

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO CHILD ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Child Project Information

Child Project Title

Sustainable and Inclusive Development of West Suriname (SID-WS)

Region	GEF Project ID
Suriname	11205
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Suriname	FSP
GEF Agency(ies)	GEF Agency Project ID
UNDP	9534
Project Executing Entity(s)	Project Executing Type
Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment	Government
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Multi Focal Area	6/28/2024
Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
GET	60
GEF Project Grant: (a)	Agency Fee(s) Grant: (b)
4,742,964.00	426,867.00
PPG Amount: (c)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d)
150,000.00	13,498.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
5333329	14,662,734.00

Project Sector (CCM Only)

AFOLU

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Principal Objective 2	No Contribution 0	Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, to offer a snapshot of what is being proposed. The summary should include: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? ii) as a child project under a program, explain how the description fits in the broader context of the specific program; (iii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative,

how will this be achieved? and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Suriname boasts a substantially intact Amazon forest with close to 93% forest cover and is classified as a High Forest Low Deforestation country. The vast majority of the intact forest is located in the Interior, which is home to approximately 15% of the population—mostly indigenous peoples and maroon tribes. West Suriname is a region of significant ecological importance, encompassing diverse ecosystems that contribute to the overall biodiversity of the country. Although biodiversity still experiences little pressure the main threats in West Suriname are deforestation, forest degradation, overexploitation of species, and loss of ecosystem services vital to locals, which are aggravated by climate change. These are driven by unsustainable practices related to large and small-scale logging, mining of aggregates (and potentially bauxite and gold), hunting, and overexploitation of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs). The objective of this Child Project, which is part of the GEF-8 Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program Phase 3 (ASL3), is to strengthen integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management in the West Suriname intact forest landscape (IFL). This will be achieved through a strategy that will allow West Suriname Amazon intact forests to be effectively conserved and managed, implement a sustainable inclusive nature-based economy, enhance governance and landscape planning, and knowledge management and regional collaboration. **This strategy is in line with the ASL 3 Program strategy; in addition, the Child project will work with the regional Coordination Platform through planned activities under knowledge management and regional collaboration, which will include Brazil who shares the same forest. The barriers to be addressed are: insufficient institutional framework, co-management and financing in areas under different protection regimes; insufficient fund allocation, technical assistance and incentives towards sustainable livelihoods and production; weak governance and incomplete legal framework towards integrated landscape planning, PA management, and wildlife and forest conservation; and Insufficient integration of scientific traditional knowledge in decision making, knowledge sharing, and awareness.** This strategy will reduce deforestation and the degradation of IFL in West Suriname facilitating transformational change to deliver global environmental benefits including **148,386** hectares of terrestrial PAs created or under improved management, **168,000** hectares of landscapes under improved practices, 16,564,051 tCO₂e of greenhouse gas emissions mitigated over 20 years, and directly benefiting 2,430 people (1,120 female; 1,310 male). The project will last 5 years with a total investment of **\$19,405,698**, \$4,742,966 of which will be provided by the GEF.

Child Project Description Overview

Project Objective

To strengthen integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management in the Western Suriname through effectively conserved and managed intact forests, a sustainable inclusive nature-based economy, enhance governance and landscape planning, and knowledge management and regional collaboration

Project Components

1. Strengthening conservation under different protection regimes

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)

1,539,798.00

4,739,880.00

Outcome:

1.1. West Suriname amazon intact forest effectively conserved and managed with inclusive approaches

Measured by:

a) Change in management effectiveness of the Central Suriname Nature Reserve (CSNR) (measured through the METT scorecard): From 42 to 58

b) New funding mobilized to support intact forest conservation and management by source: i) National government: \$4,000,000/year; ii) International cooperation: \$2,500,000; iii) Private sector: \$1,000,000 (Baseline and targets will be confirmed during project implementation)

Output:

1.1.1. New PAs (Mac Clemen and Snake Creek) with IUCN Category VI, and OECMs (Kaboeri Creek) with management plans developed together with local stakeholders including men, women and youth, ensuring gender-balanced participation and PA governance.

1.1.2. Effective management of the Central Suriname Nature Reserve, including the participation of ITPs, women, and the youth in updating of CSNR management and designation of ITPs as park rangers and monitoring, law enforcement, and sustainable funding for new PAs and OECMs.

1.1.3. Gender and youth-balanced participatory monitoring program for key species and their habitat in PAs, OECMs, and surrounding landscapes (e.g., jaguar, parrots, and giant otters).

2. Enhancing sustainable livelihoods and production

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,047,500.00	3,033,610.00

Outcome:

2.1. Sustainable, inclusive nature-based economy supported

Measured by:

a) 150 nature-based production initiatives supported locally that benefit ITPs, including 50% women-based initiatives

b) 10 nature-based production initiatives (5 women/youth led initiatives) with increased ITPs and other local communities participation.

Output:

2.1.1. Sustainable livelihoods of ITPs and rural innovation, including sustainable use of non-timber forest products - NTFP (e.g., carapa oil [Carapa guianensis] and palm fibers), community forestry and women-led ecotourism, and market research.

2.1.2. Low environmental impact agriculture and wildlife-based value chains (e.g., manioc), including traceability mechanisms, training, and gender and youth-sensitive interventions contributing to food security of ITPs and other local communities.

3. Reinforcing the enabling environment

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,369,350.00	4,215,190.00

Outcome:

3.1. Governance, landscape planning, and incentives for conservation and sustainable development enhanced builds coherence with other policies and ministries and with a focus on gender and youth inclusion

Measured by:

- a) At least 6 multi-stakeholder agreements, **including women**, for the conservation of intact forests established resulting from multi-stakeholder dialogues
- b) 4 companies reporting on disclosures of risks, dependencies, and impacts on intact forests and biodiversity (aggregate mining: 1; forestry: 2; bauxite mining: 1)
- c) 100% of UNDP environmental and social safeguards (SES) related plans are implemented

Output:

3.1.1. Inclusive/ multi-stakeholder integrated land-use and planning in West Suriname, including capacity-building for women and youth and their participation in leadership roles, includes:

- a) Scoped Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) for project related upstream actions, vis a vis related current policies, plans, and activities;
- b) Targeted Scenario Analysis (TSA) of the benefits of Fresh Water Ecosystem Services to the Agricultural sector;
- c) Indigenous Peoples traditional land use practices and stakeholder mapping;
- d) Biodiversity mainstreaming into the Responsible Mining Strategy and Action Plan (RMSAP) for West Suriname (aggregate mine planning);
- e) Environmental section of sector plans for **West Suriname (e.g. mining and forestry)**, regional plans (**Districts and Ressorts Development Plans**), and local village plans.

3.1.2. Sustainable and equitable forestry for concession holders and community forestry activities, include:

- a) Enforcement of regulations and monitoring capacities of institutions and ITPs;
- b) Sustainable forestry best practices;
- c) Code of conduct for forest concessions to ensure the conservation of biodiversity;

d) Incentives for different stakeholders, especially logging companies to adopt best practices.

3.1.3. Wildlife and forest conservation regulations enforcement with ITPs involvement, including women and the youth.

3.1.4. Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Plan, and other SES-related management plans.

4. Promoting capacity building, communication, and regional cooperation

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
411,500.00	1,266,700.00

Outcome:

4.1 Strengthened knowledge management (KM) promotes intact forest conservation locally and nationally, with women and youth participation.

Measured by:

a) Change in capacity and knowledge of key institutions and ITPs measured through the UNDP capacity development scorecard:

Institutions:

i) Nature Conservation Division/ Suriname Forest Service (NCD/LBB): From 24/48 to 32/48

ii) Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (ROM): X

iii) Foundation For Forest Management and Production Control (SBB): X

Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs):

i) Community of Washabo: From 13/48 to 24/48

ii) Section: X

iii) Apoera: X

iv) Community of Kwinititi: X

(Baseline and targets will be determine during project implementation)

4.2. Enhanced local and national communication raises awareness about the importance of the Amazon intact forest and critical regional issues

Measured by:

a) At least two (2) gender-inclusive and culturally sensitive communication tools in use for knowledge exchange and learning between stakeholders to enable decision-making.

b) At least ten (10) events conducted to raise awareness of at least 300 people (50% women) about the importance of the Amazon intact forest and related issues.

4.3. Strengthened dialogue for effective regional cooperation on conservation and management of Amazon IFL.

Measured by:

a) Participation (50% women) in at least four (4) regional events per year to promote transboundary dialogue for effective coordination around conservation and management of Amazon IFL.

b) At least three (3) partnerships established with child projects participating in the IP.

Output:

4.1.1. ITPs and institutional knowledge management capacity for integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management, including targeted strategies to increase women and youth participation in technical and leadership roles.

4.1.1. ITPs and institutional knowledge management capacity for integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management, including targeted strategies to increase women and youth participation in technical and leadership roles.

4.1.2. Participation of local and national stakeholders, including women and the youth, in the ASL Program Knowledge Management Platform.

4.2.1. Gender and culturally -sensitive communication plan for local and national stakeholders inform about Child Project and IP progress and impacts.

4.2.2. Public outreach program raises awareness about conservation and management of IFL and related local regional issues, and engages partners on the ground including women and the youth.

4.3.1. South-South technical exchanges and Amazon transboundary cooperation with emphasis on gender and youth integration.

4.3.2. Partnerships with country projects participating in the ASL 3 IP amplify cooperation, learning, and information sharing.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
210,960.00	649,382.00

Outcome:

5.1. M&E assesses project impact and guides adaptive management

Measured by:

a) M&E targets that are met: Annual PIRs, MTR, and TE

Output:

5.1.1. M&E Plan implemented.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1. Strengthening conservation under different protection regimes	1,539,798.00	4,739,880.00
2. Enhancing sustainable livelihoods and production	1,047,500.00	3,033,610.00
3. Reinforcing the enabling environment	1,369,350.00	4,215,190.00
4. Promoting capacity building, communication, and regional cooperation	411,500.00	1,266,700.00
M&E	210,960.00	649,382.00
Subtotal	4,579,108.00	13,904,762.00
Project Management Cost	163,856.00	757,972.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	4,742,964.00	14,662,734.00

Please provide Justification

In accordance with our calculations, PMC is 3.58%.

CHILD PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Since this is a child project under a program, please include an explanation of how the context fits within the specific program agenda. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Global environmental problem

1. *Suriname, with a land surface of 163,800 km², boasts a substantially intact Amazon forest with close to 93% forest cover; is part of the Amazon biome, which is shared with Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, and Venezuela. Large areas of the country are characterized by primary tropical rainforests that support high floristic and faunal biodiversity, containing numerous endemic and threatened species. Suriname's intact forest landscapes (IFL) have substantial levels of globally important biodiversity, including 102 amphibian species, 175 reptile species, 730 bird species, 450 fresh water fish species, and 6,044 plant species and high endemism levels. Suriname has multiple endangered species including mammals (9 species), birds (9 species), reptiles (6 species), amphibians (1 specie), fish (30 species), other invertebrates (1 specie) and plants (27 species). The forests in Suriname have an important part in global carbon cycling that goes on since they act as big carbon sinks. Its multiple intact rivers are an important part to global water cycle. To the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs), the forests are very important since they provide a connection to their cultural and spiritual values and the livelihoods of the ITPs depend on healthy forest and rivers.*
2. *Suriname is classified as a High Forest Low Deforestation (HFLD) country and has played a leading role in advancing this agenda globally. For example, Suriname hosted the first HFLD Conference on Climate Finance Mobilization, which led to the adoption of the "Krutu of Paramaribo Joint Declaration on HFLD Climate Finance Mobilization." In December 2017, during the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) COP23, the government of Suriname pledged to cap its forest cover at 93%. Compared to other Amazon countries, particular those in the Southern Amazon and Andean Amazon, Suriname has very limited deforestation with approximately 93% tropical forest cover.*
3. Suriname has allocated about 4.5 million ha of the forest for production purposes and a forest area of 8.5 million ha, in the southern part of the country has the status of temporarily maintained forest. Fourteen percent (2.3 million hectares) of its landmass has been designated as protected areas (PAs)^{[3]¹}, including eleven Nature Reserves, one Nature Park, and four Multiple Use Management Areas, with two proposed Nature Reserves (Kaboeri and Nani) and two forest reserves (Mac Clemen and Snake Kreek).
4. Suriname's forests store 13.1 Gt CO₂e.^{[4]²} Suriname contributed a total of 3,591.5 Gg CO₂e of greenhouse gases (GHG) to the atmosphere in 2017, primarily from the Energy and Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sectors. However, since it is one of the most forested countries in the world, with the ability to act as a huge sink of carbon, the country is net carbon negative in terms of GHG emissions including the removals^{[5]³}.
5. The vast majority of the intact forest is located in the Interior, which is home to approximately 15% of the population—mostly indigenous peoples (4%) and maroon tribes (11%) (ITPs). Local community forest use and traditional uses are mostly associated with non-timber forest products (NTFP), with women highly involved in their production, marketing, and sales. Forest resource use also includes forest for agriculture, medicinal plants, fruit, and stove wood by both women and men. Intact forests also serve as hunting grounds. Women comprise the majority of small-scale farmers (shifting cultivation) within the interior of Suriname and men are more involved as owners and laborers in the timber industry.^{[6]⁴}
6. *The project landscape (i.e., West Suriname; see Annex 3) is a region of significant ecological importance, encompassing diverse ecosystems that contribute to the overall biodiversity of the country. West Suriname is part of the Guiana Shield, among the*

richest and most ecologically important regions in the world. West Suriname is home to over 5,000 plants species, at least 37 species of medium and large mammals, 452 species of birds, and 113 fish species, including many rare and endemic varieties, particularly within its rainforests and savanna forests. The rainforests feature towering canopies up to 50 meters high, providing habitats for numerous orchids and tree species, while the savanna forests, with trees reaching up to 30 meters, have a more modest species diversity. Intact forests in West Suriname have an important role in global carbon cycling as they act as big carbon sinks; in addition, they contribute to hydrological balance, support water regulation, prevent soil erosion, and serve as habitat to biodiversity. To the ITPs living in these forests, they provide a connection to their cultural and spiritual values, and are the main sources for their livelihoods. Areas such as Mac Clemen, Snake Creek, and Koboeri Creek (noted for its high plant diversity due to its ecosystems of the Old Coastal Plain and Savanna Belt) in West Suriname are among those of highest importance for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem service provision. West Suriname is covered in its entirety by continuous primary tropical forest (both montane and lowland primary tropical forest including sections of the Guyana Highlands) (Figure 1). It includes the part of the Central Suriname Nature Reserve (CSNR) that was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2000 for its pristine tropical rainforest ecosystem. CSNR showcases exceptional plant diversity, with areas like Raleighvallen/Voltzberg, Tafelberg, and the Wilhelmina Mountains hosting numerous specimens and rare and endemic species. There are also areas of swamp forest and savannah. While large parts of the Guiana Shield and Amazon regions are rapidly being transformed by logging, hunting, mining and settlement, the Central Suriname Nature Reserve and other parts of West Suriname can still be characterized as an intact forest of a large scale.

