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**REPUBLIC of SURINAME**

**Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2021-2027**

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# 1 Introduction

EU Cooperation represented in this MIP is guided by the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, the Paris Agreement, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy and the new European Consensus on development.

## 1.1 Basis for programming

Suriname is one of the greenest countries in the world where about 93% of the land surface is covered by forest (forest cover of 15.2 million ha), with a historical deforestation decrease lower than 0.1%. The goal of the government is to preserve this status and to increase the contribution of the forests to the economy and the welfare of this and future generations. In 2015, Suriname prepared its Intended National Determined Contribution (INDC) covering the period up to 2020. The INDC set out Suriname's commitment to maintain its high forest cover (93% of the territory) and low deforestation rate by practising sustainable forest management, in line with the Paris agreement. To follow up on its implementation, Suriname submitted its National Determined Contribution (NDC) in December 2019 which covers the period up to 2030. In the same year, Suriname presented its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) to address climate-related challenges in the pursuit of sustainable development. The NAP requires the intensification of efforts and multi-level action among cross-cutting sectors such as environment, disaster risk reduction and spatial planning. The strategic level priorities covered under the NAP are: institutional arrangements, data and information collection systems, the integration and institutionalization of climate change adaptation in economic development policies, plans and programmes; strengthening national technical capacity, social and gender dimension of climate adaptation and climate adaptation finance.

In addition, the National Policy Development Plan (NPDP), which covers the period 2017-2021<sup>1</sup>, comprises an important chapter on the sustainable use of its forests. While the current NPDP is coming to an end in 2021, the Government is in the process of drafting the new NPDP for the next five years (2022-2026). Given Suriname's national and international commitments, a deviation of its commitments is not foreseen. The priority area in this MIP, "EU-Suriname forest partnership", is fully aligned to the NPDP, the NDC and the NAP.

As a High Forest Low Deforestation (HFLD) country, Suriname and other HFLD countries adopted a declaration (The Krutu of Paramaribo) on mobilizing climate financing during a conference held in February 2019 in Paramaribo, to share the challenges faced using existing methods of access climate financing. The Declaration takes into account the role of forest management in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and calls on the international community to better align financial frameworks and mechanisms to address the needs of HFLD countries to increase sustainable forest management financing. Furthermore, the HFLD countries pledged to increase cooperation among HFLD developing countries through a platform for dialogue, coordination and facilitation to increase interaction and linkages with international and multilateral institutions and financial arrangements.

In 2020, the Environmental Framework Law was approved by the National Parliament. This piece of legislation contains rules for sustainable environmental management in Suriname. It aims to develop a national environmental strategy and planning for sustainable development under a coordinated approach. It provides access to environmental information, the

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<sup>1</sup> The NPDP consists of four core pillars: (i) Strengthening Development Capacity; (ii) Economic Growth and Diversification; (iii) Social progress; (iv) Utilisation and Protection of the Environment.

participation of different stakeholders in environmental policies and environmental justice, such as the detection, prosecution and trial of environmental offenses.

Partnering with the country on forest partnership initiatives would not only contribute to achieving Suriname's NPDP objectives but also be in line with EU's political commitments through the European Green Deal<sup>2</sup>, which set out EU's response and commitments to tackling climate and environmental-related challenges through green alliances with like-minded partner countries and regions. The EU's engagement on forests in development cooperation is firmly enshrined as well in the European Consensus on Development, which affirms the EU's vision of development cooperation based on integrating economic, social and environmental dimensions.

This partnership provides an opportunity for the EU to position itself as a key partner for Suriname in maintaining the country's 93% forest cover pledge, and continue to play an active role in the country's climate and environmental priorities.

Suriname is one of the countries with the largest overseas Chinese population in the Caribbean region and China continues to strengthen its cooperation and presence in Suriname (and the region at large) through South-South cooperation. The Suriname-China relationship has been deepened over the years in areas such as infrastructure, agriculture, renewable energy and fisheries. The current President pledged to continue honouring the commitment of Suriname to pursue the "Belt and Road Initiative"<sup>3</sup>, which was supported by the previous government. Historically, the EU has benefitted, and continues to benefit, from good relations with the government of Suriname. In addition to strengthening the EU's role as a development partner, a presence in the forest sector can also help to secure the EU's economic and political interests, therewith constituting a potential vantage point vis-à-vis other non-EU countries, such as China.

All actions taken under this programming exercise shall comply with EU legislation, in particular EU restrictive measures (sanctions) adopted pursuant to Article 215 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

## **1.2 Status of joint programming**

The presence of EU member states is limited to Overseas Countries and Territories of the Netherlands and EU Outermost Regions of France, with the latter primarily tackling topics linked to the Western border of Suriname towards French Guiana (an EU outermost region as recognised under Article 349 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union). Traditional joint programming is therefore unlikely.

The new start in the Suriname-Netherlands relationship after the presidential elections of 2020 will take time, as the relation and cooperation have been at a very low level for over 10 years, due to political differences, and institutional capacity has been weakened. In this regard, a joint declaration between the two countries was signed in November 2020, which focuses on different priority areas including climate environment and spatial planning. This will be followed up with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to further develop its cooperation. Although there will be no new development cooperation relationship (hence no funding for development projects), government to government cooperation is possibly aiming

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<sup>2</sup> European Green Deal. COM (2019) 640 final. 11.12.2019

<sup>3</sup> China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is a strategy initiated by the People's Republic of China that seeks to connect Asia with the rest of the world with the aim of improving regional integration, increasing trade and stimulating economic growth. The BRI is an increasingly important umbrella mechanism for China's bilateral trade with BRI partners: as of March 2020, the number of countries that have joined the Belt and Road Initiative by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with China is 138. (Guyana and Suriname signed a Belt Road MoU with China in 2018.)

to strengthen institutions (any sectors) through transfer of knowledge and expertise. As such, the Dutch government currently provides support, through a Twinning project, for the sustainable protection of livelihoods of indigenous and tribal communities in South Suriname.

France is mainly involved in Suriname through its French Development Agency (AFD) which provides support in the area of water supply and sanitation, the healthcare system and hospital collaboration between Suriname and French Guiana.

Suriname is beneficiary of the regional Future Forest – Amazonia Verde project, an initiative from the French government and implemented by Conservation International (CI), with the aim to support the conservation initiatives of 26 groups of indigenous peoples and local communities from 7 Amazon countries<sup>4</sup> to protect forests and conserve livelihoods.

Suriname represents an EU neighbourhood unique in the world, through the 510 km long border it shares with France (French Guiana). The NDICI is an excellent opportunity to explore the highly interesting match of EU regional funding in French Guiana with trans-border components in Suriname and Guyana (Interreg) and external funding through NDICI.

Under the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), DG REGIO in shared management with the Collectivité territoriale de Guyane, is preparing a new operational programme Amazonia 2021-2026. This programme, set for French Guiana under the EU cohesion policy, funded probably with EUR 19 M, is an Interreg programme with Suriname, Guyana and the Brazilian states of Amapá, Para and Amazonas. Up to 30% of the funds can be spent in these counties/regions that are neighbouring the EU beneficiary region (French Guiana).

The operational programme Amazonia is still under preparation. Some of the priorities will be very much relating with a greener, better preserved and less polluted Guiana Shield. It will also focus on biodiversity, green infrastructures in urban environment and reduction of pollution. This represents a possible match with the Forest Partnership of the present MIP.

Possible synergies between NDICI and ERDF have to be further explored, as well as management modalities that would allow to pursue a common objective, funded by two different funds. The only current example of such a match is the project of the ferry between France and Suriname, co-funded by the 11<sup>th</sup> EDF, ERDF and the French national budget. This project is a good example of partnership between NDICI and ERDF funds and a good incentive for further common ventures in the future.

