustainable development, and place the fight against poverty and sustainable

development on the same agenda for the first time. The SDGs are to be achieved around the world, and by all UN member states, by 2030. This means that all states, including Suriname, are called upon equally to play their part in finding shared solutions to the world's urgent challenges.

The 17 SDGs are:

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere;
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture;
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages;
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all;
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all;
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation;
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries;
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable;
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns;
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (noting agreements made by the UNFCCC forum);
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss;
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels;
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.