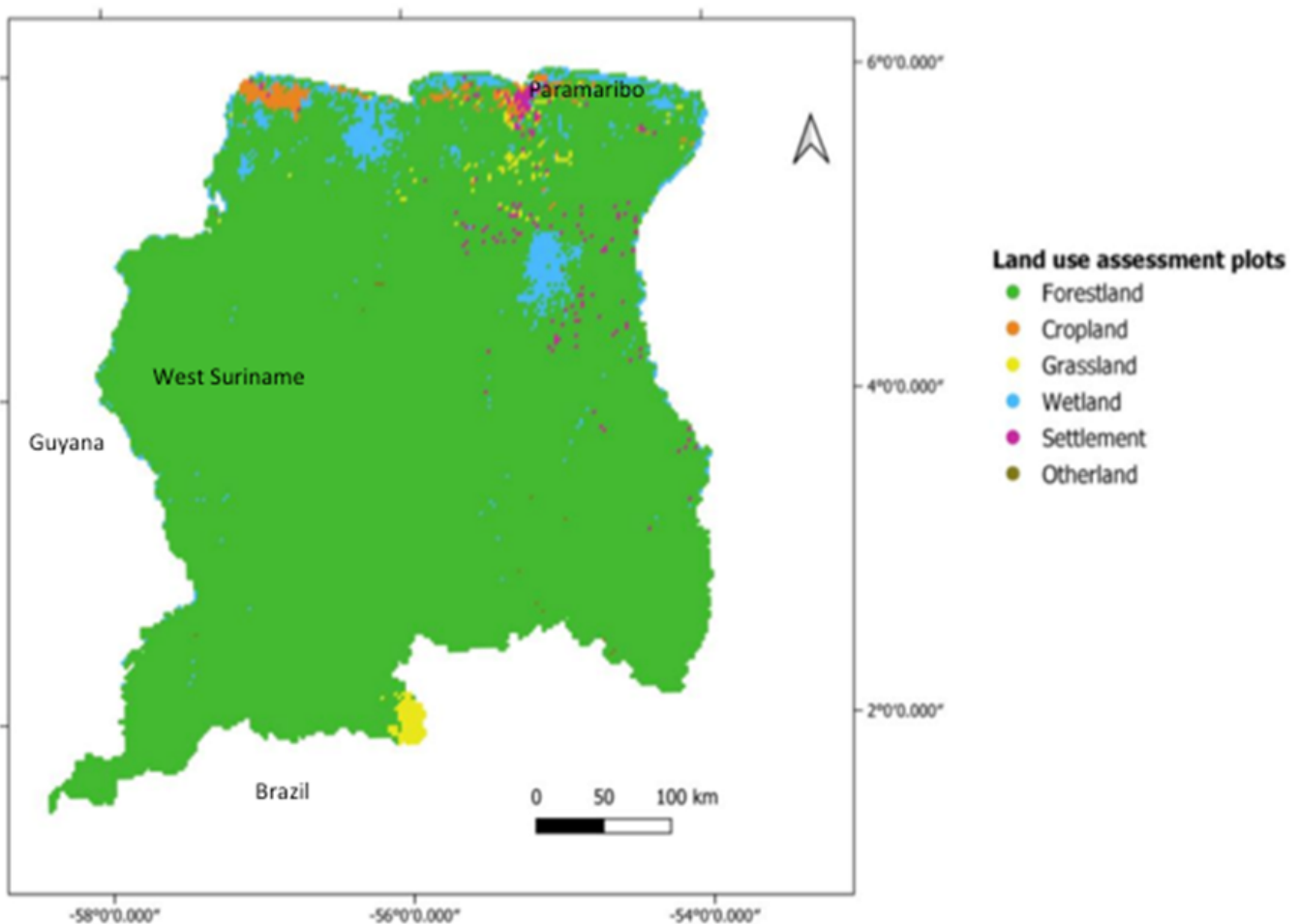


Figure 1. Land Use Assessment plots for 2021 representing IPCC classes (Source: Government of Suriname. (2024). Forest Reference Level of Suriname: 2022-2030. Paramaribo, Suriname).

7. The region includes part of the Central Suriname Nature Reserve (CSNR) and the Bakhuis Mountains, a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) of international significance^[7]. West Suriname also comprises the following villages that are home to ITPs: Apoera, Washabo, Section, Sand Landing, Kaaimanston, and Witagron. These ITPs are from different tribes of which the most important ones

are the Kari'na, Lokono, Trio and the Kwinti and are strongly connected with these natural landscapes, engage in traditional practices such as slash-and-burn agriculture, hunting, fishing, and the utilization NTFP, such as krappa (*Carapa guianensis*). The targeted project landscape mainly consists of pristine forest, with some deforestation around the villages and the area around the village Apoera, where there are economic activities, such as agriculture, gravel mining, and logging. The protection of West Suriname's forests contributes to the overall regional conservation efforts of the Amazon, which is crucial for global biodiversity and climate regulation.

8. Compared to other regions in Suriname, the project landscape is one of the most biodiverse yet vulnerable areas due to its rich ecosystems and relatively limited human presence historically. Other areas in Suriname, like the coastal plains, face similar threats but may have more infrastructure and human activity, leading to different types and higher levels of environmental impact. Central and eastern regions of Suriname are partly situated in the Greenstone Belt and uncontrolled (artisanal) gold mining activities have caused deforestation and polluted numerous rivers and creeks with sediments and mercury; uncontrolled gold mining can potentially become a threat in West Suriname. The selection of the project area for the SID-WS project is based on its high biodiversity value, significant environmental threats, potential for conservation impact, socio-economic importance, alignment with national and international goals, and existing investments and stakeholder engagement. In addition, the central and eastern regions of Suriname already benefiting from the ongoing GEF Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (ASL2) project.

9. Although biodiversity still experiences little pressure in Suriname due to low population, strong policies, and limited sectoral development, the main threats in the project landscape are deforestation, forest degradation, overexploitation of species, and loss of ecosystem services vital to locals, in particular surrounding the Apoera Village located in the northern part of the project landscape. These are driven by unsustainable practices related to large and small-scale logging, mining of aggregates (and potentially bauxite and gold), hunting, and overexploitation of NTFPs. There are also potential near future threats associated with oil and gas developments including roads, bridges, and industrial and port infrastructure, which could also lead to increased mining of aggregates and bauxite^[8]. The project landscape is also vulnerable to climate change, in particular to flooding and drought including forest fires.

10. The most important economic activity in the targeted project area is commercial logging. These activities occur north of the 4° N latitude within the Forestry belt, covering an area of 4.5 million hectares; approximately 40% of the Forestry Belt is situated in the project area. The project area faces impact from numerous logging companies operating nearby, particularly endangering the Krappa tree (*Carapa guianensis*), which holds significant importance for the communities of West Suriname. The logging of fruit-producing trees, such as Bolletrie or Rubber tree (*Hevea brasiliensis*) can have profound impacts on ecosystems and significantly affect the availability of game for Indigenous peoples.^[9]⁶ The increase in accessibility to ecosystems through logging roads can have significant impacts, both ecological and socio-economic including habitat Fragmentation, increased poaching and hunting, introduction of invasive species, changes in hydrology, soil compaction and erosion, GHG emissions due to disturbance of forest soils and vegetation, and changes in land use.

11. Bauxite mining in West Suriname, led by BHP Billiton, Suralco, and the Surinamese government, was initially explored in the Bakhuis area through Memorandums of Understanding signed in 2003, but negotiations failed by 2008. Despite this setback, a recent invitation in November 2023 by the Surinamese government for the development of West Suriname bauxite resources reignited interest, potentially impacting the Bakhuis Gebergte and surrounding rivers including those flowing into the CSNR. The potential for pollution from increased runoff and waste threatens the reserve's aquatic ecosystem and biodiversity, compounded by risks of commercial hunting, fishing, wildlife trade, and illegal logging. Similarly, gold mining, particularly prevalent along the Saramacca River and its tributaries, poses environmental hazards such as erosion, sedimentation, and mercury contamination, with potential impacts extending to CSNR's boundaries. In West Suriname, small-scale gold mining activities, presumably extending to areas in the South like the Tigri region, poses ongoing risks of river pollution. Gravel mining operations are on-going near Apoera and in the Kabalebo River area by the aggregate mining company Baitali N.V, which has operations in a 400-ha concession in the Kabalebo area and 280 ha in the Apoera area.

12. Overexploitation of natural resources, including illegal hunting, threatens the survival of numerous species, particularly those already facing habitat loss and degradation. Suriname has been identified as both a source and transit country for the illegal wildlife trade. Despite having a relatively liberal regime for the export of wildlife, which places the country among the largest exporters of live wild-sourced reptiles and birds from Latin America, Suriname faces significant challenges in controlling illegal wildlife trade activities.^[10]⁷ The illegal trade encompasses a variety of species, including jaguars, birds, reptiles, and sea turtles, significantly impacting the biodiversity and ecosystem health of the region. A notable aspect of Suriname's illegal wildlife trade is the trafficking of jaguar parts, particularly bones and teeth, driven largely by foreigners living in the country. This trade poses a direct threat to the jaguar population in Suriname. The illegal trade in live animals for the pet trade is prevalent, with reptiles and birds

being smuggled through various routes for domestic and international markets.^{[11]⁸} Commercial bush meat trade contributes to the depletion of local wildlife populations and biodiversity. Activities such as gold mining and timber logging promote the illegal wildlife trade by disturbing habitats and creating demand for bush meat and other wildlife products.

13. The specific border issues at the boundary with Guyana, the only country with which the project landscape shares a border, include: a) Illegal Mining/Gold Mining: The border region with Guyana, particularly along the Corantijn River, could be heavily impacted by illegal gold mining once it becomes clear that gold is found in the area; b) Resource Exploitation: The porous border allows for the uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources. The potential influx of miners from Guyana will increase the impact of gold mining once the activities start in the border areas; c) Cross-border Wildlife Trade: The border with Guyana is one of the routes for the illegal trade of wildlife. Animals and animal parts, such as jaguar skins and other high-value species (songbirds), are trafficked across the border. The demand for these species in international markets drives illegal hunting, threatening local wildlife populations; d) Bush meat Trade: The ease of crossing the border also facilitates the illegal bush meat trade; hunters from Guyana may enter Suriname to hunt and transport wildlife back across the border for sale; e) Deforestation: Illegal logging activities are occurring in the border region; trees are cut down and transported across the border, contributing to habitat loss and biodiversity decline. The lack of effective border control makes it difficult to monitor and prevent these activities, the remote and difficult-to-access border regions pose challenges for law enforcement agencies; in addition, limited resources and personnel make it hard to monitor and control illegal activities effectively. Continuous illegal activities at the border could lead to habitat fragmentation, affecting the ecological integrity of the region. The fragmented landscapes could disrupt wildlife corridors and the ability of species to move freely across their natural range. The presence of illegal miners and hunters can lead to conflicts with ITPs who depend on the forest for their livelihoods. Illegal mining, logging and hunting operations often bring with them social issues, including health and safety risks for local communities. The use of mercury in gold mining, for instance, poses significant health risks to nearby populations through contamination of water sources.

14. Historically, Suriname's climate has seen fluctuations in temperature, rainfall patterns, and extreme weather events, which have been more pronounced in the interior regions due to their isolation and dense forest cover. The interior has experienced increased temperatures and changes in rainfall distribution, affecting both the biodiversity and the indigenous communities living there. Future climate projections indicate that these trends are likely to continue, with higher temperatures and more intense rainfall events interspersed with longer dry periods. Such changes pose risks to the unique ecosystems of the interior, including its vast rainforests and river systems, which are crucial for both the local wildlife and the communities that depend on them for their livelihoods.^{[12]⁹} Forest fires, while a natural part of some ecosystems, can have devastating impacts when they occur in areas not adapted to frequent burning or when they burn uncontrollably. With climate change and predictions of longer dry periods, especially in the interior of Suriname,^{[13]¹⁰} forest fires will become a more serious threat. The main systemic challenges include weak forest governance; lack of enforcement of regulations; limited capacity and incentives for the sustainable use of forests and effective PA management; and limited recognition of indigenous peoples and demarcation of their lands.

Baseline

15. To address the growing pressures that threaten the intact forests of West Suriname, the country relies on a policy framework for integrated environmental management that comprises multiple laws and regulations framework and provides the basis for the preservation of the country's forests, biodiversity, and carbon stocks. Suriname has a rich history of nature conservation, evident through the establishment of its Nature Conservation Commission in 1948 and the enactment of the Nature Protection Act in 1954. The Nature Conservation Act provides for nature conservation in Suriname, including the procedure for declaring natural reserves and entrusting their administration to the Chief National Forestry Management who shall be counseled by the Nature Conservation Commission. Last revised in 1992, it lacks provisions for transparent procedures, stakeholder engagement, and environmental impact assessments necessary for effective conservation in the country. To overcome these limitations a Sustainable Nature Management Act is being proposed aiming to create a robust and modern legal framework aligned with international standards and tailored to future conservation needs. Key provisions of the Sustainable Nature Management Act

include defining conservation policies, institutional arrangements, and financial mechanisms. It introduces a comprehensive categorization of protected areas, ensuring transparent decision-making processes and public participation.^[14]¹¹

16. The Game Act (1954) regulates hunting for protected animal species and specifies the other categories of animals that may be subject to hunting at certain conditions. The Forest Management Act (1992) governs the use, conservation, and management of forest resources in Suriname; it can influence the designation of forested areas within PAs or as other effective conservation measures (OECMs) based on areas and outline the sustainable use of these resources. The Environmental Framework Law (2020) provides a comprehensive legal framework for environmental management and protection, encompassing aspects related to biodiversity conservation, pollution control, and sustainable development. It includes provisions regarding free prior and informed consent (FPIC) and tasks of the National Environmental Authority for “ensuring that the FPIC principle is applied in decision-making processes affecting the residential and habitat of the indigenous and tribal peoples.” In addition, it provides for the implementation and carrying into effect of obligations deriving from the membership of Suriname to international agreements, including the UNFCCC, the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the Paris Agreement. The Planning Law of 1973 deals with land use and spatial planning, which are crucial for delineating the boundaries of PAs and OECMs, ensuring they are integrated into national and regional development plans.

17. Other relevant legislation includes the Mining Law (1986), which controls the exploration and exploitation of mineral resources and often is not align with environment protection goals; the Agriculture Law (1937) governs agricultural activities and land use within the country and guides and distribution to ensure orderly agricultural development and to promote sustainable farming practices; agriculture is a major driver of land-use change in the country. The Decree on the Allocation of Domain Land (1982) governs the distribution and management of state-owned land, also referred to as “domain land.” Suriname has not enacted a specific law recognizing the rights of ITPs, despite the fact that the country is signatory of international agreements and declarations such as ILO Convention 169 and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The legal recognition of the ITPs’ land tenure rights is an ongoing process to which Suriname is committed under its Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) strategy and recognizing these rights are particularly relevant in the context of land designation for conservation, as these groups often inhabit biodiversity-rich and intact forest areas.

18. Suriname recently reaffirmed its commitment to preserving its HFLD status, and its second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2020 included a target of maintaining forest cover at 93%. The implementation of best practices for biodiversity and forest protection and governance is supported by the country’s National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), different forest policies, and the REDD+ strategy, which endorse the sustainable management and expansion of an ecologically representative network of PAs. Suriname has also developed a National Climate Change Policy Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2021, a key policy of the Environmental Policy Plan which will provide the legal basis for integrating climate change into the national development planning and resource allocation mechanisms for Suriname.