For the implementation of the priority area defined in this MIP, the relevant services of the Commission shall discuss the implementing modalities and specific interventions to be used to implement this priority area, pursuant to draft Regulations NDICI (article 33), OAD (articles 72(c) and 82(4)) and ETC (article 55), which will be reflected as appropriate in the relevant Annual Action Plans/measures and within the Interreg programme(s).

### **1.3 Priority area of the EU cooperation with Suriname**

Forest Partnerships are a pillar of the Green Alliances foreseen under the European Green Deal. The main objective of the Forest Partnerships will be to address forests in a comprehensive and integrated way – to protect, restore and/or ensure the sustainable use. This Forest Partnership will be able to deliver on the EU Green Deal priorities in terms of climate and biodiversity, as

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<sup>4</sup> Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru and Suriname

well as EU's development cooperation objectives like poverty alleviation, good governance, human rights.

The importance and relevance of the EU - Suriname Forest Partnership as a priority area is supported and heightened by the country's geographical specificities (which include an at-risk coastline and a densely forested hinterland), the need for sustainable economic diversification, and the sustained political will, which represents an opportunity and entry point for the EU to implement its Green Deal priorities and objectives.

#### **1.4 Context and justification**

Suriname is an Amazonian country with its large tropical rain forest in the interior, but it is also a Caribbean nation for its island-like concentration of population, economic activity and the capital located in a narrow coastal belt. With the coastal zone being a low-lying area (on average 1.5 m below high sea tide level), there is an imminent risk to the people and economy from expected sea level rise due to climate change.<sup>5</sup>

Suriname's relatively intact forests (interior and coastal) provide a large carbon sink, and belong to the Amazon biome, an area of global geostrategic importance. The forests are home to indigenous and tribal peoples – depending on them for their livelihoods - as well as countless animal and plant species.

Suriname has the political will to pursue a green transition as it is committed to a range of international agreements (Paris agreement, Agenda 2030 and SDGs), regional (Letitia pact and Amazonia Cooperation Treaty – ACTO; Minamata Convention on the use of Mercury and Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative – EITI) and global initiatives (REDD+<sup>6</sup> and HFLD). Its National policy development plan (NDPD) 2017-2021 aims for a low carbon economy.

With regards to the management of its natural resources in the area of transparency and accountability, Suriname became a member of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), under which the Suriname Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (SEITI) was established, in 2017, with the aim to promote open and accountable management of the extractive industries based on global standards. Nevertheless, gaps persist in terms of full independence of SEITI from the Ministry of natural resources, its distinct budgetary sources and freedom to publish all reports, as well as awareness raising.

Mining has historically played a central role in the Surinamese economy and occurs particularly in the interior. It poses however a key environmental challenge, as it has a severe impact on the deforestation rate, soil erosion, river siltation and ecosystem damage. Efforts have been made through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to improve the management of mining, especially artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) and promote environmentally responsible mining technologies (excluding the use of mercury) in order to reduce the negative effects on biodiversity, forests, water and local communities, while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

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<sup>5</sup> Suriname is therefore considered as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS). SIDS were recognized as a special case both for their environment and development at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

<sup>6</sup> Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation. REDD has evolved into REDD+, which includes the conservation and sustainable management of forests and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks. REDD+ aims at the implementation of activities by national governments to reduce human pressure on forests that result in greenhouse gas emissions.

The implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is an integral part of the national development plan. Yet, the execution remains a challenge. Given Suriname's dependence on a few commodities as its main source of export, which are affected by international prices, the Surinamese economy has experienced a severe recession. The current poor financial position/indebtedness of the country, and related weakened capacity of government (and agencies), as well as corruption pose significant challenges to the country's development. In April 2021, Suriname entered into a staff level agreement with the IMF for a three year programme under the Extended Fund Facility. The programme aims to support debt sustainability, adoption of sound monetary regimes and institutional reform to strengthen policymaking and improve governance.

Suriname's main environmental challenges in the Amazon include (i) deforestation, with foreign producers having recently obtained timber concessions (SDG 13 and 15), (ii) informal gold mining, prime cause of severe social and environmental damage (SDG 15), while the coastal/urban areas are vulnerable to impacts related to climate change (SDG 13).

The coming years will be decisive to mark the pace of sustainable development of Suriname. Recent vast offshore oil finds offer new expectations for economic development, but the country is also committed to development of a low carbon economy. A balance is to be found between the exploitation of fossil fuel reserves and the capacity of Suriname's extensive forests to maintain their function as a carbon sink.

In addition, the high level of uncontrolled/informal/illegal and often unsustainable mining and logging/wood trade practices illustrate the need for sustained monitoring and reporting to meet national and international requirements (SDG 15.1). On the other hand, Suriname, being a relatively small country, can provide an opportunity as it may facilitate dialogue and impactful interventions. The existence of a log tracking system with scope for improvement and the fact that there are companies with track record in sustainable forest management (SFM) provide scope for further support and value added in the forest sector (SDG 15.2).

It is for these reasons that the EU proposes to define the sole priority area of this MIP as Forest Partnerships. Support to forest partnerships will contribute to the obtainment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (cf. SDG list section 2.1), as well as to several national priorities, as committed in the NDC 2020-2030:

- Maintain carbon sink function of forests (at 13.1 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>eq);
- Maintain forest cover at 93% with low rate of deforestation, through:
  - Sustainable forest management
  - Payment for forest ecosystem services
- Expansion of forests and wetlands under protection (from 14 to 17% of terrestrial area in 2030)
- Diversification of economy, reducing dependence on extractive sectors (mining)
- National land use planning and development of climate smart farming.

Moreover the choice for this priority area is related to the following needs of Suriname:

- Need to improve governance in forest sector, improve control of wood flows and application of SFM practices and logging code of practice, certification.
- Need to increase in country value adding/processing of wood and non-timber forest products (NTFP) to create additional decent jobs and revenue.

The general orientation of the EU-Suriname Forest Partnership is towards strengthening the intrinsic motivation for forest protection and restoration by strengthening forest value chains based on sustainable management, for creation of decent jobs and income (SDG 8.3).

Human rights protection and promotion (which comprises gender equality, indigenous rights, persons with disabilities, etc.) will be mainstreamed throughout the different actions. Several EU documents will help to incorporate a rights-based approach in future cooperation activities, such as:

- (i) The EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024<sup>7</sup>
- (ii) The Gender Action Plan (GAP III)
- (iii) The Human Rights and Democracy Country Strategy
- (iv) The Gender Country Profile
- (v) The GAP III Country Level Implementation Plan
- (vi) The CSO-LA Roadmap for Engagement with Civil Society

Suriname's National Adaptation Plan (2019) identifies the need for climate change adaptation that respects the Surinamese society and culture and reduces gender and social inequities. Suriname's Third National Communication to the UNFCCC currently under development will include a chapter on gender and climate change for the first time, to make available country specific information on how climate change affects women and men differently.

Due to its multifaceted scope, this forest partnership can form the basis for an enabling environment for women and girls operating in the sector. Equal opportunities and access to capacity building, leadership roles and entrepreneurship (including in nature tourism), are some areas where women can forge a strong presence. In so doing, this programme will be contributing to achieving SDG targets 4.4, 4.7, 5.5, 5.a and 13.b. Beyond just obtaining sex-disaggregated data, this programme as implemented under a gender lens can stimulate positive institutional shifts and address gender blindness and biases across public, private and civil society sectors participating.

Indigenous peoples (IPs) and tribal peoples are dominating populations in the interior (hinterland) of Suriname, representing respectively 4% and 21% of the total population. Their livelihoods largely depend on the natural resources including forests, making them key stakeholders and partners in the decision making and management of the forest (resources). Both groups are organised in associations or umbrella organisations. VIDS (Association of indigenous village leaders in Suriname) focuses on recognition in Suriname of IPs' rights in particular land rights, and on strengthening the Indigenous traditional authorities. Moreover it participates in biodiversity, climate and REDD+ processes. The commitment of indigenous peoples to conservation also materialised in the establishment of the Indigenous Declaration for the Protection of 7.2 million hectares of rain forest in South Suriname. The declaration was signed in March 2015 by eight parties, including the Organization of Indigenous in Suriname (OIS), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Amazon Conservation Team (ACT), CI Suriname, the Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning, Land and Forest Management (ROGB), The National Herbarium of Suriname (BBS), the Indigenous platform in Unity and Solidarity in Alliance and Progress (ESAV) and Stichting Kuluwajak. Tribal peoples have several associations with varying capacities, among which the Tribal Women's Network and Stichting Samenwerkingsverband van Tribale Volken in Suriname (KAMPOS). KAMPOS is a cooperation of tribal peoples, namely the Kwinti, Alukus, Matawai, Paamaca, Okanisi and Saamaca. Other grassroots organisations also include Tu Maw (a platform for entrepreneurs in

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<sup>7</sup> <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/46838/st12848-en20.pdf>

the Brokopondo district), N.V. Gado Mang Wan Kwai (an association of local authorities for socioeconomic progress in the Brownsweeg community), Fiti Maw (an association of farmers in the Brokopondo district) and N.V. Gowtuman (an association of small scale gold miners in the Brownsweeg community). Conservation International Suriname and the Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) are among the international CSOs with local chapters that cooperate with these local organisations.

Civil society organisation (CSOs), and trade unions, can play an important role concerning value chain (VC) governance, decent work and inclusivity. Depending on the expertise and capacity of CSOs on specific value chains and related need areas, they may play a role, e.g. in awareness raising and capacity building of VC stakeholders and as convener of multi stakeholder platforms (develop a vision and upgrade strategy for the sector). The expertise of Civil Society lie particularly in the areas of advocacy for human rights, gender equality, good governance (incl. budget and fiscal governance), transparency, accountability and monitoring (e.g. independent observation function of timber supply chains). As an example, CI Suriname and the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment signed a MoU in February 2021 in which they have agreed to cooperate on environmental issues and legislative reform. The organisation hopes to establish other MoUs with government agencies in the near future.

This EU-Suriname Forest Partnership can build on the work and initiatives that have taken place so far, such as the Global Climate Change Alliance+ (GCCA+), an EU global initiative which aims to support those partner countries that are most vulnerable to climate change to address climate change challenges and supports countries in implementing their national commitments, such as their NDCs and NAPs. GCCA+ phase 1 contributed to the development of a National Mangrove Strategy, supported the updating of three Multiple Use Management area (MUMA) Plans and the development of an Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) Situation Analysis and Action Plan. With the support of GCCA+, a National Mangrove Monitoring System was also set up. Currently, GCCA+ phase 2 (2020-2023) provides support to further strategically implement these important Plans.

Some of the lessons learned from the GCCA+ include the following:

- Climate activities in Suriname involve different ministries and local authorities. Clear definition of roles and responsibilities in starting new climate change projects is needed since their design.
- Involvement and support of different districts and regional organizations is needed. Climate change projects are also fundamentally supported by local NGOs working with local beneficiaries above all in the interior districts.
- Good stakeholder engagement is also needed for a successful implementation.

These lessons learned have informed the development of this current MIP.

## **1.5 Duration of the MIP and options for synchronization**

This MIP will have a duration of 7 years with a financial allocation for the initial period 2021-2024. A review is foreseen in 2024, which will provide the necessary flexibility to adjust to new contexts. Additional ad hoc reviews will be possible where and when needed.

The National Policy Development Plan (NPDP) guides the policy process for a period of five years and is coming to an end in 2021. In 2020, Suriname elected a new government for a period of five years. A new development plan will be defined, covering the next five-year period (2022-2026). Given Suriname's commitment both nationally and internationally on combatting



climate change while preserving at least 93% of its forest, a deviation from this commitment is not foreseen.

## 2 EU support per priority area and TEI proposals

### 2.1 Priority area: An EU-Suriname Forest Partnership

Considering that natural resources management is clearly identified as a priority for coastal protection and disaster risk mitigation, for economic diversification and for employment creation; and considering the recent change in the political landscape that opens the door for seeking international alliances, the MIP priority area is proposed to be defined as follows:

*“An EU-Suriname Forest Partnership for the protection, restoration and sustainable use of Suriname’s rainforests and mangroves.”*

<p><b>Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):</b></p>	<p>1 No Poverty                      5 Gender equality and women empowerment                      8 Decent work and Economic Growth                      13 Climate Action                      15 Life on Land                      17 Partnerships for the Goals</p>
<p><b>Indicative Sectors covered (DAC codes):</b></p>	<p>312 Forestry                      160 Other Social Infrastructure &amp; Services” (“Employment creation”)                      410 General Environment Protection</p>

To enhance the impact of EU’s action, programmes should address interlinkages between SDGs, to promote integrated actions that can create synergies and meet multiple objectives in a coherent way. The NDICI 2021-2027 includes a climate change spending target ensuring the fight against climate change is mainstreamed throughout all programmes and actions. This MIP fully aligns with this requirement.

A key aspect of a forest partnership is to ensure full participation of all segments of society that have an interest in the forest. Via a multi-stakeholder approach, including civil society, indigenous organisations and private sector, it will be endeavoured to establish a shared vision on forestry, forest functions, ecological connectivity, and sustainable use (SDG 13.b; 15.1; 15.2; 15.6).

Inclusion of indigenous and tribal groups, local associations and CSO’s will ensure equal access to opportunities. They will therefore form an integral part of all aspects of value chain development (SDG 8.3; 8.5; 8.9). Furthermore, enhancement of value chain development needs to be socially fair. Therefore, trade union representatives will also be included in multi-stakeholder coordination events, to ensure that targets and agreements are in consideration of workers interests. Human rights interest groups may also be invited to specific forums, such as those concerning the participation, inclusion and sectoral welfare of women, youth and other marginalised groups.

Additionally, to ensure the sustainable management and exploitation of forest resources in view of minimising the impact on biodiversity and the environment, conservation organisations (such as CI, WWF) will be duly consulted and may be invited to multi-stakeholder coordination activities. Their role in safeguarding and monitoring the environment (wildlife and biodiversity in general) can be crucial in this forest partnership (SDG 15.4; 15.5).

Finally, involvement of the private sector in the design of initiatives is also critical, particularly prioritising the private sector operators that have a direct relationship to the value chain. Related to forestry, to address bottlenecks in value chains, private value chain actors (SMEs and service providers) often have the knowledge, capacity and finance to act effectively. Having regard to their important role in economic development and job creation (SDG 8.3; 8.5), their early involvement may also help to increase efficiency in service delivery and enhance successful results. Appropriate mobilisation of private business active in carbon areas should be encouraged, in light of their corporate environmental responsibility.

**Main risks** which may have an adverse effect on the achievement of EU objectives for the priority area, with mention of specific mitigation measures:

- Margins in logging are slim, both for large and small concessions. This may result in a lack of motivation for SFM and certification, especially when this leads to additional costs.

Mitigation: Activities that reduce production and logistical costs, reduce inefficiencies, improve the enabling environment, and stimulate investment in value added production.

- 70% of Suriname's forest area (10.7 million ha, mostly in the South) is sparsely populated and not actively managed.

Mitigation: In order to avoid forest loss and degradation and to preserve endangered species of flora and fauna, Suriname needs a pro-active strategy of protection and conservation of these unmanaged forests to prevent these become playgrounds for illegal activities such as mining, wildlife trapping or other illegal activities.

- Changes in government policies, giving priority to quick returns on forest land (oil palm, pulp and paper plantations) instead of selective sustainable logging or conservation, and /or reducing their commitment to HFLD/low carbon policies.

Mitigation: Support the government to strengthen and commit to its long term vision and strategy.

- Government's deteriorated state of finance leading to forest (unsustainable) overexploitation in view of the necessity to generate state revenue.

Mitigation: Support strengthening of Public Finance Management

- Covid-19 is regarded as a temporary constraint, tourism will pick up again once travel restrictions will be lifted.