19. Suriname’s institutional framework includes the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE), responsible for spatial planning and environmental policy coordination, supported by the National Institute for Environment and Development (NIMOS, Dutch acronym) for environmental policy implementation. The Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (GMB, Dutch acronym) is responsible for forest, PAs, and wildlife management, working with the Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB, Dutch acronym) and the Suriname Forest Service (LBB, Dutch acronym). SBB, established in 1998 by the Minister of Natural Resource, is entrusted with the crucial task of ensuring the sustainable and rational utilization of Suriname’s forest.^[15]¹² In accordance with the Forest Management Act, forest concessions are granted for areas varying in size (up to 150,000 ha.) and with duration of up to 20 years. On the other hand, LBB (established in 1947) is responsible for forestry matters and is part of the GMB. The LBB encompasses various departments, including wildlife management, forestry, and NTFP regulation; among these, the Nature Conservation Division that plays a pivotal role in enforcing wildlife conservation laws and is responsible for representing Suriname in international conventions and coordinating international networks related to nature management and biodiversity. The country’s institutional structure for environmental management has been strengthened since 2020 and will further benefit from the transition underway of NIMOS to a Nature Management Authority as an autonomous body responsible for nature conservation. The country has a National Forest Monitoring System, geospatial data portal, and a forestry statistical data platform.

20. The Ministry of Natural Resources is responsible for managing the mining, water, and energy sectors. It is in charge of the development and implementation of national policies and regulations for the energy and natural resources sectors (excluding forestry). Suriname is rich in natural resources including gold, which has been extracted in the eastern part of country, within the Greenstone Belt, since it was first discovered in 2004; however, reserves are also available in the west. Crushed stone (e.g., granite, gneiss, amphibolite and greenstone) are readily available in the interior of Suriname and aggregate mining is an on-going activity in

West Suriname.^{[16]¹³} Within the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Geological Mining Department is responsible for geological mapping and producing geological maps, conducting mineral inventories in the country, and overseeing third-party mining activities (mine inspection), among others.

21. Suriname's investment framework for safeguarding its intact Amazon forest includes the ongoing GEF ASL2 project, with an integrated PA and sectoral approach that includes land use planning. It also includes the GEF GOLD+ project to reduce mercury use in artisanal and small-scale gold mining. Suriname is also participating in the Green Climate Fund's Amazon Bioeconomy Fund to reduce GHG emissions and increase the resilience of targeted value chains and ecosystems. Suriname REDD+ strategies will allow the country to continue being a HFLD country and receive compensation to invest in economic diversification, and to enhance forest governance and land use planning, as well as the conservation of forests (including PAs) and their rehabilitation when degraded^[17]. The project will add value to these and other baseline investments estimated at \$19,264,652 to improve integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management in the West Suriname IFL.

22. The private sector, especially logging and mining companies, plays an important role in governance and incentives for sustainable development and conservation. These companies invest in endeavors that promote sustainable land use and resource extraction, typically within a public-private partnership framework.

23. Despite Suriname's efforts to safeguard the IFL of West Suriname, these measures are not sufficient to reduce the various threats currently facing the area, which put their long-term survival at risk. Thus, the long-term solution consists of implementing a strategy that will enhance biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and reduce land degradation through strengthening different protection regimes, promoting sustainable livelihoods and production, strengthening territorial governance and landscape planning, and building national and local capacities through regional and interinstitutional cooperation. This strategy will allow addressing the existing barriers that prevent this objective from being reached: a) Insufficient institutional framework, co-management, and financing in areas under different protection regimes; b) Insufficient fund allocation, technical assistance, and incentives towards sustainable livelihoods and production; c) Weak governance and incomplete legal framework towards integrated landscape planning, PA management, and wildlife and forest conservation; and d) Insufficient integration of scientific traditional knowledge in decision making, knowledge sharing, and awareness.

24. The proposed option for sustainable and inclusive intact forest conservation a sustainable development in West Suriname is a cost efficient and effective solution that has been designed to complement ongoing and planned investments by the government of Suriname as part of the strategy for the conservation and protection of intact forests in the interior of the country. Thus, the project presented here builds on aspects that are being developed as part of the ASL2 project (which concentrates on the two major landscapes in the central and southern Surinamese Amazon biome: the Saamaka-Matawai and the Coeroeni-Paroe landscapes), such as the new Sustainable Nature Management Act that will allow establishing new PAs under management categories other than Nature Reserves, and for co-management with ITPs. Management efforts of the CSNR will also result from joint efforts including the development and use of baseline information and monitoring and patrolling. Collaboratively synchronize efforts with the ASL2 project will be done throughout the implementation for optimal use of resources and exchange of information to maximize project outcomes. Similarly the project proposed herein will provide valuable lessons learned and information that will support the design and implementation of the recently approved concept note for the project *Empowering Indigenous Peoples for Sustainable Development: Inclusive Biodiversity Management through a Social and Solidarity Economy Approach* (GEF Project ID 11612) to be funded through the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund. This portfolio management approach for the conservation of IFL forest landscapes and to reduce the current and future threats in the Suriname Amazon region, including West Suriname, is considered more cost-effective and realistic to achieve as opposed to managing investments in isolation.

25. The successful solution to the environment problems in the project target landscape and the delivery of GEBs will largely depend on effective communication and coordination with the multiple project stakeholders and the implementation of mechanisms to ensure their participation in project's activities. The key national stakeholders include the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE), the Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (MLPFM), the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR), and the Institute for Environment and Development (NIMOS), and universities, among others. At the local level, the most relevant stakeholders are the Districts, PA managers, ITPs and other local communities (i.e., communities in Kaboeri creek area, Bakhuis Area, Kabalebo Area, Washabo, Kwinti, Tibiti, and Witagron), women's and youth organizations in local communities, NGOs, and logging and mining private companies. A more detailed description of these and other stakeholders and their role in the project is presented in Section B below.

26. The Child project will be operationalized in the West Suriname Amazon region, which include the CSNR of which 138,386 ha are within the project target landscape.
27. The Child Project will complement the GEF-7 ASL2 project *Strengthening management of protected and productive landscapes in the Surinamese Amazon* (GEF Project ID 10252) that aims to securing equitable management of Suriname's protected and productive landscapes through integrated approaches that deliver mutually supportive conservation and sustainable livelihood benefits.
28. The Child Project will also complement the GEF-7 project *GEF GOLD+: Advancing formalization and mercury-free gold in Suriname* (GEF Project ID 10615) that has as its objective to reduce the use of mercury and increase incomes in the ASGM sector in the participating countries through a holistic, multisectoral integrated formalization approach, and increasing access to finance leading to adoption of sustainable mercury free technologies and access to traceable gold supply chains.
29. The Child Project will also considered lessons learned regarding responsible mining as part the GEF-6 Project *Improving Environmental Management in the Mining Sector of Suriname, with Emphasis on Gold Mining* (GEF Project ID 9288). This project currently under implementation aims at improving the management of ASGM in Suriname and promote uptake of environmentally responsible mining technologies in order to reduce the negative effects on biodiversity, forests, water, and local communities, while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
30. The Child Project will contribute to the fulfillment of the Suriname's commitments under the of Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and their related strategies and plans. In addition, it responds to the country's priorities regarding the conservation of biodiversity, climate change mitigation, land degradation, and sustainable development.

[1] 6th National Report to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. Republic of Suriname. 2019.

[2] Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control. 2017. In: Government of the Republic of Suriname (2023). Third National Communication of the Republic Suriname to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

[3] Format for reporting on progress towards the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030, the United Nations forest instrument and voluntary national contribution. 2019. Global Forest Goals. Available at: <https://www.un.org/esa/forests/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Suriname.pdf>.

[4] The Republic of Suriname. Nationally Determined Contribution 2020. Submitted December 2019 in fulfillment of obligations under the Paris Agreement on climate change.

[5] Government of the Republic of Suriname (2023). Third National Communication of the Republic Suriname to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

[6] Government of the Republic of Suriname (2023). Third National Communication of the Republic Suriname to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

[7] <https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/factsheet/23533>

[8] Suriname was, for a long time, one of the main bauxite and alumina producers in the world. Significant bauxite deposits remain in Suriname, estimated at approximately 64,6 million Mt, but they have been unexploited for the past years (<https://sita.sr/sectors/natural-resources/>).

[9] Ray, D., Behera, M.D. & Jacob, J. (2016). Predicting the distribution of rubber trees (*Hevea brasiliensis*) through ecological niche modeling with climate, soil, topography and socioeconomic factors. *Ecol Res* 31, 75–91. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11284-015-1318-7>

[10] Verheij, P. (2019). An assessment of wildlife poaching and trafficking in Bolivia and Suriname. IUCN NL, Amsterdam.

[11] IUCN NL (2023). Operation Jaguar: Final Report. March 2023

[12] Solaun, K., Resomardono, C., Hess, K., Antich, H., Alleng, G., & Flores, A. (2021). State of the Climate Report, Suriname: Summary for Policy Makers. Inter-American Development Bank. Technical Note IDB-TN-02205 (<https://publications.iadb.org>)

[13] Idem

[14] <https://dna.sr/>

[15] Suriname's Constitution (1987) states that all forested land, except privately owned land, belongs to the state.

[16] <https://sita.sr/sectors/natural-resources/>

[17] Government of Suriname (2019). National REDD+ Strategy of Suriname. Paramaribo, Suriname.

B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole, including how it addresses priorities related to the specific program, and how it will benefit from the coordination platform. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

31. The project objective (development challenge) is to strengthen integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management in the West Suriname intact forest landscape. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) investment will reduce threats to biodiversity and intact forests landscapes by implementing an integrated approach through conservation, sustainable production, effective governance, and knowledge management that together will deliver global environmental benefits (GEBs). The proposed integrated approach consists of five components as follows.

32. Component 1: Strengthening conservation under different protection regimes. This component will allow the effective conservation and management of the West Suriname IFL, through the creation of new PAs or OECMs, enhancing the management effectiveness of PAs with the participation of ITPs and their participation in surveillance and control, and the participatory monitoring of populations of key species.

33. Component 2: Enhancing sustainable livelihoods and production. This component will strengthen integrated land use planning with ITPs' participation and will develop an enabling governance environment to promote sustainable forestry, responsible mining, and wildlife conservation through strengthened regulations and enforcement (e.g., Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment, scenario analysis, support for implementation of forest code, etc.).

34. Component 3: Reinforcing the enabling environment. This component will support a sustainable and inclusive nature-based economy focusing on livelihoods of ITPs (including women) through sustainable use of NTFPs, community forestry, and ecotourism and low-impact agriculture value chains. United Nations Development Programme 's (UNDP) Social and Environmental Standards (SES) risk mitigation strategy will also be implemented.

35. Component 4: Promoting capacity building, communication, and regional cooperation. This component will strengthen the capacity of ITPs and institutions (including women) for integrated landscape conservation and management, as well as knowledge-sharing and collaboration through South-South cooperation and the ASL Program Knowledge Management Strategy.

36. Component 5: Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E). This component will assess project impact and will guide adaptive management through the project's M&E plan.

37. The project's integrated approach is fully aligned with GEF-8 ASL3 strategy/Theory of Change (ToC). With the World Bank as the Lead Agency, the ASL3 aims to improve regional collaboration and national investments towards integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management in targeted areas, including primary forests, in the Amazon region. The Child Project's ToC (Figure 2) describes the strategy to deliver GEBs through four impact pathways: a) area-based conservation pathway; b) sustainable livelihoods and production pathway; c) governance and planning pathway; and d) knowledge management pathway. A central aspect to achieving the project's objective will be to directly collaborate with key public, private sector, and civil society (including women and ITPs) stakeholders. To this end, a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan and a gender action plan will be implemented with stakeholder participation and women's involvement and empowerment embedded throughout all the impact pathways. The identified four barriers described above and the causal pathways are as follows.

38. Barrier 1: Insufficient institutional framework, co-management and financing in areas under different protection regimes. Causal pathway 1: Strengthened administration, technical, and financial capacities to improve area-based-conservation

together, including new protected areas with sustainable use of natural resources, and participatory species monitoring, results in effectively conserved and managed intact forest.

39. **Barrier 2: Insufficient fund allocation, technical assistance and incentives towards sustainable livelihoods and production. Causal pathway 2:** technical support, financial incentives, and rural innovation for sustainable production and strengthened value chains, promote a nature-based economy with environmental and social benefits.

40. **Barrier 3: Weak governance and incomplete legal framework towards integrated landscape planning, PA management, and wildlife and forest conservation. Causal pathway 3:** Inclusive/ multi-stakeholder integrated land-use and planning coupled with a strengthened forest and wildlife conservation legal framework and more effective enforcement and monitoring, leads to strengthened intact forest planning and governance and incentives for conservation and sustainable development.

41. **Barrier 4: Insufficient integration of scientific traditional knowledge in decision-making, knowledge sharing, and awareness. Causal pathway 4:** The development of knowledge management mechanisms to share project-related best conservation and sustainable livelihoods and production practices, jointly with the systematization of traditional knowledge and scientific information, and the participation of project beneficiaries in South-South technical exchanges and the ASL Program and other similar platforms results in improved knowledge management and strengthened transboundary collaboration for Amazon forest and biodiversity conservation.

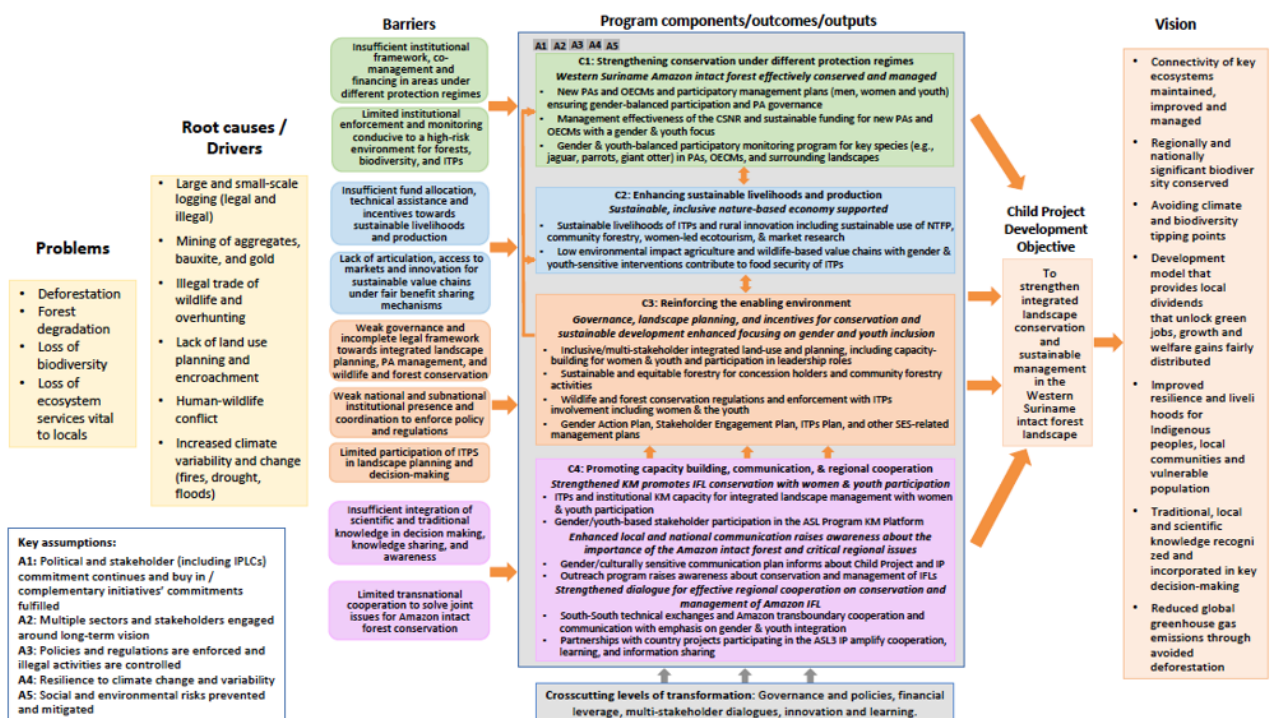


Figure 2. Theory of Change

42. The project will be implemented under the following assumptions: A1 – Continuing political and stakeholder (including ITPs and other local communities) commitment and buy-in / complementary initiatives' commitments fulfilled; A2 – Multiple sectors and stakeholders engaged around long-term vision; A3 – Polices and regulations are enforced and illegal activities are controlled; A4 – Resilience to climate change and variability from stakeholders and natural systems; and A5 – Social and environmental risks prevented and mitigated. The identified pathways are based on the analysis of threats/root causes and barriers. The supporting outputs and outcomes for each pathway, and the assumptions that they are built upon, will properly address the problems and

barriers described above, allowing for the conservation of biodiversity, climate change mitigation, and the integrated management of intact forest landscapes in the West Suriname.