Mitigation: Further develop the domestic tourism market, which can gain importance also due to the expansion of the oil and gas sector, and its workers with growing purchase capacity.

### **2.1.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area**

Under this priority area four specific objectives and approaches are proposed:

## **SO 1: Improve Forest governance**

Working in close alliance with the Ministry of Land policy and Forest management and Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB), and other relevant ministries, the MIP will focus on consistent legislation in environmental standards (in both forestry and mining), on mangrove protection and management, strengthening capacities to monitor and enforce the law, working towards national forest certification via recognition of the national code of practice. It will aim to enhance forest dialogue within the forest sector itself, as well as between state agencies, but also stimulation of regional exchanges as intended under the Leticia Pact and Amazon Cooperation Treaty. It will seek to improve coordination between state agencies and with other stakeholders. Support to state agencies and forest operators with improved detection (using ITC/drone technology through Copernicus<sup>8</sup>) of and response to illegal activities is also foreseen under this objective.

Working on the strengthening of legal frameworks and institutions to reinforce good governance will be key to improve aggregate fiscal discipline, resource allocation in conformity with policy objectives and efficient public service delivery. On fiscal reforms, supporting the government of Suriname on Public Finance Management (PFM) actions and in the development of new PFM and Budget transparency action plans is crucial, particularly in the aftermath of Covid-19 crisis. Focusing on governance issues, such as transparency, sustainable natural resources management and PFM may help to maintain balance, which could in turn contribute to economic diversification through responsibly managed forest partnerships and assist in ensuring deforestation-free supply chains. Domestic Revenue Mobilisation (DRM), including revenues from natural resources, needs to be an essential component of countries' public finance reform programmes and part of the policy dialogue between the EU and partner countries. Promoting DRM does not only mean to increase the volume, i.e. the level of revenues collected, but also to improve the quality, i.e. equity, transparency, fairness and efficiency of the whole process and system. DRM is directly linked to the 'social contract' between the relevant stakeholders and a sovereign country.<sup>9</sup>

## **SO 2: Enhance livelihood opportunities of forest communities**

EU will also support the creation of alternative job opportunities through the Ministry of Transport, Communication and Tourism and the new Suriname Tourism Authority to result in decent jobs and income for community nature based tourism initiatives that are sustainable in terms of pressure to natural resources and waste management.

The MIP will provide gender-sensitive support all along selected forest-based value chains, in wood and non-timber forest products (NTFP) sector, to enhance sustainability, productivity and efficiency. Activities will be coordinated with government (Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control, SBB), other relevant ministries, with private sector associations and with community organisations. Especially indigenous and tribal entrepreneurs will be assisted, by means of specific training and education, with improvement of operations (better skills, better equipment, chain of custody) as well as improvement of market links and access to finance (appropriate and affordable financial services). Attention will also be given to the development of options for responsible (artisanal and small-scale) mining.

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<sup>8</sup> The European Union's Earth observation programme Copernicus may provide the ideal setting for future innovative digital cooperation between EU and Suriname on forests. Copernicus, providing access and services to any individual or organisation around the world on a free, full and open access basis, can be useful in programme monitoring and contribute to informed decision-making to better understand/manage the sustainable use of the forest in Suriname.

<sup>9</sup> Tools and methods Series. Guidelines N° 7. 2017 EC Budget Support Guidelines

Employment effects must foremost benefit women, youth and indigenous/ tribal people. The MIP will support the development of value chains for wooden end or semi end products (furniture, prefab housing), biomass energy (briquettes, charcoal) from wood waste, and non-wood forest products such as honey, oils, which also serve as products for the tourism sector, as well as sustainable wildlife management (SWM). Here as well training/skills development initiatives will be part of the intervention.

Developing entrepreneurial capacities in forestry and tourism, with a particular attention to co-operative, small and micro-business initiatives, aimed at indigenous populations, shall include creative industries and cultural tourism aspects, as they both contribute to empowerment and creation of decent jobs.

### **SO 3: Increase payment for ecosystem services (PES)/Forest carbon finance**

A third component of the Forest Partnership will be dedicated to enhancement of payment for ecosystem services (PES). Maintenance and protection of forests come at a cost. Because forests are under pressure, their economic value as a land use system needs to be strengthened. This can be done by attributing value not only to products, but also to services, such that a price can be attached to the service for which a market party or public actor wants to pay. PES can be defined as voluntary transactions, between service users and service providers that are conditional on agreed rules of natural resource management, for generating off-site services<sup>10</sup>.

Examples of such ecosystem services are water catchment and conservation (water buffer), soil stabilisation, habitat for biodiversity (conservation), carbon stock and sequestration. REDD+ is a mechanism that aims to pay countries and landscape managers for the service of maintaining carbon stock, and/or avoiding expected carbon loss. Suriname is expecting REDD+ funding to come through in the coming years, after many years of preparations. Unfortunately, over 10 years' time worldwide the examples of REDD+ payments effectuated are still scarce. To date it is technically and procedurally complicated, and very limited revenue has been generated by forest managers and communities. Therefore this MIP will support determining the real potential of REDD+, other carbon finance mechanisms and of payment for other ecosystem services. The MIP will support the identification of the most potential services and markets, and support the development of PES proposals. The MIP will ensure that proposals/schemes will be developed with full inclusion of forest communities (men and women), and private sector, and due attention to FPIC (free and prior informed consent), capacity building of local communities and forest managers, as well as fair sharing of costs and benefits.

### **SO 4: Protect and restore mangrove forests**

Coastal protection is a high priority in Suriname, because of its island-like concentration of population, economic activity and the capital located in a narrow coastal belt, which mostly lays below sea level. Restored mangrove forests in the fore-shore area can act as a buffer by absorption of wave energy while mangroves also have the capacity to trap sediments and reclaim land on the sea. Additionally, mangroves provide a number of products (e.g. fuel, charcoal, honey and shellfish) and services (ecotourism), for subsistence and sale, and hence contribute to the livelihoods of local communities. Mangrove restoration and protection in Suriname should integrate the technical dimension (engineering), the institutional dimension (Integrated Coastal Zone management, ICZM), and the economic dimension (value chains and related business models). A regional approach between Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana will bring resources and experience together, hence promoting learning, and sharing of

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<sup>10</sup> Source: Wunder, S. 2015. Revisiting the concept of payments for environmental services. In: Ecological Economics 117 (2015) 234-243. Wunder is a CIFOR scientist.

investments and costs.

Therefore, this MIP will support the alignment of the (existing) Mangrove National Strategy with a regional approach for integrated coastal zone management/coastal defence. MIP will further support capacity building of communities needed for the implementation of mangrove management plans (including establishment of protected areas), and for development of a zoning system for specific user groups (possibly through community and/or private concessions). Community members (with priority for women and youth) will be assisted in development of their production and marketing capacity in terms of skills, equipment and finance. It finally will support the development of mangrove-based value chains (for instance honey, shellfish, charcoal and eco-tourism).

This support can build on EU funded GCCA+ supported experiences in Suriname with an important role for local communities, and which resulted in a (well elaborated) National Mangrove Strategy (2019), based on a multi-stakeholder process, led by the National Mangrove Forum. Moreover, Suriname can capitalise on results of (1) the WB supported project Saramacca flood risk management with canal improvement, and (2) the IDB Lab supported community conservation and sustainable use of mangrove, implemented by the Green Heritage Foundation, that has a strong network and trust in the communities in Coronie and Nickerie.

### **2.1.2. Expected results per specific objective**

Below is a summary of main results for each of the specific objectives (SO). Detailed results (and indicators) are found in Attachment 1.

#### **SO 1: Forest governance improved**

- a) Regulatory framework improved on environmental standards (in both forestry and mining)
- b) Inter-agency coordination and reporting (domestic, regional) improved on forest related matters
- c) Improved capacity for detection of and responding to illegal activities on forest lands (incl. independent forest monitoring)
- d) Governance reforms (especially DRM) and PFM Action Plan developed
- e) Increased participation of women and girls in decision-making processes on environment and climate change issues

#### **SO 2: Enhance livelihood opportunities of forest communities**

- a) Capacity (entrepreneurial, technical, knowledge) enhanced among small- and medium-scale forest and tourism operators, especially women and youth of indigenous and tribal communities
- b) Access to finance improved for community and MSME forest-related livelihood initiatives (tourism, wood and non-wood forest products, SWM)
- c) Income generating forest-related value chains (wood, non-wood, nature-based tourism, SWM) improved for community smallholders and indigenous and tribal peoples
- d) Awareness raised amongst forest communities on responsible mining

#### **SO 3: PES/forest carbon finance increased**

- a) PES (carbon) finance accessed for forest conservation, with due attention to Free and prior informed consent (FPIC) and fair sharing of costs and benefits
- b) Capacity of local communities, area managers and institutions strengthened to develop and manage PES schemes

#### **SO 4: Mangrove forests protected and restored**

- a) Mangrove national strategy integrated in a regional approach for integrated coastal zone management, water management and coastal defence
- b) Capacity enhanced of community organisations on sustainable mangrove forest management
- c) Income generating value chains (e.g. honey, shellfish, charcoal and eco-tourism) improved for community producers

#### **2.1.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result**

*See Attachment 1 for an overview of indicators, baseline and targets relative to each of the results.*

#### **2.1.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+**

While MIP funds are issued as grants, these could create the enabling conditions for further investments by EFSD+ instruments via support to forest governance, feasibility studies, and capacity development. MIP support will be instrumental in identification of investment opportunities that will benefit especially indigenous groups, youth and women, while at the same time contributing to disaster risk mitigation and biodiversity conservation.

In order to complement the agreed programme with IMF, debt relief from Suriname's official bilateral partners and additional financing from multilateral partners will be required to help ensure debt sustainability and close financing gaps.<sup>11</sup>

ESFD+ offers the opportunity for leveraging of sovereign loans, DFI financing for private sector, local commercial financing as well as local and foreign private investments as follows:

#### **EFSD+ guarantees**

- **Sovereign loans:** EIB is the exclusive implementer, unless unable or unwilling to carry out these operations. Other donors as AFD, WB (IDA) and IDB have indicated eligibility of Suriname for sovereign loans, while noting also the country's indebtedness as a constraining factor. These could be aimed towards grey-green infrastructural works for coastal defence. The priority shall be given to green infrastructure (nature-based solutions) which are cheaper and better for environment/biodiversity; road and port infrastructure for logistical improvements in the wood value chain; or improving transport to priority tourism districts.
- **Guarantee for private sector:** can be instrumental in levering credit facilities from development finance institutions (DFIs) to the benefit of Suriname's private sector: investments in wood and non-wood production, wood processing and exports, or in

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<sup>11</sup> IMF Press release 2021/116: This programme could be supported by IMF resources of SDR 472.8 million (about US\$ 690 million) under the Extended Fund Facility (EFF) with the duration of 36 months, over 2021-2024. If approved by the IMF Executive Board, SDR 39.4 million (about US\$ 57.5 million) would be immediately available.

tourism products and facilities. Although the European preference prevails, other international and regional DFIs could also participate from this window. IFIs that have expressed interest include AFD-Proparco, IDB Invest and IDBLab.

## **Blending**

- EFSD+ blending funds with private sector investments is an instrument with potential in Suriname and it could target the forest sector, micro, small and medium size enterprises; sustainable cities, as well as water; and renewable energy. Blending's technical assistance component will be particularly relevant to finance training programmes in sustainable forest management or tourism. Possible partners for blending could be among other AFD.

It is noted that both regional and national priorities can guide national interventions under the different EFSD+ windows (guarantees and blending).

## **2.2 Proposals of country/multi-country regional TEIs**

A Team Europe initiative on Forest Partnership has been identified for Guyana and Suriname. The contribution of this MIP to this TEI will indicatively be EUR 11 million under the Priority Area 1 (85% of the total MIP allocation 2020-24). This TEI and the foreseen indicative amount will also contribute to the Amazonia TEI in light of the possible alignment and synergies between the country and regional level, and thus potential direct support to the expected results at regional level.

### **1) Guyana/Suriname TEI on Forest Partnership**

Suriname shares many geographic and environmental characteristics with neighbouring Guyana, for which reason a shared TEI has been prepared for the two countries, with parallel initiatives on forest management and many opportunities for bilateral coordination and sharing of lessons - especially on such themes as mangrove restoration and control of illegal artisanal mining.

France (through AFD) could be a potential partner in the Guyana-Suriname TEI.

### **2) Amazonia TEI**

In addition, the cross-border nature of certain issues such as illegal trafficking, illegal mining and exploitation of natural resources requires a supra-national approach in order to be effectively tackled. Therefore, a specific multi-country TEI focusing on the Amazon basin aims to enhance coherence and coordination while ensuring a better visibility and impact of EU intervention. A regional TEI is justified by the decisive and unique role that this region plays to mitigate climate change and preserve biodiversity for both its countries and the entire world.

The Amazonia TEI proposes 4 pillars of intervention built on the results and lessons from cooperation in the Amazonian basin during the period 2014-2020. They will need to be selected and actions specified for country and regional interventions according to the best transformational potential. The 4 pillars are in line with the proposed objectives under this MIP for Suriname on Forest partnership:

- Pillar 1: Sustainable and inclusive natural resources and biodiversity management. Sustainable forest management, management and sustainable use of wildlife and forest

- products, biodiversity management, protected areas.
- **Pillar 2:** Green and inclusive growth, sustainable livelihood and quality services for all. Sustainable food, agriculture and deforestation free value chains, sustainable trade (notably in the context of EU FTAs), decent job opportunities for both men and women in the green economy, quality services for the population of Amazonia.
- **Pillar 3:** Environmental governance and human rights. Strengthening of civil society, community associations and women's organisations, land planning and tenure, rule of law, environmental law enforcement, environmental safeguards, indigenous people rights and environmental and human rights, illicit trafficking, environmental crimes.
- **Pillar 4:** Green investments. The development of a business environment that takes into account environmental, social and governance considerations and is conducive to investments in sustainable activities, allowing for green, inclusive and resilient transitions.

Complementarities and joint actions between the interventions proposed under this MIP and the TEI will be sought when and where relevant to boost EU and member state engagement and maximise impact.

The EU's indicative contribution to this TEI (EUR 11 million) is subject to the confirmation of the Team Europe partners' indicative meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the absence thereof, the EU's indicative contribution may be redirected in accordance with the priority areas of the MIP and their allocations. The obligation of the Union and the Member States to coordinate their development policies following initiatives by the Commission to this effect, as per article 210 TFEU, always applies.

These TEI proposals are indicative and will be further explored and developed during the implementation of the MIP and might be modified where needed, also taking into consideration other TEIs in the region, including the TEI on Security and Justice in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Finally, under the Caribbean window of the Caribbean Regional MIP, the EU will continue to support the region through a Partnership for a Caribbean Green Deal, whose key priorities include the countries' increased climate and environmental resilience and adaptation, climate mitigation through promotion of renewable energies and forestation, disaster risk management, and the protection and management of natural resources (ocean/water, biodiversity, forestry).

### **2.3 Subregional and multi-country dimension**

In the Caribbean, EU action for the next 7 years will be framed by three mutually reinforcing Partnerships on: 1) Green Deal; 2) Economic resilience and trade; and 3) Governance, security and human development. The EU engagement in the country cannot lose sight of the importance of the articulation of bilateral, multi-country and sub-regional actions within these Partnerships. To that extent, multi-country approaches that allow to build on political opportunities and economies of scale could be promoted and supported from bilateral allocations.

### **2.4 Support to investments under the EFSD+**

Support to investments under the EFSD+ for Suriname country MIP is provided under section



2.1.4. As regards suggestions for regional/multi-country MIPs, there is opportunity to synchronize EFSD+ investments between Suriname and Guyana, at the Amazon regional level or Caribbean regional level.