43. In addition, the project supports transformational change in line with the GEF-8 Policy Directions and Strategic Positioning Frameworks and the 4 levers of transformation outlined by the GEF that can support systemic change as follows. Enhanced **policy coherence and land use planning** will allow mainstreaming biodiversity, climate change, and land degradation considerations in sectoral practices for sustainable forest management (SFM) and effective management of PAs and OECMs. Strengthened institutional governance will improve monitoring and enforcement of regulations, including mining (aggregate mining and potentially gold and bauxite mining), hunting of key forest species (jaguar parts, and otters), and forestry (forest concessions and community forestry). **Stakeholder engagement** of ITPs and other local communities in all project activities, including through integrated land-use planning and PA management (and potentially co-management), and the private sector (transportation, forestry, tourism, logging, and mining) will ensure sustainability and increase financing for ITPs and other local communities. Regional **multi-stakeholder dialogue and knowledge exchange** through Suriname's participation in regional fora and the ASL Program will enhance capacities and build awareness about the value of IFLs and promote behavioral change. **Learning and knowledge management** will support implementation of best practices and will lay the foundations for replication and scaling-up.

44. The project's ToC considers the active participation of public, private, and civil society stakeholders, as well as actions to contribute to gender equality and the empowerment of women and the active participation of ITPs and other local communities in the lands that they inhabit in West Suriname (Annex 3). In addition, this chosen strategy will result in respecting the needs of ITPs and other vulnerable groups, as well as bringing together a variety of stakeholders with different interests to achieve the same goals for safeguarding livelihoods, biodiversity, and native forests in the West Suriname. The ToC is a dynamic framework that will be continually managed and appraised during project implementation^[19]. This strategy will deliver GEBs as well as social and economic benefits at the local level. The interrelated components described above will be the means through which this is achieved.

45. The GEBs to be delivered are:

- 168,000 ha of terrestrial PAs under improved management.
- 148,386 ha of landscapes under improved practices.
- 16,564,051 tCO₂e of greenhouse gas emissions mitigated.
- 2,430 people (1,120 female; 1,310 male) benefited directly.

46. The project has been designed to ensure resilience to future changes by addressing drivers of biodiversity loss, deforestation, and forest degradation in particular to a large and small-scale logging, mining of aggregates and potentially bauxite and gold, illegal trade of wildlife and overhunting, lack of land use planning, and climate change. The project design considers different future scenarios with changes in climate change and changes in demand for forest and other related resources. The future with accelerated climate change is likely to see a significant increase in flooding during the raining season and drought and forest fires during the dry season. These changes could undermine government planning and investment capacity in biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, and sustainable land management efforts. A future with slower demand for forest resources and services (e.g., NTFP and ecotourism) will lead to uncertain livelihoods for ITPs, increasing pressure on intact forest (for example, increase in agriculture production) and limited interest in the creation of new PAs as local communities seek alternative and rapid economic solutions. This scenario could also result in heightened social conflict over access to forest resources and land, in particularly as land rights for ITPs in West Suriname are yet to be recognized. A future with slower climate change and higher demand for forest resources will lead to economic growth and will create opportunities to enhance ecosystem resilience through increased investment in strengthening PAs, OECMs, and connectivity, along with incentives to promote sustainable production and higher participation of communities in value chains of local importance. In addition, there will be opportunities for increased multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral dialogues for effective IFL governance, land use planning, and participatory monitoring facilitating adaptation to changing conditions and ensuring enduring outcomes.

47. To ensure that expected outcomes are enduring, the project will strengthen the management, monitoring, and patrolling capacity of park rangers and ITPs of the CSNR and of three PAs to be established by the project; ranger positions for ITPs will be created building long-term support locally for the conservation of biodiversity and intact forests. In addition, by promoting the registration of OECMs as a strategy to protect intact forest landscapes and ensure that Suriname maintains its 93% forest cover and remains a HFLD country. Similarly, by engaging and training ITPs in monitoring key biodiversity species and their habitat that in addition to being endangered and/or vulnerable are of cultural and socioeconomic importance for local communities. The endurance of the expected outcomes will also be achieved by mobilizing new funding to support intact forest conservation and management and the sustainable funding of new PAs and OECMs using diverse sources, including fees from forestry concessions, public-private

partnerships for ecotourism, and environment funding through the oil/gas industry. Sustainability will also result from actively engaging local communities, in particular ITPs, in sustainable production, promoting a nature-based economy and sustainable livelihoods. This will include monetary (e.g., access to capital, small grants, and supply chain management) and non-monetary incentives (e.g., land use planning, training, technical assistance, and information management) for implementing best production practices for the sustainable use of biodiversity and forest products that will contribute to food security and stable incomes. Finally, by strengthening intact forest governance through integrated land-use and planning including responsible mining, sustainable forestry, environment sector planning (private, local government, and villages), incentives to promote biodiversity-friendly production practices in particular by forestry concession companies, and strengthened and enforcement of wildlife and forest conservation regulations. This will be achieved using an Inclusive/multi-stakeholder approach that will promote dialogue and cooperation between government, the private sector, and civil society.

Description project components, outcomes, outputs, and activities

Component 1: Strengthening conservation under different protection regimes

Outcome 1.1: West Suriname Amazon intact forest effectively conserved and managed with inclusive approaches.

Output 1.1.1. New PAs (Mac Clemen and Snake Creek) and OECMs (Kaboeri Creek) with management plans developed together with local stakeholders including men, women and youth, ensuring gender-balanced participation and PA governance.

48. The project will invest in the establishment of new PAs (Mac Clemen and Snake Creek) and/or OECMs (Kaboeri Creek) following existing and new regulation under development that will allow for the more effective management of PA and increased representation within the national system of PAs. This will be done working in close collaboration of ITPs and other local communities', including women and the youth, that are expected to play an increased role in PA management and species monitoring. In addition, this will contribute to the ASL3 IP goal of establishing a representative, effective, connected and climatically resilient network of Amazon areas under different protection regimes, and with activities on the ground at subnational, national and regional levels. The following activities will be implemented:

- 1.1.1.1. Obtain consent about the creation of new PAs from ITPs (no land rights currently) in all project areas, while taking FPIC principles into account (in line with Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework [IPPF], Annex 9) and ensure that this covers both the initiation of the project and the conditions under which they operate: there is interest in conservation but consideration is being given to a management category that will allow continued living in the area and the sustainable use of the natural resources (e.g., IUCN Category V and/or IUCN Category VI).
- 1.1.1.2. Follow-up on efforts already carried out as part of the GEF-7 ASL2 project *Strengthening management of protected and productive landscapes in the Surinamese Amazon* (GEF Project ID 10252). This includes updating the new Sustainable Nature Management Act and actively lobbying decision makers to secure its approval, taking into account the ruling of the Inter-American Human Rights Court /OAS. In addition, collaboratively synchronize efforts with the ASL2 project for optimal use of resources and exchange of information to maximize project outcomes. In addition, the creation of new PAs will be aligned with the country's updated NBSAP.
- 1.1.1.3. Conduct awareness-raising at local and national level (Nation Conservation Division/Ministry of Land and Forest Management) about the new law and OECMs, highlighting their important roles in preserving biodiversity and supporting local communities.
- 1.1.1.4. Conduct participatory baseline studies (socioeconomic, legal, biological, ITP land/natural resources mapping, etc.) for each proposed area, considering IPLCs and women and the youth related information.
- 1.1.1.5. Actively involve ITPs, including women and the youth, about PA creation process and potential co-management strategies following international standards/examples, dependent on the approval of the Sustainable Nature Management Act, while conducting a feasibility study to assess the potential of co-management of the CSNR with ITPs.
- 1.1.1.6. Draft, with the participation of IPLCs, including women and the youth, PA creation proposals, present them to the authorities (Parliament) and lobby decision makers.
- 1.1.1.7. Conduct a legal and technical feasibility study to establish OECMs within ITPs territories, ensuring consent from the ITPs in those areas, as well as obtaining permission from landowners for establishing OECMs in rented lands for ecotourism companies.

- 1.1.1.8. Conduct training activities at the local level regarding biodiversity and forest conservation and their sustainable use, sustainable ecotourism, and wildlife conservation for relevant stakeholders, including women and the youth, in support of PA and OECM management.

Output 1.1.2. Effective management of the Central Suriname Nature Reserve, including participatory updating of CSNR management plan and designation of ITPs as park rangers and monitoring, law enforcement, and sustainable funding for new PAs and OECMs and with a focus on gender and youth integration in conservation management.

49. The project will invest in enhancing the management effectiveness of the CSNR focusing in aspects three aspects principally: updating the management plan, active involvement of ITPs in monitoring and patrolling, including women and the youth, and increase financing for sustainability. This will be done in close collaboration with the ASL2 project, which also includes the CSNR but in only in its eastern portion. To this end the following activities will be conducted:

- 1.1.2.1. Conduct additional baseline studies (socioeconomic, legal, biological, ITP land/natural resources mapping, etc.) in order to collect essential data and updates on the CSNR management plan.
- 1.1.2.2. Draft the updated management plan with full participation of ITPs and other stakeholders (e.g., ecotourism operators, local community members including women and the youth, responsible government agencies, non-governmental organizations [NGOs]) and considering developments under the ASL2 project.
- 1.1.2.3. Submit plan to be approved by the Nation Conservation Division/Ministry of Land and Forest Management).
- 1.1.2.4. Publish the updated management plan across multiple platforms, including government websites and social media, and inform stakeholders, including the IPLCs, and the public during information sessions and seminars.
- 1.1.2.5. Equip and assist with logistics for monitoring and control as well as other activities such as upgrading the PA ranger station; visitors center, among others.
- 1.1.2.6. Create new and/or fill existing ranger positions for ITPs, including women, through transparent recruitment processes, while respecting and complying with their traditional authority structures.
- 1.1.2.7. Train existing and future staff including ITPs and women in PA monitoring and patrolling and other topics such as wildlife identification and monitoring, biodiversity and threats, GIS, and remote sensing techniques.
- 1.1.2.8. Develop and implement sustainable funding mechanisms for PA management (especially control and patrolling) and species monitoring, including development of an Action Plan/Business Plan (e.g., ecotourism/public-private partnerships for both the CSNR and potential OECMs, including agrotourism; fees from forestry concessions; increasing Government budget allocation to PA management through biodiversity credits; and environment fund through the oil/gas industry, among others).
- 1.1.2.9. Conduct a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) analysis halfway into the project and at the end for mid-term and terminal evaluations of conservation management effectiveness, informing decision-making and adaptation strategies. During the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase a METT for the CSNR was completed with a score of 42, which will be used as a baseline for comparison.

Output 1.1.3. Gender and youth-balanced participatory monitoring program for key species and their habitat in PAs, OECMs, and surrounding landscapes (e.g., jaguar, parrots, and giant otters).

50. Under this project output, investment will be directed the participatory monitoring of populations of key species present in West Suriname prioritizing endangered and/or threatened species, and species that are of cultural and socioeconomic importance for ITPs. Monitoring efforts will be based on the active participation of member of ITPs (including women and the youth), which during the PPG phase expressed their high interest in knowing the current state of some populations of bird and mammal species that inhabit their territories in order to develop strategies to reduce their existing threats. This will be achieved through the following activities:

- 1.1.3.1. Conduct consultation and obtain FPIC from ITPs /Kwinti people to actively participate in monitoring activities while taking FPIC principles into account, and identify the training needs and equipment

- 1.1.3.2. Establish monitoring teams and train community members (ITPs/Kwinti people in West Suriname, including women and the youth) in coordination with existing initiatives for key species monitoring (e.g., Wildlife & People Suriname and Nature Conservation Division)
- 1.1.3.3. Develop the monitoring plan with full participation/decision-making of ITPs, including women and the youth, and considering traditional knowledge about species, including an ITP-led expedition to the southern portion of the project target landscape where hunting threats have been detected, and provide baseline information on the status of key species such as the jaguar and giant otter and based on their vulnerability and importance within the ecosystem.
- 1.1.3.4. Implement the monitoring plan including an evaluation of the current status of the population of key species, their habitat, and threats (illegal hunting, infrastructure development, water contamination, etc.).
- 1.1.3.5. Develop a data management system for tabulation data, reporting, and assisting decision-making for species protection. The data management system will be housed in the MSPE and will include links to other biodiversity information systems in the country and will make use of financial mechanisms developed under Output 1.1.2 for its sustainability.

Component 2: Enhancing sustainable livelihoods and production.

Outcome 2.1: Sustainable, inclusive nature-based economy supported

Output 2.1.1. Sustainable livelihoods of ITPs and rural innovation, including sustainable use of non-timber forest products - NTFP (e.g., carapa oil [*Carapa guianensis*] and palm fibers), community forestry and women-led ecotourism, and market research.

51. The project will bolster economic opportunities of ITPs, through nature-based solutions (NbS) including the sustainable harvesting and production of NTFPs, community forestry, and women-led ecotourism. This will be done considering land use planning, capital access, supply chain management, and skill development. In addition, this output (and output 2.1.2, see below) will contribute to the ASL3 IP goal of promoting and scaling up sustainable management practices and strengthening value chains for socio-biodiversity products. To this end, the following activities will be implemented.