Subject to confirmation during the implementation phase, it is expected that an indicative amount of up to 28% of the resources of this MIP may be used to provision EFSD+ guarantees and to finance bilateral and regional blending operations to which the country will be eligible. From this indicative amount about one third would be dedicated to EFSD+ provisioning.

Sustainable finance represents a real potential in the region and could help accelerate financial flows towards green, inclusive and resilient transitions.

### **3 Support measures**

#### **3.1 Measures in favour of civil society**

It is anticipated that civil society will be part of the actions under each of the specific objectives (SOs) of this MIP. Only if certain relevant actions fall outside of these SOs, it is recommended to include separate civil society support measures.

Support to CSOs will be ensured through a three-dimensional approach addressing gaps and needs in advocacy and capacity strengthening, and the implementation of activities. Targeted support could be capacity building of organisations in specific skills and knowledge relevant to the priority area, for instance in the value chain development methodology and in gender in value chains, institutional strengthening, negotiation skills and entrepreneurship (indigenous and tribal communities), and workers' rights (trade unions). Moreover, it is in the EU's interest to support efforts by Suriname to effectively implement relevant international labour standards in this area (and notably fundamental ILO conventions on freedom of association C87 and collective bargaining C98).

CSOs will play a pivotal role in advocacy and in creating and maintaining an enabling environment. The inclusion of district commissioners (responsible for the administrative authority at the district level) and village leaders of both the indigenous and tribal communities will be important for buy-in on actions targeting the sustainable use and management of forest resources.

Another form of support will be capacity-building activities to provide full scope to the roles and responsibilities of CSOs as stakeholders to the MIP implementation and forest governance in general. This will be ensured by addressing needs and gaps in indigenous and tribal peoples CSOs, as well as forest products associations/ trade unions and weaker environmental community-based CSOs.

Well-established CSOs, such as Tropenbos, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Conservation International (CI) and World Wildlife Fund (WWF), are actively engaged in conservation and forest governance in Suriname. They can endorse the role of suitable implementing partners, allowing the EU to further engage with community-based organizations and to extend its reach in Suriname's remote hinterland communities. This will enable not only the capacity strengthening of CSOs in the forest sector, but also increase inclusivity and democratic participation of forest peoples in the scope of the MIP implementation.

The participation of CSOs will ensure that a rights-based approach is streamlined in the MIP, given that these organisations integrate important cross-cutting issues, such as human rights and the empowerment of at-risk groups such as women, youth and forest peoples.

### **3.2 Cooperation facility**

MIP implementation requires support with preparation of action documents, preparation of terms of references, technical backstopping, stakeholder dialogue, progress monitoring and reporting. DG INTPA Forests for the Future Facility has been created to support the development of forest partnerships, and could provide such assistance to some extent from its own resources. More particularly, the Forests for the Facility can assist with programme oversight and monitoring and evaluation. Similarly, the Forests for the Future Facility can assist with MIP communication and sharing of lessons learned both domestically, but also regionally among Leticia Pact signatories or ACTO member countries.

In addition, a specific Cooperation facility is also foreseen in this MIP, to be used for, inter alia:

- Supporting capacity development and institutional building, including through technical assistance and exchange of public expertise, such as TAIEX and Twinning.
- Supporting policy dialogues: events, conferences, studies, fellowships, exchange platforms to support sector dialogues leading to policy reforms and engagement with governments and other stakeholders.
- Support to facilitate joint programming / Team Europe coordination at country level.
- Actions may also support the participation of Suriname in EU programmes and cooperation with EU agencies, where relevant.
- Financing communication including strategic communication and fight against disinformation and visibility actions on EU cooperation and public diplomacy specific interventions to promote EU policies as well as its multilateral agenda in the partner country.
- Supporting the preparation, implementation and evaluation of the Union's cooperation, including via technical assistance.
- Thematic areas such as gender, children and other vulnerable minorities, can also be given more attention through dedicated TA.
- Technical assistance (TA) in specific areas of interest for Suriname, such as governance.
- TA can also be considered to guide and support early-stage project preparations for EFSD+ interventions by eligible DFIs, including the EIB (e.g. studies, including (pre-) feasibility studies and environmental and social impact assessments).

In the framework of the EU endeavour to reinforce its public diplomacy, and building on the experience of the Partnership Instrument and other good practices as described in the note on Public Diplomacy accompanying the programming guidelines, it is proposed to consider actions in this area, which could include:

- Dedicated long-term public diplomacy initiatives allowing to foster and mobilising specific networks, target groups and partners,
- Initiatives allowing to connect and leverage existing EU programmes and initiatives for Public Diplomacy purposes (e.g. Erasmus+, Jean Monnet Actions, Creative Europe).

When relevant, bilateral initiatives involving national initiatives will be connected at the regional and global levels (e.g. regional youth fora, civil society fora, business fora) in order to reinforce the understanding of multilateralism, highlight the role of the EU as a global player and foster intercultural dialogue (while, at the same time, allow developing operational

synergies). Building on current good practices, Public Diplomacy initiatives could also reinforce the ‘Team Europe’ approach and joined-up public diplomacy initiatives could be organised across EU services, EU institutions and with Member States.

**4 Financial overview**

Although the duration of this MIP is seven years, the indicative allocations for Suriname and for each of the priority areas and support measures laid down in the table below are provided for the 2021-2024 period only. The indicative allocations for 2025-2027, as well as the possible modification of other substantial elements of this MIP, will be subject to a decision by the EU. This decision should be preceded by a review of the implementation of this MIP, which should include a dialogue with the authorities and other stakeholders of Suriname.

Overall indicative amount (for first MIP period until synchronised review for Country MIPs and mid-term review for multi-country/regional MIP):

<b>MIP SURINAME</b>	<i>million €</i>	<i>% of total</i>
<b>Priority area: Forest Partnership for restoration, protection and sustainable use of Suriname’s forests</b>	11.7	90%
<b>Support measures</b>	1.3	10%
<b>TOTAL for initial period</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Attachment 1: Intervention framework

Note 1: As part of **mainstreaming of gender equality and women’s and girls’ empowerment** (SDG 5) in all EU supported programmes, it is important to design programmes and strategies based on information about gender (division of tasks, responsibilities, and access to assets and information, training and decision making. For instance, the analysis of value chains should be done in such a way that gender-based constraints and solutions are identified (so separately analysed for men and women). Implication is that indicators, as in table below, should integrate this dimension and sex-disaggregated data be collected and analysed during project implementation and monitoring.

<b>Priority area: Forest Partnership</b>			
<b>Specific objective 1: Forest governance improved</b>			
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline and targets</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>
a) Regulatory framework improved on environmental standards (in both forestry and mining)	a1) Number of processes related to partner country practices on trade, investment and business, or promoting the external dimension of EU internal policies or EU interest, which have been influenced [Indicator 16, EURF]	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 2 (national standard for sustainable forest management adopted /internationally recognised)	Annual reports of relevant ministries/departments
b) Inter-agency coordination and reporting (domestic, regional) improved on forest related matters	b1) Number of countries supported by the EU to strengthen investment climate [Indicator 17, EURF]	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 1	Annual reports/websites of EUD, relevant ministries and of international treaties (Leticia Pact, Minamata convention, etc.)

c) Improved capacity for detection of and responding to illegal activities on forest lands (incl. independent forest monitoring)	c1) Areas of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems under a) protection b) sustainable management with EU support (ha) [Indicator 9, EURF]	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> a) 300,000 b) 200,000	Annual reports of Ministry of Land policy and Forest management, Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment, and Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB), <a href="http://www.gonini.org">www.gonini.org</a> , International conservation NGOs.
	c2) Number of people supported by the EU with enhanced access to digital government services [Indicator 12, EURF]	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 5,000	SBB and other relevant public web pages (count of visitors or similar)
	c3) Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace-based VET/skills development interventions supported by the EU, disaggregated for digital skills [Indicator 15, EURF]	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 2,000	Reports of Ministry of education, TVET institutions
d) Governance reforms (especially DRM) and PFM Action Plan developed	d1) Number of countries supported by the EU to strengthen revenue mobilisation, public financial management and/or budget transparency [Indicator 20, EURF]	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 1	PFM/DRM diagnostic reports

e) Increased participation of women and girls in all their diversity in decision-making processes on environment and climate change issues	e1) Number of women, men, girls and boys, in all their diversity, activists and environmental rights defenders acting as agents of change on fighting climate change and pursuing environmental justice, at local, national and regional level, disaggregated at least by sex, with EU support.	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 200	Reports of Government, EU and specialised organisations
<b>Specific objective 2: Enhance livelihood opportunities of forest communities</b>			
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline and targets</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>
a) Capacity (entrepreneurial, technical, knowledge) enhanced among small and medium -scale forest and tourism operators especially women and youth of indigenous and tribal communities	a1) Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace based VET/skills development interventions supported by the EU, disaggregated for digital skills [Indicator 15, EURF]	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 5,000	Reports of educational institutions and service providers
b) Access to finance improved for community and MSME forest-related livelihood initiatives (tourism, wood and non-wood forest products, SWM)	b1) Number of beneficiaries with access to financial services with EU support: a) firms b) Individuals [Indicator 18, EURF]	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> a) 80 (enterprises) b) 500 (individuals)	Reports from financial intermediaries supported by EU  Survey among companies or individuals in forestry or tourism

c) Income generating forest-related value chains (wood, non-wood, nature-based tourism, SWM) improved for community smallholders and indigenous peoples	c1) Number of smallholders reached with EU supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable production, access to markets and/or security of land [Indicator 1, EURF]	Baseline: 0 Target: 2,000	Programme reports Survey among companies or individuals in forestry or tourism
	c2) Number of jobs supported/sustained by the EU, disaggregated for green jobs [Indicator 14, EURF]	Baseline: 0 Target: 3,000	National statistics and NDICI programme monitoring data
d) Awareness raised amongst forest communities on responsible mining	d1) Number of green jobs supported/sustained by the EU [indicator 14, EURF]	Baseline: 0 green jobs supported/sustained by the EU Target: 1,000	Remote sensing information on mining operations. Survey of artisanal/illegal mines. Training reports by service providers.
	d2) Number of smallholders reached with EU supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable production, access to markets and/or security of land / forest certification [indicator 1, EURF]	Baseline: 0 (all artisanal mining operations still using mercury) Target: 500	Remote sensing information on mining operations. Survey of artisanal/illegal mines. Training reports by service providers.
	d3) Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace based VET/skills development interventions supported by the EU, disaggregated for digital skills [indicator 15, EURF]	Baseline: 0 (no training in responsible mining with EU support) Target: 1,000 people (f/m) trained in mercury-free mining with EU support	Remote sensing information on mining operations. Survey of artisanal/illegal mines. Training reports by service providers.

<b>Specific objective 3: Increase payments for ecosystem services (PES)/Forest carbon finance</b>			
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline and targets</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>
a) PES (carbon) finance accessed for forest conservation, with due attention to Free and prior informed consent (FPIC) and fair sharing of costs and benefits.	a1) Number of smallholders reached with EU supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable production, access to markets and/or security of land [Indicator 1, EURF]	Baseline: 0 Target: 1,500	Programme reports Survey among companies, communities or individuals in forestry
	a2) Areas of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems under a) protection b) sustainable management with EU support (ha) [Indicator 9, EURF]	Baseline: 0 Target: TBD <sup>12</sup>	Annual reports of Ministry of Land policy and forest management, Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment, and Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB), <a href="http://www.gonini.org">www.gonini.org</a> , International conservation NGOs.
b) Capacity of local communities, area managers and institutions strengthened to develop and manage PES schemes	b1) Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace-based VET/skills development interventions supported by the EU, disaggregated for digital skills [Indicator 15, EURF]	Baseline: 0 Target: 1,500	Reports of educational institutions and service providers

<sup>12</sup> In discussion with the Surinamese stakeholders (Ministry of Land policy and Forest management, Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment, and Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB)) the EU will assess the appropriate area in the context of the drafting of the Action Document, seeking a coherent approach and a coordinated set of data, endorsed by the government.



<b>Specific objective 4: Protect and restore mangrove forests</b>			
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline and targets</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>
a) Mangrove national strategy integrated in a regional approach for integrated coastal zone management, water management and coastal defence	a1) Number of countries and cities with climate change and/or disaster risk reduction strategies: a) developed, b) under implementation with EU support [Indicator 5, EURF]	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 1	Reports of Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (ROM) and other relevant ministries, also of Guyana and French Guiana, MRV studies, <a href="http://www.gonini.org">www.gonini.org</a> ,
b) Capacity enhanced of community organizations on sustainable mangrove forest management	b1) Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace based VET/skills development interventions supported by the EU, disaggregated for digital skills [Indicator 15, EURF]	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 1,000	Training reports by service providers Survey among mangrove initiatives
c) Income generating value chains (e.g. honey, shellfish, charcoal and eco-tourism) improved for community producers	c1) Number of smallholders reached with EU supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable production, access to markets and/or security of land [Indicator 1, EURF]	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 1,000	Records kept by Mangrove action network, financial intermediaries, MSMEs, mangrove supporting programmes
	c2) Number of jobs supported/sustained by the EU, disaggregated for green jobs [Indicator 14, EURF]	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 300	National statistics and NDICI programme monitoring data

## Attachment 2: Donor matrix showing the current indicative allocations per sector in Suriname

Implementing agency	Project	Area/Sector	Budget, period and donors (USD, EUR )	Comments
UNDP (supported by Ministry of Spatial planning and Environment)	Amazone sustainable landscape project.	Natural resources	Budget: USD 6,473,600 Period: 2020-2024 (estimated) Donor: GEF	In the pipeline (pending) In Samaaka-Matawai and the Coeroeni-Paroe landscapes. Strengthening management of protected and productive landscapes in the Surinamese Amazon (Suriname). Focus on promoting improved sustainable forestry practices, while strengthening Protected Area management, promoting sustainable livelihoods through agroforestry systems, nature tourism and non-timber forest products (NTFP), improving land use planning and monitoring.
UNDP	GCCA+ phase 2 project: Mangrove/integrated coastal and water management project	Natural resources/ Mangrove /Forest	Budget: EUR 5,500.000 Period: April 2020-September 2023 (3.5 years) Donor: European Union (with 500,000 from UNDP)	Aim to maintain the ecosystem services (benefitting fisheries, value chains) and coastal defence.