- 2.1.1.1. Implement training activities for ITPs and other local community members, including women and the youth, focusing on land use planning and management as a basis for implementing community forestry and the development of women-led ecotourism. There will be a specific focus on female ITP entrepreneurs, the importance of biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources, and the implementation of NbS based on intact forest as an important source of carbon storage and associated activities with high mitigation potential.
- 2.1.1.2. Assist ITPs in developing community forest management plans that include mapping of forest resources, zoning for different uses (e.g., conservation, sustainable harvesting), and setting up monitoring systems.
- 2.1.1.3. Establish nurseries and seed banks (with native species) to support NbS such as agroforestry and reforestation in areas of sustainable timber harvesting as part of community forestry efforts with women and the youth as active participants.
- 2.1.1.4. Implement agroforestry systems using native species to promote product diversification and climate change mitigation. Agroforestry systems will also integrate NTFP cultivation to improve land use practices and biodiversity conservation. Local communities will be provided with toolkits and equipment such as GPS devices for mapping, pruning and planting tools, and protective gear, etc., necessary for sustainable community forestry practices.
- 2.1.1.5. Identify financial institutions to put in place Garmeen banking (micro-financing) infrastructure to provide capital access for ITPs focused on NTFP and women-led ecotourism related ventures with emphasis on female entrepreneurs. This will include developing tailored microfinance products together with interested financial institution with favorable terms such as low-interest rates, risks, and grace periods considering the harvest cycles of NTFPs. The essence of Garmeen banking is that there is no collateral (i.e., the collateral is essentially the relationship / trust between the bank and the borrower) and since the amounts loaned are relatively small, the probability of default is low. Once the microfinance products are developed, the financial institutions will implement them and finance the ITPs and other local communities interested.

- 2.1.1.6. Utilize mobile banking solutions to provide financial services in remote areas and particularly for women, enabling easier transactions and access to finance.
- 2.1.1.7. Create digital platforms for crowdfunding where ITPs can present their NTFPs and **women-led** ecotourism projects and receive funds from global supporters. This should be facilitated by reliable and reputable partners such as banks, and development agencies, and government (e.g., MSPE).
- 2.1.1.8. Create a small grant program to fund innovation in NTFP processing and value addition and innovative ecotourism concepts, particularly for women entrepreneurs. The program will include low-value grants (LVGs) supported with GEF funding and following UNDP's Policy on LVGs. Small grants may also include funding through NGOs and the international cooperation.
- 2.1.1.9. Assist ITPs and other local communities, **including women**, in applying for various funding sources, including microfinancing, LVGs and other small grants options, donations, government sponsored funding, solidarity funding. This will involve creating awareness about funding options and providing support to help them qualify and apply.
- 2.1.1.10. Support the development of business plans making NTFP and **women-led** ecotourism initiatives. Financial literacy and management workshops for ITPs will be conducted as part of this assistance.
- 2.1.1.11. Establish partnerships with private sectors to create markets for NTFPs and **women-led** ecotourism such as fair-trade organizations and ethical supply chains to secure premium pricing for sustainably harvested NTFPs, thus ensuring greater income for reinvestment. An information management platform will be established to promote and follow-up ITP and private/public sectors partnerships.
- 2.1.1.12. Conduct market assessment to identify demand for various NTFPs and **women-led** ecotourism services both locally and internationally. Perform feasibility studies to assess the viability of different NTFP and **women-led** ecotourism ventures, considering factors such as market trends, competition, and potential profitability.
- 2.1.1.13. Develop a comprehensive capacity-building and benchmarking program for NTFPs focusing on sustainable harvesting techniques, value-added processing, and quality control with a gender focus. This activity involves reviewing existing NTFP practices and identifying areas for improvement by comparing them with successful practices in countries like Brazil, Peru, and Bolivia. Enhancing production processes and ensuring high-quality standards will boost efficiency and sustainability of NTFP initiatives.

Output 2.1.2. Low environmental impact agriculture and wildlife-based value chains (e.g., manioc), including traceability mechanisms, training, and gender and youth-sensitive interventions contributing to food security of ITPs and other local communities.

52. Investments will be directed to promoting and implementing **of NbS such as** low-impact agriculture to enhance local economic development as well as food security. This will entail the development of capacity in the ITP community and improving value chains to obtain better access to markets and develop nature-based brands, agro-ecological methods, and approaches, including land conservation agriculture. Activities to be implemented are as follows:

- 2.1.2.1. Train farmers, **including women and the youth**, in sustainable low-impact agricultural and wildlife practices that reduce environmental impact **and to build resilience to climate change**. In doing so, conserve and promote the use of indigenous knowledge and practices that have been proven to be environmentally friendly.
- 2.1.2.2. Support low-impact agriculture including the cultivation of a diverse range of crops, including traditional and underutilized species that are well-adapted to local conditions, resilient to climate change, and contribute to dietary diversity. Examples include manioc, pineapple (not plantation), highland rice, and elephant ear.
- 2.1.2.3. Encourage the sustainable harvesting and utilization of a diverse range of wildlife products that contribute to local economies and cultural practices.
- 2.1.2.4. Develop and implement traceability systems for low-impact agricultural and wildlife-based products. This is to ensure that they are sourced sustainably and to add value to the final product. The tracking system is to be based on QR codes and will allow tracking from origin to the consumer.

- 2.1.2.5. Develop direct connections between producers and buyers, bypassing intermediaries to improve profit margins for farmers and reduce the carbon footprint associated with product distribution. This will be done by establishing digital marketplaces, where ITPs can sell their products directly.
- 2.1.2.6. Invest in product development to create value-added products from raw low-impact agricultural materials, such as turning manioc into gluten-free flour or tapioca, with women and the youth participation.
- 2.1.2.7. Develop branding and marketing strategies that highlight the low environmental impact and cultural significance of the products, aiming to attract eco-conscious consumers and markets valuing cultural heritage.

Component 3: Reinforcing the enabling environment.

*Outcome 3.1: Governance, landscape planning, and incentives for conservation and sustainable development enhanced **builds coherence with other policies and ministries and with a focus on gender and youth inclusion.***

53. Component 3 of the SID-WS project will build coherence between national policies and different ministries objectives and will be aligned with policies that will contribute to the durability of GEBs, including: a) Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment: Alignment with the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and alignment with Suriname Aligned National Action Programme to Combat Land Degradation (2023–2030) (NAP) goals, integrating biodiversity and land degradation considerations into national spatial planning and governance frameworks; Component 3 includes activities regarding land-use and planning at local and subnational levels that will incorporate biodiversity conservation and reduction of land degradation objectives; b) Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fisheries: this Ministry promotes sustainable and climate-smart agricultural practices that are aligned with national food security and environmental conservation goals; Component 3 is aligned with this objective by supporting land-use planning at local and subnational levels that considers climate change mitigation and that will guide the implementation through Component 2 of related nature-based solutions (low-impact agriculture, agroforestry, and NTFP); c) Ministry of Regional Development and Sport: This Ministry promotes the involvement of ITPs in governance, ensuring that their rights and traditional knowledge are respected and integrated into land-use planning; Component 3 will support the development and/or update of the environmental components of District/Ressort development plans and village land use plans and will enhance the enforcement of regulations and strengthening of monitoring capacities of institutions and ITPs, which will contribute to aligning subnational and local planning with environmental objectives and to supporting governance structures as an integral part of governance coherence; c) Ministry of Natural Resources: This Ministry promotes responsible resource extraction, including the development of Responsible Mining Strategy and Action Plans (RMSAP); Component 3 supports the drafting of the RMSAP for the aggregate mining sector in West Suriname ensuring that forest and biodiversity conservation considerations are fully integrated and aligning its investments coherently with environmental outcomes; and d) Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management: This Ministry is responsible for promoting sustainable forest management (implemented through the Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB)); Component 3 includes activities to support the implementation of best practices including advocating for updating regulatory frameworks and the implementation of the code of conduct for sustainable forest management, which will strength forestry policy coherence and contribute to aligning the investments of the forestry sector coherently with environmental outcomes.

54. Local concertation committees will be established to involve multiple stakeholders in decision-making regarding actions fro reinforcing the enabling environment for sustainable land and natural resource conservation and use. In line with the ASL3 IP, this component supports implementation of both Component 1 and Component 2 and will contribute to strengthening institutional and community governance and overall, promoting an enabling multisectoral environment for sustainable land and natural resource conservation and use at local, subnational, and national levels.

3.1.1. Inclusive/multi-stakeholder integrated land-use and planning, including capacity-building for women and youth and their participation in leadership roles.

55. The project will invest in involving multiple stakeholders from government, the private sector, and civil society including ITPs, women, and the youth, to strengthen landscape governance and planning to reduce existing and potential environmental pressures in West Suriname. This will involve assessing the value of ecosystems to inform policy-makers and evaluate management impacts and compare a costs and benefits of development policies and plans for West Suriname, particularly related to future agricultural expansion. It will also entail working closely with the mining and forestry industries to promote and enforce responsible practices that will reduce the impact of their operation on intact forests and biodiversity. The project will also support land use mapping of lands where ITPs have traditionally lived to inform decision makers about for better planning and permitting of conservation and development initiatives in these territories. The following activities will be conducted:

56. **a) Scoped Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) for project related upstream actions, vis a vis related current policies, plans, and activities.**

57. A SESA will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's SES policy and the UNDP SES Guidance Note on Assessment and Management to identify and assess social and environmental impacts of associated with the legal and technical feasibility studies related to Output 1.1.1 and in line with the Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) (Annex 9). To this end, the following activities will be conducted:

- 3.1.1.1. Draft Terms of Reference for conducting the SESA by independent experts.
- 3.1.1.2. Assessment of the related-legal framework.
- 3.1.1.3. Conduct consultations with ITPs and other local stakeholders, including FPIC needs and considering the Stakeholder Analysis and the Comprehensive Stakeholder Action Plan (Annex 8).
- 3.1.1.4. Identify risks and potential impacts of the project actions with upstream implications and define the baseline of environmental and social conditions for each.
- 3.1.1.5. Evaluate impacts and define mitigation strategies and update related SES plans.
- 3.1.1.6. Draft report on the findings of the SESA and budgeting of mitigation measures.
- 3.1.1.7. Share SESA with key stakeholders, including ITPs, for comments.
- 3.1.1.8. Use the SESA for decision-making to mitigate potential impacts.
- 3.1.1.9. Monitor and evaluate SESA implementation following an M&E Plan.

58. **b) Targeted Scenario Analysis (TSA) of the benefits of Fresh Water Ecosystem Services to the Agricultural sector.**

- 3.1.1.10. Conduct a targeted scenario analysis to compare business-as-usual versus sustainable use options. Focus this analysis on the benefits of the Fresh Water Ecosystem Services of the Kabalebo and Upper Nickerie River to the agricultural sector in the districts of Nickerie and Coronie. The TSA is a valuation method that seeks to illustrate the value of ecosystem services, however goes beyond traditional cost-benefit analysis and standard economic valuation methodologies to compare the implications of different management strategies or policy options.
- 3.1.1.11. Develop an inclusive/multi-stakeholders strategic action plan: in support of sustainable use options; collaborations for integrated water use management and integrated land use planning (deforestation and forest degradation vs. reduced deforestation and forest degradation) between key stakeholders such as ITPs (including women and the youth), government institutions (e.g., GBB, SBB, Districts/Ressorts^[2014]) and the private sector.
- 3.1.1.12. Identify activities to optimize the benefits of the freshwater ecosystem and reduce opportunity costs locally and nationally - economic analysis of lost revenues vs. alternatives (payment for standing forest, increase tourism, international image/recognition); and opportunity costs for ITPs and other local communities (including women and the youth) - access to financing to cover opportunity costs (e.g., guarantee-fund, private-public partnerships, micro-loans).
- 3.1.1.13. Share information to support decision-making nationally and locally. Information gathered will be shared through multiple channels, including community meetings, dedicated online (social media) platforms, and printed materials, ensuring accessibility and inclusivity.

59. **c) Indigenous Peoples traditional land use practices and stakeholder mapping.**

- 3.1.1.14. Collect existing land use maps and other information related to traditional land use practices (e.g., hunting, fishing, medicinal plant collection, old cemeteries, etc.) of ITPs, including those of women and the role of the youth.

- 3.1.1.15. Identify the full range of stakeholders in the landscapes to be included in the land use mapping process, including women and the youth, and establish local community concertation committees with ITPs representatives (village leaders, community-based organizations).
- 3.1.1.16. Update/develop land use maps of Washabo, Apoera, Section, Sand Landing, Witagron, and Kaaimanston.
- 3.1.1.17. Make information available with respect of traditional knowledge: publish information (hard copies for traditional leaders, social media for local communities, web-based for government and other national stakeholders).
- 3.1.1.18. Use information to support the creation and management of PAs (e.g., buffer zones, PA category) under Output 1.1.1, and for decision-making at government level for logging (Output 3.1.2) and mining (see below).

60. **d) Biodiversity mainstreaming into the Responsible Mining Strategy and Action Plan (RMSAP) for West Suriname (aggregate mine planning).**

- 3.1.1.19. Assess the status of aggregate mining in West Surinam and its environmental impacts.
- 3.1.1.20. Assess related experiences in Suriname regarding the development of RMSAPs in the mining industry including the GEF-6 Project *Improving Environmental Management in the Mining Sector of Suriname, with Emphasis on Gold Mining* (GEF Project ID 9288) and draw lesson from their implementation.
- 3.1.1.21. Conduct consultation and facilitate discussions and develop consensus among key stakeholders, including women, on which areas in the project target landscape should be developed for aggregate mining and which should be maintained for conservation and where aggregate mining operations should be avoided
- 3.1.1.22. Establish a concertation committee (representatives from key ministries, district commissioners, local council members, and aggregate mining representatives) and seek to formalize the institutional setting for the identification, reduction and mitigation of aggregate mining related impacts, such as for example clarifying legal responsibilities among concessionaires, miners, national and local government, and other key stakeholders
- 3.1.1.23. Draft the RMSAP ensuring that forest and biodiversity conservation considerations are fully integrated.
- 3.1.1.24. Support implementation of the RMSAP by providing technical guidance, policy advocacy, and informational support to NIMOS, focusing on sustainable mining practices that embrace biodiversity principles and minimize the environmental impact of aggregate mining.
- 3.1.1.25. Define monitoring and enforcement arrangements, including detail resource requirements at all levels.

61. **e) Environmental sections of sector plans, regional plans, and village plans.**

- 3.1.1.26. Establish a concertation committee and review and update plans of private sector as needed, focusing on their environmental components to minimize impacts on intact forest: Mining (Baitali N.V, Goldline), forestry, tourism, agriculture, infrastructure development (roads). Additional private sector companies will be identified during project implementation.
- 3.1.1.27. Establish a concertation committee (district commissioners, local council members, private representatives; ITPs representatives, and representatives of NGOs and community-based organizations) and review and update of District/Ressort Development Plans (Sipaliwini/Kabalebo Ressort and Boven-Coppenname Ressort; and Nickerie, southern part) focusing on their environmental components (waste management, nature and wildlife management, advice for forestry and mining concession request, reduction of land degradation, climate change mitigation, etc.).
- 3.1.1.28. Develop participatory (men, women, and the youth) village environmental land use plans for Washabo, Apoera, Section, Sand Landing, Witagron and Kaaimanston.
- 3.1.1.29. Publish and share the updated plans to enable policy and decision-making. These updated plans will be published in both Dutch and Sranan Tongo, utilizing various media including online (social media) platforms for broad dissemination and hard copies for local community and district commissioner (government) access.