Implementing agency	Project	Area/Sector	Budget, period and donors (USD, EUR )	Comments
UNDP	Green agreement, climate financing based on forests and small-scale mining.	Green finance	Budget: To be confirmed Period: To be confirmed Donor: SDG Fund component 1	Explore and garner interest from Finance and Banking sector into including SDG considerations into decision.
UNDP	For pension funds as part of the banking and finance sector for analysis into greening finance, also looks at small-scale mining and forestry sector.	Green finance	Budget: To be confirmed Period: To be confirmed Donor: SDG Fund component 1	For financing whereby this is explicitly focused on Small-Scale Mining and Forest sector due as the biggest drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.  In Oct 2022, roadmap expected to be ready.
Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Natural resources	Suriname Competitiveness and Sector Diversification (SCSD) Project:	Forest/Governance/Mining/SME	Budget: USD 23,000,000 Period: 2020-2025 Donor: World Bank	Loan for the forest sector related value chains for private sector and entrepreneurship  The expected approval date was July 2019. The project was only launched in May 2021
IDB	Development of the information/traceability systems with SBB (SFISS), improving capacities to adapt monitoring technology.	Information/traceability technology	Budget: Period: 2019-2021 Donor: GEF	Improvement of logging practices and reduction of emissions, via code of practise for sustainable harvesting. To improve traceability, conversion factors will

Implementing agency	Project	Area/Sector	Budget, period and donors (USD, EUR )	Comments
				be established for different products.
Government of Suriname and Government of the Netherlands	“Makandra” (meaning together)	Multiple sectors: e.g. justice, police, financial, environment (can include forest and environment)	Budget: EUR 6,000,000 (estimated) Period: 2021-2024 Donor: The Netherlands	Government to government cooperation with the aim to strengthen institutions through transfer of knowledge
Anton de Kom University	Mangrove restoration in Bigipan MUMA: through technical measures, seeking (science-based) evidence, nature based solutions and engaging local communities. Funded from Blue Carbon Fund (regional total budget 18 million managed by IDB): aiming to restore mangroves at the same time generating co-benefits like biodiversity conservation and livelihoods.	Mangrove restoration	Budget: USD 1.25 million (average project: USD 1.5 to 2.5 million grant) Period: unknown Donor: UK DEFRA	For Suriname in pipeline (approval pending) Projects for Jamaica and Panama approved and include innovative tool to measure carbon.
Tropenbos International Suriname (TBS)	Climate smart land-use practices in Pikin Slee village (Upper Suriname region), including an agroforestry demonstration	Climate smart agriculture	Budget: USD 49,500 Period: on-going (Jan 2019-July 2021)	

Implementing agency	Project	Area/Sector	Budget, period and donors (USD, EUR )	Comments
			Donor: UNDP - GEF Small grants programme	
Tropenbos International Suriname (TBS) and TBI Netherlands	Programme in the Upper Suriname River landscape focussing on landscape governance, climate smart land-use practices and responsible business and finances.	Forestry/Agro-forestry	Budget: EUR 800,000 Period: on-going (2019-2023) Donor: DGIS (Netherlands)	
Tropenbos International (TBI ) Suriname and VHL Larenstein University (Netherlands)	Community forests: capacity building and sustainable forest management for village development. One community forest (Bigi Poika) in Para functions well; in Brownsweg more difficult due to higher pressure on the forest and competition from gold mining.	Forestry	Budget: USD 115,00 Period: November 2019-October 2021 Donor: Alcoa Foundation	
Tropenbos International Suriname (TBS)	Towards a more liveable Paramaribo”. The first Urban Forestry project in our capital. ITC - University of Twente	Forestry	Budget: EUR 186,569 Period: January 2019-October 2021 Donor: UTSN	Twinning

Implementing agency	Project	Area/Sector	Budget, period and donors (USD, EUR )	Comments	
Conservation International	Our Future Forests - Amazonia Verde	Indigenous communities/ restoration sustainable management rainforest	forest and of	Budget: USD 17.4 million Period: 2020-2025 Donor: French government	Multi-country project: Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Guyana and Suriname Support indigenous communities in 26 territories across the Amazon Suriname: Working with the Trio and Wayana peoples in protecting and managing 1.2 million ha forest
Conservation International Suriname	Trio and Wayana Indigenous Community Empowerment (TWICE)	Indigenous communities	forest	Budget: EUR 285,160 Period: Jan 2020-Dec 2022 Donor: European Union	The overall objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of indigenous peoples (Trio and Wayana) to negotiate with public and private stakeholders to protect their social and economic rights.
Conservation International Suriname	Sustainable protection of the livelihood of indigenous communities in South Suriname	Non Forest Products	Timber	Budget: USD 220,336 Period: Jan 2019-Oct 2021 Donor: Dutch government	
Conservation International Suriname	Sustainable income initiatives and biodiversity conservation in two indigenous communities in southern Suriname	Indigenous communities/ Forest Products	forest Non Timber	Budget: USD 198,894.56 Period: March 2021-Feb 2023 Donor: German Government	In Alalapadu, the production plant will be modernized and workers will be trained in the management of the production. In Tepu, a foundation will be set up to manage sustainable ornamental fish

Implementing agency	Project	Area/Sector	Budget, period and donors (USD, EUR )	Comments
				harvesting and trade, staff will be trained and the first steps towards commercialisation will be taken.
IUCN-South (coordinator) with consortium of trained organizations in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru and Suriname	Amazonia 2.0	Forests	Budget: Period: started in 2017  Donor: European Union	Amazonia 2.0 is a project funded by the European Union, in a set of territories that cover more than 1.5 million of hectares in total.
Ministry of Natural Resources and the National Institute for Environment and Development Suriname (NIMOS) with the support of UNDP)	Improving Environmental Management in the mining Sector of Suriname with emphasis on Gold Mining (EMSAG project)		Budget: To be confirmed Period: 2025-2027 (7 years) Donor: GEF	
OTCA To be confirmed: which partner(s) this project will support in Suriname	Bioamazon Project (regional)	Wildlife trade	Budget: To be confirmed Period: To be confirmed Donor: KfW (German Development Bank)	A regional project aiming to manage, monitor and control wild fauna and flora species threatened by trade.

Implementing agency	Project	Area/Sector	Budget, period and donors (USD, EUR )	Comments
WWF	FSC coordinator	Forest certification	WWF has no funds itself to support forest companies or forest communities with FSC certification. WWF sees the possibility to access REDD+ funds, or, that funds from oil and gas exploration are set aside in a sovereign wealth fund and are allocated to forest conservation.	WWF intends to bring 8.5 million ha (Guyana + Suriname) of forest under conservation or sustainable management in the next 5 years.
WWF	Ecosystem Services Observatory for the Guiana Shield (ECOSEO): The goal is to promote and preserve the benefits given by terrestrial ecosystems (forest savannahs and freshwater) of the Guiana Shield	Forest preservation	Budget: EUR 415,000 Period: 19 months (Feb 2019- Jun 2021) Donor: WWF France (with ERDF funds-PCIA)	The budget covers the implementation across Guyana Suriname and French Guiana
WWF	Supporting mercury phase-out in the Guianas; Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana	Mining (gold) sector	Budget: EUR 876,989 Period: 4 years (Jan 2020- Jun 2023) Donor: French Global Environment Facility represented by AFD	The budget covers funding for Guyana and Suriname



Implementing agency	Project	Area/Sector	Budget, period and donors (USD, EUR )	Comments
WWF	Early Warning System (EWS) piloted in Guianas to support near-real time forest monitoring and management and the prediction of deforestation	Forest preservation	Budget: USD 41,800 Period: 4 months (May 2021-Aug 2021) Donor: WWF NL and Belgium	Funding covers Guyana and Suriname
WWF	Collaborative agenda developed with key government institutions and Private sector to promote the adoption of forest certification within government policies	Forest conservation	Budget: USD 31,100 Period: 7 months (Jun 2021-Dec 2021) Donor: FSC	
WWF	Suriname Jaguar Conservation and Survey Project	Conservation of jaguars (wildlife)	Budget: USD 288,120 Period: 2 years (Apr 2021-Apr 2023) Donor: WWF Belgium with co-funding from project partners	Partners: Anton de Kom University of Suriname (AdeKUS) (National Zoological Collection of Suriname/Center for Environmental Research (NZCS/CMO)/ National Herbarium of Suriname (BBS)), WWF Guianas (Suriname office) & Institute for Neotropical Wildlife and Environmental Studies (NeoWild)
WWF	Full concept on a regional observatory, prepared to support decision-making, monitoring of	Support in the monitoring of natural	Budget: To be confirmed Start date: 2021	In the pipeline

Implementing agency	Project	Area/Sector	Budget, period and donors (USD, EUR )	Comments
	natural resources, and civil-society advocacy.	resources and civil-society advocacy	Donor: Unfunded, potentially WWF Belgium	
WWF	Integrated landscape strategy for our interventions developed, in a to be determined key area in Suriname	To be confirmed	Budget: To be confirmed Start date: July 2021 Donor: potentially WWF Belgium	In the pipeline