3.1.2. Sustainable and equitable forestry for concession holders and community forestry activities, include:

62. **a) Enforcement of regulations and monitoring capacities of institutions and ITPs.**

- 3.1.2.1. Conduct a detailed baseline study to capture current forestry practices, the extent of compliance with existing forestry regulations, and the state of forest health across different regions.
- 3.1.2.2. Develop and launch targeted awareness campaigns aimed at all forestry stakeholders, including loggers, forest managers, local communities, and government agencies. These campaigns will focus on informing stakeholders about the code of conduct, the importance of sustainable forestry practices, and the specific regulations that govern forest use. Use multimedia platforms, workshops, and printed materials in multiple languages to ensure broad reach and comprehension.
- 3.1.2.3. Analyze the data collected from the baseline study to identify hotspots where violations are most frequent or where environmental impact is severe. This analysis will help focus enforcement efforts and resource allocation to areas most in need of intervention.
- 3.1.2.4. Conduct sustainable forestry training activities for forest rangers, local enforcement officials, and community members, **including women**, to equip them with the necessary skills to monitor compliance and enforce regulations effectively (training topics such as legal frameworks, sustainable management practices, and the use of technology in monitoring and reporting).
- 3.1.2.5. Establish a mechanism for periodic updates to the baseline data to track the progress of interventions and the effectiveness of the code of conduct to refine enforcement strategies, update training programs, and revise regulations as necessary to adapt to changing conditions and emerging challenges.
- 3.1.2.6. Facilitate regular meetings with stakeholders **including women**, to discuss the outcomes of enforcement activities, gather feedback and develop solutions for any new challenges that arise
- 3.1.2.7. Provide equipment and supplies to SBB to enhance monitoring and law enforcement.

63. **b) Sustainable forestry best practices**

- 3.1.2.8. Advocate for development and formalization of supportive policies from government, including updating regulatory frameworks to facilitate effective implementation of the code of conduct and to make it mandatory for all logging activities to promote SFM, the use of the CELOS Management System (CMS) for harvesting tropical rainforests which aims to cause minimal disturbance to the ecosystem while also providing economic return^[21], and other best practices. **The project would consider learned regarding SFM from International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) - sponsored initiatives in Suriname.**
- 3.1.2.9. Provide feedback to forestry companies on the effectiveness of the implementation of the code of conduct. This feedback would be used to continually refine and improve best practice guidelines and support mechanisms.
- 3.1.2.10. Engage in international fora, workshops, and conventions to share and learn from regional and global best practices. This can also include participation in global certification programs that promote sustainable forestry practices.

64. **c) Code of conduct for forest concessions to ensure the conservation of biodiversity**

- 3.1.2.11. Strengthen the enforcement of sustainable forestry regulations by establishing the existing code of practice for sustainable forest management as a mandatory code of conduct for all forest concessions.
- 3.1.2.12. Increase awareness and information at the community level **(men, women, and the youth)** about the forestry legal framework, including the code of conduct for forest concessions, SFM, and CMS, to assist in the implementation of the logging operations of companies who often rent and exploit community forests.
- 3.1.2.13. Develop and implement demonstration projects in a commercial logging concession and a community forest in the project area that showcase successful sustainable forestry practices. These projects can serve as practical examples for forestry professionals and communities, highlighting the benefits and processes involved in best practices.
- 3.1.2.14. Setup networks or fora where concession holders and community leaders, **including women**, can share experiences, challenges, and best practices related to the implementation of the code of conduct.

3.1.2.15. Support the strict implementation of the code of conduct for forest concessions by identifying and mitigating perverse incentives that hinder sustainable practices.

65. **d) Incentives for different stakeholders, especially logging companies to adopt best practices**

3.1.2.16. Work together with logging companies and communities to establish financial incentive structures that promote adherence to the sustainable forestry code of conduct, including potential tax breaks, subsidies, or enhanced market access for compliance.

3.1.2.17. Provide technical support and capacity building to logging companies and communities that want to implement and monitor best forest management practices.

3.1.3. Wildlife and forest conservation regulations and enforcement with ITPs involvement, including women and the youth.

66. Investment through this output will allow filling existing gaps regarding the wildlife and forest legal framework. Effort will be directed principally to updating the Hunting Law of 1954 and strengthening the capacity of environmental authorities for enforcement in collaboration with ITPs. This will include the following activities:

3.1.3.1. Conduct game species population assessments **with the participation of women and the youth**, including use of traditional knowledge on wildlife populations in the project landscape to enable review of current hunting/trapping seasons and bag limits/trapping quotas regulated by the Hunting Law of 1954, which was last updated in 2002.

3.1.3.2. Review of hunting/trapping seasons and bag limits/trapping quotas and develop a proposal in coordination with GBB for updating the Hunting Decree of 1954/2002.

3.1.3.3. Support the Nature Conservation Division (NCD), which is responsible for wildlife and PA management enforcement with monitoring equipment, maintenance of vehicles, fuel, safety gear for game wardens, food supplies, communication equipment to enhance the enforcement of regulations and laws in the field.

3.1.3.4. Training of NCD game wardens and ITPs to enable increased and more effective patrolling and monitoring efforts and to strengthen the role of ITPs, **including women and the youth**, in conservation efforts, leading to greater community buy-in and participation and conservation stewards

3.1.3.5. Implement an awareness raising strategy in West Suriname to promote wildlife and intact forest conservation.

3.1.4. Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Plan, and other SES-related management plans.

67. Social and environmental safeguards risk management has been incorporated into the project design in line with the risk assessment conducted using UNDP's SESP and the ESMF developed during the PPG. Appropriate risk management measures have been defined and the additional risk assessments needed have been identified in line with UNDP's SES. FPIC was begun during PPG and will continue during project implementation with the aim of achieving consent from the specific rights-holders, as needed. Project activities that cannot start until specific risk mitigation measures are in place (e.g., Environmental and Social Impact Assessment [ESIA], Environmental and Social Management Plan [ESMP], and Indigenous Peoples Plan [IPP]) and that are required to comply with FPIC and other stakeholder participation requirements have been identified as part of the ESMF and in the Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan developed during the PPG. These steps will ensure that all activities under Components 1-4 of the project will be in compliance with UNDP and GEF requirements regarding social and environmental safeguards. In addition, the project will seek to reduce gender inequalities in access to and control over resources and the benefits of development, and will ensure that both women and men are able to participate meaningfully and equitably, have equitable access to project resources, and receive comparable social and economic benefits. To this end, the following activities will be implemented.

3.1.4.1. Update of SESP periodically.

3.1.4.2. Develop a scoped ESIA/ESMP for eco-tourism activities under Output 2.1.1, and the IPP in line with the ESMF/IPPF (Annex 9).

3.1.4.3. Update the Gender Action Plan and Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan, as needed.

3.1.4.4. Fully design, operationalize, and disseminate the project Grievance Redress Mechanism.

3.1.4.5. Conduct and develop Economic Displacement Risk Assessments and Livelihoods Action Plans included in the ESIA, as needed focusing on the potential impacts of Output 1.1.1.

3.1.4.6. Openly disclose and disseminate the ESMP(s).

3.1.4.7. Periodically monitor and evaluate all risk management measures as part of the project's M&E Plan (Section VII).

Component 4: Promoting capacity building, communication, and regional cooperation.

68. This component is closely aligned with the global framework for the ASL Program to promote South-South learning and sharing, foster cooperation, and to synthesize experiences. The project will actively engage with the GEF-8 ASL Program on regional coordination and knowledge management. The project will take advantage of ASL-sponsored knowledge management events (peer learning, training, field visits, mentorship, etc.) regarding IFL protection and management, and will share knowledge products about best practices and the online repository for program documents and publications. In addition, it will continuously engage in collaboration and coordination activities through the ASL Program's communication and awareness-raising strategy. Suriname will continue to participate in the ASL Program Steering Committee and annual conference.

Outcome 4.1: Strengthened knowledge management (KM) promotes intact forest conservation locally and nationally, with women and youth participation

4.1.1. ITPs and institutional knowledge management capacity for integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management, including targeted strategies to increase women and youth participation in technical and leadership roles.

69. Knowledge and learning are critical elements of the project and have a crosscutting effect on all project components. Through this output the project will invest in sharing, learning, and disseminating best practices and lessons regarding working on conservation of PAs; promoting sustainable livelihoods that bring concrete cultural and socio-economic benefits, including for women through ecotourism and other initiatives, and that contribute to the conservation of intact forest and other ecosystems; and enhancing governance and landscape planning and providing incentives for the conservation, and sustainable use of the Amazon biome. The ASL3 project builds on the participative approach of ASL1 and ASL2 and will involve new and different stakeholders in West Suriname including women and the youth. To promote knowledge and learning, the following activities will be implemented.

4.1.1.1. Establish a web-based information management platform for the project (West Suriname) that will serve as repository of information (including scientific information on key species and their habitat) from and to transfer experiences and best practices among national level stakeholders, including state public agencies, NGOs, the private sector, members of academia and research, etc. The information management platform will have links to other related platforms including the ASL IP and will be housed within the MSPE during and after project completion.

4.1.1.2. Publicize the project's information management platform and develop a user's guide for sharing and accessing information.

4.1.1.3. Make use of other mechanisms such as seminars, workshops, newsletters, technical reports, publications, and social media for information sharing and to support decision-making and interinstitutional collaboration.

4.1.1.4. Implement knowledge and learning mechanisms of best practices specifically for ITPs and with a gender perspective and the youth, which will focus on: a) sharing information on best practices and lessons related to all project components in both Dutch and indigenous languages and using locally accepted communication methods (e.g., community fora, local language materials, visual displays, and social media), and in line with the project's Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan (Annex 8); and b) documenting traditional knowledge regarding biodiversity and intact forest management and use (documenting traditional knowledge will be done in line with the IPPF, Annex 9).

4.1.2. Participation of local and national stakeholders, including women and the youth, in the ASL Program Knowledge Management Platform.

70. The child project team, as well as the key stakeholders (including women and the youth), will benefit from knowledge management and training actions to strengthen capacity and coordination for improved integrated landscape management and conservation in the Amazon. The child project team may request strategic support from the ASL Regional Team led by the World Bank to implement national activities, including the use of tools, training, and strategic approaches for each of the four project components, as well as for project M&E. In addition, child project stakeholders (men, women and the youth) will be able to make use of opportunities that the ASL3 Regional Project will facilitate for the exchange of experiences between key Amazon stakeholders through the development of exchanges between peers and other mechanisms. The child project team and key stakeholders (men,

women and the youth) will participate in other regional and global knowledge management platforms. Specific activities under this output are as follows.

- 4.1.3.1. Participate in the ASL Annual Conference organized by the ASL Regional Team and the host country (the host country will rotate) to exchange information, share progress and lessons learned, strengthen capacities and plan and prioritize actions; the participation of women will be prioritized.
- 4.1.3.2. Participate in up to three specific topic events per year organized by the ASL Regional Team, and other face-to-face and virtual events, specific workshops, and study tours to provide program/project beneficiaries with opportunities to learn and share knowledge; the participation of women will be prioritized.
- 4.1.3.3. Make use of knowledge management (publications, website/ASL Community of Practice^[22]¹⁵, C4D, interactive data portal, social media, newsletter, etc.) developed by the ASL Regional Team to promote learning and exchange of key information about the Amazon region and to raise awareness and disseminate program/project results among project teams, partner institutions, and the general public.
- 4.1.3.4. Contribute to monitoring, evaluation, and learning, including data generation and compilation of related common indicators (GEF Core Indicators, Transformational Indicators, and GBF targets) and project specific indicators; and, child project evaluation (Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation) and reporting (project reports, annual reports, technical reports, etc.).
- 4.1.3.5. Participate in other knowledge management platforms such as the Mechanisms for Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity,^[23]¹⁶ the Panorama Portal “PANORAMA: Solutions for a Healthy Planet,”^[24]¹⁷ the Community of Good Growth Practices,^[25]¹⁸ and the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN),^[26]¹⁹ among others.

Outcome 4.2. Enhanced local and national communication raises awareness about the importance of the Amazon intact forest and critical regional issues

4.2.1. Gender and culturally sensitive communication plan for local and national stakeholders inform about Child Project and IP progress and impacts.

71. This output will complement program-wide communication efforts and will focus on targeted stakeholders national and locally. Through a communication action plan and different communication methods the project will effectively communicated to target audiences at every level about project implementation progress and key lessons and best practices in order to promote replication of successful approaches. In addition, it will contribute to stakeholder engagement in line with the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 8). The specific activities to be implement are:

- 4.2.1.1. Define target audiences (e.g., government agency staff, private sector companies, and IPLC leaders, including women leaders).
- 4.2.1.2. Define appropriate and gender-sensitive communications channels and methods of communication (e.g., website, blogs and feature stories, social media, radio, etc.), tools, and materials.
- 4.2.1.3. Develop and implement a participatory communication action plan, including: a) define key messages for specific audiences to promote project’s activities and increase information dissemination; b) document and communicate lessons learned; c) disseminate general project documentation; d) engage “community champions” at the local level as an effective way for communicating project related information and promote behavioral change (e.g., reduction of threats, adoption of sustainable production practices); and e) strengthen internal project communication (Project

Management Unit [PMU]) for improving and facilitating the exchange of information and coordination among project staff.

4.2.1.4. Assess the impact and improve the communication plan.

4.2.2. Public outreach program raises awareness about conservation and management of IFL and related local regional issues, and engages partners on the ground including women and the youth.

72. Through this output, an outreach program will be implemented to build public awareness, increase knowledge, and promote stewardship for biodiversity and intact forest conservation, and climate change mitigation in West Suriname. The outreach program will also be an engagement and a two-way communication strategy between the project and the public. The specific activities to be implemented are:

4.2.2.1. Identify outreach audiences (e.g., local schools, producer and women groups, and village members).

4.2.2.2. Conduct outreach face-to-face communication events including school presentations, workshops, public meetings and education courses, and field visits, among others.

4.2.2.3. Publish a regular project newsletter in Dutch and local language featuring articles and reports on resources, management activities, best management practices, and interviews with ITPs and other local community members, etc.

4.2.2.4. Assess the impact of the outreach program through interviews (individuals and focal groups) and document recommendations to improve the impact of future outreach activities.

Outcome 4.3: Strengthened dialogue for effective regional cooperation on conservation and management of Amazon IFL.

4.3.1. South-South technical exchanges and Amazon transboundary cooperation with emphasis on gender and youth integration.

73. Cooperation between countries to promote dialogue for the conservation and effective governance the Amazon biome South-South dialogue with other countries around the world will be achieved through various means. Activities include:

4.1.2.1. Review existing bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with neighboring (Guyana and Brazil) and other Amazon countries in support of the conservation of biodiversity and intact forest landscapes and the reduction of transboundary illegal activities (logging, wildlife and bush meat trade, and potentially mining).

4.1.2.2. Contribute to building synergies with regional organizations such as ACTO and the Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin (COICA), among others.

4.1.2.3. Establish partnership with other institutions and regional projects, including other GEF-funded IPs such as the Food Systems IP, the Ecosystem Restoration IP, the Wildlife Conservation for Development IP, and the Mesoamerica Critical Forest Biomes IP.

4.1.2.4. Make use of available information sharing mechanisms to promote cooperation among countries such as the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge-sharing platform.[\[27\]](#)²⁰

4.3.2. Partnerships with country projects participating in the ASL3 IP amplify cooperation, learning, and information sharing.

74. Partnerships will be established through the interaction of the project with the ASL Regional Knowledge Platform, which brings together the other seven countries participating in the IP (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana Peru, and Venezuela) and with the participation of project team members, government counterparts, ITPs (including women and the youth), the private sector, and other key stakeholders. Activities will include:

4.3.2.1. Promote the participation of the project team (PMU, Board members, and beneficiaries) in the ASL Community of Practice to encourage the collaboration and sharing of information with other Child project teams.

4.3.2.2. Renew efforts to exchange information in topics that are of particular interest to Suriname such as co-management between PAs and indigenous peoples, sustainable production, NbS including ecotourism and NTFP, and PA and

conservation financing, as well as other information such as gestational data and species mapping and monitoring best practices, etc.

4.3.2.3. Explore options for establishing binational conservation agreements (particularly with Guyana in the West Suriname boarder) with the participation of ITPs and other local communities on both sides of the boarder.

4.3.2.4. Promote other exchanges such as study tours, webinars, establishment of knowledge management subgroups, women and youth-based solutions, among others.

Component 5: Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E).

Outcome 5.1: M&E assesses project impact and guides adaptive management.

5.1.1. M&E Plan implemented.

75. Child Project monitoring will be guided the project's M&E Plan included in Section VII of this Project Document, which was developed in compliance with UNDP requirements for project-level M&E. The implementation of the Child Project will be launched through an Inception Workshop with the participation of the key project stakeholders from the national and local government, the private sector, academia, NGOs, and IPLCs, among others. Project results as described in the Project Results Framework (PRF; Section VI) will be monitored annually and periodically evaluated during project implementation to ensure that the project achieves these results, including gender-related indicators. The M&E Plan will inform adaptive management by integrating experiences and lessons learned resulting from the implementation of activities into the annual project programming, including the adaptation of the PRF (including indicators and targets), organizational structure and/or PMU, gender and stakeholder participation approach, timelines and work plans, and of priorities as a result of changes in context and needs, including evolving and/or new social and environmental risks or other risks.

76. Annual GEF Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) will be delivered, which will allow for periodically monitoring of project progress toward its development objective/outcomes and implementation, including gender mainstreaming and progress in the implementation of the Gender Action Plan. In addition, they will allow the identification of difficulties as they arise during implementation, ensuring that the required corrective actions are taken. An independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and an independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) will be conducted at mid-point and end of Child Project implementation, respectively, with all tracking tools, core indicators, and financial indicators assessed, including gender-based indicators and the Gender Action Plan.

Incremental/additional cost reasoning

77. The proposed project will build on important baseline projects and programs to deliver GEBs. However, under the business-as-usual scenario for Component 1 efforts to protect biodiversity and IFLs through PAs and other area-based conservation measures will remain limited. Baseline investments will total \$6,238,460 and will include investments from the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (\$1,000,000 for environmental protection and improvement and biodiversity conservation; National Multi Annual Development Plan and NBSAP), the Ministry of Public Works (\$4,000,000 for infrastructure maintenance and weather prediction; National Multi Annual Development Plan), Wildlife & People Suriname (\$72,000 for species monitoring in the CSNR); and the ASL2 GEF project (\$1,166,460 for biodiversity conservation). The GEF alternative (\$12,518,138; baseline plus \$1,539,798 of GEF-8 funding plus \$4,739,880 of cofinancing) will allow the creation of additional PAs, the registration of OECMs, and improving the management of the CSNR, with the active participation of ITPs and other local communities, which will boost national efforts to protect West Suriname's Amazon biome.

78. Under the business-as-usual scenario in Component 2, there will be limited opportunities to promote sustainable production and to improve local livelihoods. Baseline investments will total \$6,719,924 and will include investments from the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (\$815,500 for environmental protection and sustainable production; National Multi Annual Development Plan and NBSAP), the Ministry of Natural Resources (\$2,000,000 for sustainable production; National Multi Annual Development Plan), UNDP/Ministry of Natural Resources (\$2,863,014 for improvement environmental health; Improving Environmental Management in the Mining Sector of Suriname Project); and the ASL2 GEF project (\$1,041,410 for biodiversity conservation and sustainable production). Under the GEF alternative (\$10,739,034; baseline plus \$985,500 of GEF-8 funding plus \$3,033,610 of cofinancing), ITPs and other local communities will receive multiple monetary (access to capital, small grants, better access to markets, improve value chains), and non-monetary incentives (training, technical support, awareness raising) for the sustainable harvesting of NTFP, ecotourism, community forestry, and the implementation of biodiversity-friendly agriculture will local benefits (food security and stable incomes).

79. Under Component 3, without the GEF alternative, efforts to strengthen territorial governance and land use planning in West Suriname would continue to be incomplete. Baseline investments will total \$4,338,379 and will include investments from the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (\$500,000 for environmental protection and sustainable production; National Multi Annual Development Plan), the Ministry of Public Works (\$100,000 for infrastructure maintenance and weather prediction; National Multi Annual Development Plan), the Ministry of Natural Resources (\$1,500,000 for sustainable production; National Multi Annual Development Plan), and the ASL2 GEF project (\$2,238,379 for biodiversity conservation and sustainable production). Under the GEF alternative (\$9,922,919; baseline plus \$1,369,350 of GEF-8 funding plus \$4,215,190 of cofinancing) Inclusive/multi-stakeholder integrated land-use and planning (including mapping ITPs traditional land use practices) will be strengthened and sustainable forestry for concession holders and community forestry activities will be promoted, including the development of strategies to promote responsible mining, forestry, and agricultural practices. In addition, wildlife and forest conservation regulations will be strengthened, in particular hunting regulations, and enforcement with ITPs involvement will be enhanced.

80. Under Component 4 the business-as-usual scenario, knowledge generation and regional cooperation between key stakeholders will have a limited impact on promoting sustainable and inclusive development of West Suriname. Baseline investments will total \$1,772,930 and will include investments from the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (\$300,000 for environmental protection and institutional capacity; National Multi Annual Development Plan), the Ministry of Natural Resources (\$1,000,000 for institutional capacity and knowledge management; National Multi Annual Development Plan), and the ASL2 GEF project (\$472,930 for knowledge management and ITP engagement). The GEF alternative (\$3,451,130; baseline plus \$411,500 of GEF-8 funding plus \$1,266,700 of cofinancing) will favor capacity building, communications, and regional cooperation within the framework of the ASL3 IP. The project will actively engage with the GEF-8 ASL Program on regional coordination and knowledge management and will take advantage of ASL-sponsored knowledge management activities to promote information sharing and learning and to promote regional collaboration and South-South dialogue for intact forest and biodiversity conservation.

81. M&E will include a total investment of \$1,306,301, including \$445,959 from the baseline, \$210,960 of GEF-8 funding, and \$649,382 of cofinancing. Finally, the UNDP Country Office will provide \$62,734 in cofinancing to provide financial and operational support services to the Implementing Partner (i.e. Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment). In summary, the total GEF alternative amounts to \$38,000,256.

Other benefits resulting from the project

82. The following are the other main benefits from the project: a) Sustainable livelihoods for ITPs and other local communities through the use of non-timber forest products (NTFPs); women-led ecotourism, and low environmental impact agriculture and wildlife-based value chains; b) community empowerment (including women and the youth) by strengthening community involvement in biodiversity conservation and monitoring and in land use/IFL governance and planning; c) institutional capacity strengthening through enhanced wildlife and forest conservation regulations enforcement with ITPs involvement, training, and cross-sectoral participation in environmental protection; and d) awareness raising of the private sector and the public for biodiversity and intact forest conservation, and climate change mitigation in West Suriname.

83. These benefits will be monitored through the project's monitoring plan. This plan will ensure that project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets outlined in the project results frameworks are monitored annually by the Project Management Unit. Results will be reported in the GEF PIR each year and evaluated periodically during project implementation. In addition, project benefits will also be monitored as part of the implementation of the Gender Action Plans, which includes specific indicators to assess how women will benefit from the project.

84. To achieve the planned outputs and outcomes of this Child Project and the delivery of GEBs and other benefits, it will be necessary to engage various stakeholders and establish multiple partnerships at the national and local levels. The responsibility of these partners in project implementation and their support for the Child Project's development challenge, including the co-financing contributions of those partners supporting the project financially, are presented below

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE or ROM in Dutch)	The ROM will serve as Implementing Partner for this Child Project to ensure a holistic approach and alignment with other related initiatives. Will serve as project co-financier.
Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)	Will play a key role in assisting the development of participatory of baseline studies for proposed PAs (Component 1), promoting sustainable production practices (Component 2), and land use mapping (Component 3). Will be a member of the project's Technical Working Group / Advisory Committee and will serve as project co-financier.

Stakeholder	Role
National Institute of Environment and Development (NIMOS)	Will play a role in the implementation of sustainable practices and enforcement including responsible aggregate mining (Component 3). Will be a member of the project's Technical Working Group / Advisory Committee
Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB) of the Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (MLPFM or GBB in Dutch)	Will play a key role in the implementation of activities for promoting sustainable forestry and in the development of the TSA (Component 3). Will benefit from equipment and supplies to enhance monitoring and law enforcement. MLPFM will be a member of the project's Technical Working Group / Advisory Committee.
The Natural Conservation Division (NCD) of the Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (MLPFM)	Will play a key role in the creation of PAs (Component 1) and wildlife conservation and monitoring (Component 1). Will benefit from training and from equipment and supplies for more effective patrolling and monitoring efforts. MLPFM play a key role in the strengthening and enforcement of wildlife regulations and in the development of the TSA (Component 3). In addition, MLPFM will be a member of the project's Technical Working Group / Advisory Committee.
Bureau for Gender Affairs (BGA) in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Will provide technical support for gender mainstreaming and the implementation of the Gender Action Plan.
District Commissioners of the Ressorts Boven Coppename and Kabalebo	Will have a role in the implementation of project activities at the local level including updating the environmental component of Ressorts Development Plans (Component 3).
Indigenous Peoples' Association VIDS, Tribal Peoples' Association Kampos	Will play a key role supporting and advising the implementation of activities in West Suriname within indigenous lands. Will be consulted previously to any actions are started in indigenous lands and no activities requiring FPIC should be initiated until the outcomes of the FPIC process are validated and any required mitigation measures are in place.
Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs) from the communities of Apoera, Section, Washabo, Corneliskondre, Donderskamp, Kaaimanston, and Witagron (West Suriname); and other local communities	Will play a key role for the implementation of activities in West Suriname and the lands they inhabit. Will benefit from these activities, including capacity building to improve sustainable and productive practices and forest governance and may receive LVG, microcredits, and other monetary and non-monetary incentives, and information sharing and knowledge management. In the case of ITPs, will be consulted previously to any actions are started in indigenous lands and no activities requiring FPIC should be initiated until the outcomes of the FPIC process are validated and any required mitigation measures are in place.
Women and youth groups	Will play a key role for the implementation of activities in West Suriname focusing on women empowerment and women and youth participation, including baseline studies, sustainable production, access to incentives, training, and information sharing and knowledge management
NGOs: Suriname Conservation Foundation (SCF); World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Conservation International (CI); Tropenbos International	Will support the creation of PA and the development of management plans and the conservation of forest and biodiversity (Component 1). In the case of the international NGOs, may provide funding to support a small grant program to fund innovation in NTFP processing and value addition and innovative ecotourism concepts (Component 2). Selected NGOs will be members of the project's Technical Working Group / Advisory Committee.
Education and Research: e.g., Anton de Kom University of Suriname; Stichting Arbeidsmobilisatie en Ontwikkeling (SAO)	May support training activities at the local level regarding biodiversity and forest conservation and their sustainable use, sustainable ecotourism, and wildlife conservation, and may support monitoring of key species (Component 1); training activities for ITPs and other local community members for implementing community forestry and the development of ecotourism; and market research (Component 2); and forestry training activities for forest rangers, local enforcement officials, and community members (Component 3)
Financial institutions	Will play a key role in developing financial products (Grameen banking/micro-financing) to provide capital access for ITPs so support NTFP and eco-tourism related ventures (Component 2).

Stakeholder	Role
<p>Private Sector Companies: mining. Forestry, agriculture, infrastructure development (roads)</p>	<p>Most of the agriculture activities in the project landscape are community-based and traditional methods are used (slash-and-burn method). Currently, local communities want to expand the size of their plots to have more food security and more surpluses that can be sold (increased financial income). There are no large agricultural companies operating in West Suriname that could produce on a larger scale; if there were interest on their part, these would be required to comply with national regulations and environmental standards set by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fisheries (LVV, acronym in Dutch) and National Institute for Environment and Development (NIMOS, acronym in Dutch). These regulations govern land use, pesticide application, and water management to minimize environmental impact. The agriculture sector (i.e., small-scale farmers practicing slash-and-burn agriculture) is seen mainly as a stakeholder.</p> <p>Regarding the mining sector, aggregate mining is happening in the project landscape with at least two gravel mines in operation in the West Suriname: one near the village of Apoera and one in the Kabalebo River area (the gravel company Baitali N.V. conducts both operations). Regarding gold mining and according to evidence collected during the PPG, there is only evidence of two small-scale operations within the project landscape. In March 2024, a commission of the cabinet of the president visited the villages of Apoera, Section, and Washabo to ask if they are interested in having a gold mining company in the area that will explore and exploit gold; however, no evidence was obtained regarding this intent moving forward. In April 2023, the Surinamese government approved a plan to invite developers for the bauxite deposits in the 'Bakhuis' area of West Suriname and a 'Presidential Commission West Suriname Bakhuis Development' was established to oversee this initiative. The commission has since gathered all relevant data on the region's bauxite resources, hydroelectric potential, and infrastructure, and has been focused on creating a process to identify and attract potential investors for the project. Mining companies must conduct EIAs and obtain environmental approval from the National Institute for Environment and Development (NIMOS) before starting operations; these assessments evaluate the potential environmental and social impacts of mining activities. Mining companies could engage with local communities, Indigenous Peoples, and government agencies to address concerns and ensure that mining activities do not have negative impacts on local populations and ecosystems. At this point, mining companies are seen mainly as stakeholders and not as financiers.</p> <p>Logging companies have a large presence in the project landscape through forest concessions; approximately 40% of the Forestry Belt is situated in the project landscape. Logging companies are required to adhere to sustainable forest management practices as stipulated by the Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (GMB, acronym in Dutch). This includes following guidelines on selective logging, reforestation, and maintaining biodiversity. These companies, in addition to being a stakeholder, could also be financiers, as funds generated from logging activities could be reinvested in sustainable forestry initiatives, such as forest conservation projects, and research on sustainable logging practices. Logging companies will benefit from the development of strategies for responsible production including the implementation of code of conduct for forest concessions and updating of environmental aspects of sectoral plans.</p>

85. The project will create visibility for knowledge and lessons learned generated from its implementation through Component 4 that is closely aligned with the global framework for the ASL Program including South-South learning and cooperation. The project will take full advantage of the services provided by the ASL Program to exchange knowledge and promote learning at the national and local level. The project specific communication tools for knowledge exchange and learning between different stakeholders includes seminars, workshops, newsletters, technical reports, publications, and social media. In addition, a web-based information management platform for the project /West Suriname will be developed to serve as repository of information and to transfer knowledge among multiple stakeholders. The project will implement a knowledge and learning mechanisms of best practices specifically for ITPs sharing information, documenting traditional knowledge regarding biodiversity and intact forest management and use, and building awareness locally about the importance of biodiversity and forest conservation.

86. Knowledge sharing and learning will be achieved through various mechanisms and platforms, especially the ACTO, composed of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela. This intergovernmental organization aims to promote sustainable development in the Amazon region through a Secretariat that is in constant coordination with state focal points, promoting consensus among the member countries to allow the implementation of activities, programs, and projects that involve national, regional, and international actors, the capitalization of experiences and the scaling up of best practices, making it one of the most relevant platforms to transcend the national level and expand the results and benefits of the project at the regional level.

87. The project make use of global knowledge-sharing platforms such as the Panorama Portal “PANORAMA: Solutions for a Healthy Planet,” the Community of Good Growth Practices, and UN South-South Galaxy to share project results and best practices

88. The project’s knowledge management strategy will also serve to disseminate internal and external technical reports, policy summaries, and case studies, which will be available to the nationally and internationally. The project results framework includes indicators for measuring the impact of the project’s knowledge management strategy tools in use for knowledge exchange and learning between stakeholders to enable decision-making.

89. The project will allow filling existing gaps regarding the wildlife and forest legal framework. The project will review hunting/trapping seasons and bag limits/trapping quotas and will develop a proposal in coordination with GBB for updating the Hunting Decree of 1954/2002. In addition, the project will strengthen the capacity of environmental authorities for enforcement in collaboration with ITPs. The project will also advocate updating regulatory frameworks to facilitate effective implementation of the code of conduct for forest concessions and to make it mandatory for all logging activities to promote SFM, the use of the CELOS Management System (CMS) for harvesting tropical rainforests which aims to cause minimal disturbance to the ecosystem while also providing economic return^[28], and other best practices.

90. The child project success depends on enhancing human, institutional, and technical capacities at the national and local levels. This will include training activities at the local level regarding biodiversity and forest conservation and their sustainable use, sustainable ecotourism, and wildlife conservation for relevant stakeholders in support of PA and OECM management. In addition, by developing a comprehensive capacity-building and benchmarking program for NTFPs focusing on sustainable harvesting techniques, value-added processing, and quality control with a gender focus, and the development of capacity in the ITP community and improving value chains to obtain better access to markets and develop nature-based brands, agro-ecological methods, and approaches, including land conservation agriculture. The project will also provide technical support and training to logging companies and communities that want to implement and monitor best forest management practices. Human, institutional, and technical capacities will also be enhanced through the project’s engagement with the GEF-8 ASL Program.

91. The GEF budget table is included in Annex G of this CEO Endorsement Request.

92. Given Suriname’s vast forest cover, there is significant potential to upscale what is being proposed through this project in West Suriname to other parts of the country. To this end, the project will promote knowledge-sharing mechanisms within government institutions (e.g., Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment, Land Policy, and Forest Management, and NIMOS), NGOs (e.g., WWF, CI, Tropenbos), universities (e.g., Anton de Kom University of Suriname), and ITP organizations (e.g., VIDS and KAMPOS). Lessons learned will also be shared with the ongoing ASL2 project in Central Suriname (Saramakaans-Matawai region). In addition, the project will have its own communication strategy as part of the comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan to ensure the engagement of all relevant national and local stakeholders. The project will also innovate by working together with the financial sector to make available financial products in West Suriname (e.g., Garmeen banking (micro-financing) to ITPs interested in NTFP and eco-tourism; such services are currently no available in this part of the country.

[19] The ToC was constructed following the recommendations of the Theory of Change Primer (STAP document 2019).

[20] <https://www.tropenbos.org/news/the+celos+management+system:+a+contribution+to+improved+forest+management>

[21] <https://www.tropenbos.org/news/the+celos+management+system:+a+contribution+to+improved+forest+management>

[22] <https://collaboration.worldbank.org/content/sites/collaboration-for-development/en/groups/amazon-sustainable-landscapes-program-cop.html.html>

[23] <https://www.cbd.int/mechanisms/KM>

[24] <https://panorama.solutions/en>

[25] <https://goodgrowthpartnership.org>

[26] <https://www.unsdsn.org>

[27] <https://www.southsouth-galaxy.org/home-page/>

[28] <https://www.tropenbos.org/news/the+celos+management+system:+a+contribution+to+improved+forest+management>

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this child project, including framework and mechanisms for coordination, governance, financial management and procurement. This should include consideration for linking with other relevant initiatives at country-level (if a country child project) or regional/global level (for coordination platform child project). If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Institutional Arrangement

General roles and responsibilities in the projects' governance mechanism

93. Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE).

94. The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

95. The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

1. Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national

institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.

2. Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
3. Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
4. Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
5. Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
6. Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
7. Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

96. Responsible Parties: No Responsible Parties are foreseen for this project. Should the need arise during implementation based on specific needs to implement project outputs, any Responsible Party will be designated in compliance with UNDP rules and procedures.

97. Project stakeholders and target groups: The participation and contribution of stakeholders (see Annex 8) and key target groups are critical for the success of the project, and includes entities of the Government, Districts, ITPs and other local communities, civil society organizations (CSOs), NGOs, and the private sector. The project applies multiple strategies and mechanisms to ensure stakeholder engagement.

98. The project will provide for transparent decision-making, facilitate participatory planning processes, and support the capacity development of stakeholders and partners. Formal and informal partnerships will be developed and established with gender balance, and gender mainstreaming approaches in mind.

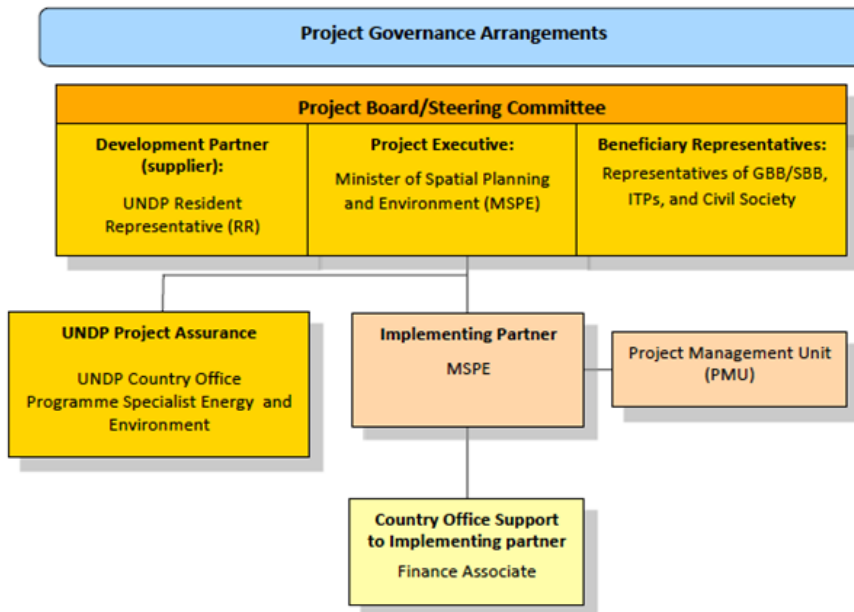
99. The project will highlight at various points the mechanisms and channels of communication that stakeholders may employ if they have any grievances related to the social and environmental impacts of the project. For example, this point will be indicated during the project inception workshop, and through the project capacity building and awareness activities.

100. UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by *the* Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. **The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project.** UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

101. A firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and charged to the GEF Fee and any support to project execution performed by UNDP (as requested by and agreed to by both the Implementing Partner and GEF) and may be charged to the GEF project management costs (only if approved by GEF). The segregation of functions and firewall provisions for UNDP in this case is described in the next section.

Project governance structure

Supported NIM for National Project



First line of Defense

- Person providing oversight of execution support (COS) cannot report to UNDP staff providing project assurance or providing programmatic oversight support to the RR

Second line of Defense

- Regional Bureau oversees RR and functions of UNDP compliance in project assurance
- BPPS RTA oversees functions of technical oversight and GEF compliance in project assurance. BPPS VF PTA oversees RTA function
- UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator and Regional Bureau Deputy Director can revoke DOA/cancel/suspend project or provide enhanced oversight

102. Technical Working Group / Advisory Committee: This is a group of technically oriented stakeholders, that will voluntarily provide support and advisory services to the PMU for the carrying out of specific activities. The Technical Working Group will be established during the initiation phase; after that, it will meet once a year, including but not limited to:

- National Institute for Environment and Development (NIMOS)
- Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (MLPFM)
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)
 - Foundation for Forest Management and Forest Control (SBB, Dutch acronym)
 - NGO representatives
 - Indigenous Peoples' Associations (e.g., VIDS)
 - Maroon Associations (e.g., KAMPOS)

- Anton de Kom University of Suriname (AdeKUS)
- Logging and Mining Companies

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this child project? Yes

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

103. In response to the request of the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment of Suriname, UNDP envisions to provide operational support through **Country Office Support to NIM** to the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (ROM) as the implementing partner on behalf of the Government of Suriname for the Sustainable and Inclusive Development of West Suriname (SID-WS) project.

104. The **Country Office support to NIM** implementation modality was requested because the ROM, as a public entity, is subject to fiscal and administrative limits set by the Financial Compatibility Law. These limits cannot be increased without a complex and lengthy approval process involving both the Council of Ministers for procurement and administrative thresholds, and the Parliament of Suriname for the applicable procedures.

105. ROM has several critical responsibilities, including overseeing and monitoring Multilateral Environmental Conventions, the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund, and the Global Environment Facility. Additionally, ROM is implementing a restructuring program for the Environmental Management Sector with support from the Inter-American Development Bank. ROM aims to dedicate its limited but qualified staff to these core functions and provide substantive leadership for various projects, including the SID-WS project. Moreover, Suriname is under the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Extended Financing Facility, which imposes stringent limitations on hiring additional government staff, thereby increasing the workload on existing employees. Although the IMF EFF is scheduled to end in late 2024, it is uncertain if these measures will continue, and the 2025 elections add to this uncertainty.

106. Given these limitations and leveraging UNDP's expertise in executing GEF projects through the **Country Office Support to NIM modality**, the Surinamese Government has sought operational assistance from UNDP for the SID-WS project. In this context, the UNDP Country Office (CO) will enhance capabilities for service procurement and streamline payment processes for all expenses authorized by ROM related to project execution. This operational support includes engaging multiple responsible parties, managing low-value grant agreements, facilitating funds management, and providing capacity-building to local entities.

107. Through this modality the Surinamese Government would maintain the technical leadership and strategic direction of the project through the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment. In its role, one of the functions of ROM would involve the review and approval of all project documents (Terms of References, consultant products, strategies, etc.), however not the signing and administration of contracts or being contract administrators; allowing them to have all the knowledge of the technical processes and become empowered/strengthened without investing their time on administrative and financial processes, thereby maintaining full ownership of project outcomes.

108. It's important to note that the SID-WS project is situated in regions inhabited by indigenous and tribal peoples, characterized by highly challenging social and digital conditions that often hinder the presence and operations of governmental institutions and regular banking facilities. Therefore, UNDP's technical expertise and operational capabilities, including the requisite policies and procedures for remote areas, are essential. In these areas, beyond financial management, establishing trust and credibility are crucial components for successful project implementation.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

109. The associated relevant projects and initiatives are:

Project	Agency	Main relevance for this Child Project
GEF-7 ASL2 project Strengthening management of protected and productive landscapes in the Surinamese Amazon (GEF Project ID 10252)	Ministry of Spatial Planning, Land and Forest Management /UNDP	Currently under implementation, this ASL2 project will improve the management of protected and productive landscapes in Central and South Suriname, as part of the ASL Program. This and the proposed Child project herein (ASL3) will complement actions as part the Government of Suriname’s strategy to protect intact forest landscapes and biodiversity in the interior of the country
GEF-7 project GEF GOLD+: Advancing formalization and mercury-free gold in Suriname (GEF Project ID 10615)	MNR/UNDP	Currently under implementation, the GOLD+ project will reduce the impact and formalize Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM), which is increasingly becoming a threat in West Suriname.
GEF-6 Project Improving Environmental Management in the Mining Sector of Suriname, with Emphasis on Gold Mining (GEF Project ID 9288).	MNR/UNDP	Currently under implementation, this GEF-6 project will provide lessons learned regarding promoting responsible gold mining that could be use to support responsible aggregate mining through this Child project (ASL3) as well as to review and update sector plans of mining companies (aggregate mining and potentially bauxite and gold mining) operating in West Suriname.
National REDD+ Strategy	National Environmental Authority/NIMOS	This Child project will complement the National REDD+ Strategy that will allow Suriname to 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.
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) - sponsored initiatives	SBB/ACTO/ITTO	The project will considered lessons learned from projects such as “Institutional Strengthening of the Member Countries of ACTO in forest management environmentally responsible and conservation of biodiversity in managed forests of the Amazon (ITTO / CBD / ACTO)”, “ACTO –ITTO Project “Harmonization of C&I of Tarapoto and ITTO” (2011-2013)”, and “Improve Strategies and Assess Training Needs to Achieve SFM in Suriname (2009)”. Lessons learned regarding SFM would be considered for promoting sustainable forestry

best practices as part of the implementation of a code of conduct for forestry companies operating in West Suriname. In addition, indicators for SFM could be considered. There are no ongoing country level ITTO projects in Suriname.

Table On Core Indicators

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
148386	148386	0	0

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
10000	10000	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Mac Clemen	12190	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	6,000.00	6,000.00		
Snake Creek	12191	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	4,000.00	4,000.00		

Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
138386	138386	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Central Suriname Nature Reserve (only the west	220298	Strict Nature Reserve	138,386.00	138,386.00			42.00		

portion of the protected area has been considered, i.e., area overlapping with the project target landscape)									
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Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
100000	168000	0	0

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
100,000.00	168,000.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Kaboerie Creek	12193		68,000.00		

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	9623508	16564051	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	9,623,508	16,320,445		
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2025	2025		
Duration of accounting	20	20		

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)		243,606		
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting		2025		
Duration of accounting		20		

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	849	1,120		
Male	637	1,310		
Total	1486	2,430	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Indicator 1: Sum of the following areas: a) Sum of the following areas: a) creation of Mac Clemen (6,000 ha) and Snake Creek (4,000 ha) as PAs with an IUCN Category VI with clear Indigenous peoples and tribal (ITP)-led management if a proposed law allows ITPs to manage PAs; and b) improved management effectiveness of the Central Suriname Nature Reserve (138,386 ha; area overlapping with the target geography).

Indicator 4: Landscape with community-based management initiatives in community forestry, NTFP use, ecotourism, agroforestry, low environmental impact agriculture and wildlife-based value chains, and land use planning (100,000 ha), and registration of and Kaboeri Creek (68,000 ha) as an OECM.

Indicator 6: Emission reductions during a 20-year period that will result from the direct mitigation of the following: GHG emissions mitigated result from the following: 1. Reduced forest degradation from bauxite mining (not considered during the concept note phase); 2. Reduction in emissions from shifting cultivation practices through agroforestry; and 3. Reduction in wood removals over time associated to forest concessions. The carbon benefits were estimated based on the methodology from the IPCC guidelines and the parameter and assumptions as per the latest Suriname FREL report: FREL (2024): Government of Suriname (2024). Forest Reference Level of Suriname. Paramaribo, Suriname. Refer to the UNDP-GEF Project Document (Annex 12: GEF focal area specific annexes) for more details.

Indicator 11: The target considers an estimate of the ITP population in the project area that will directly benefit from the project through enhancing sustainable livelihoods and production (NTFP, community forestry, ecotourism, and low-impact agriculture value chains), as well as an estimate of the number of officials of national and subnational institutions involved in the project. Estimates were made considering census data for West Suriname from the General Bureau of Statistics (2023) (2,925 [M: 1,591; F: 1,333]); 80% of the census used for the calculation of the indicator plus the following: Government: 40 individuals; Private Sector: 30 individuals; and NGOs: 20 individuals. The target represents an increase with respect to the target indicated in in the concept note, this is due to a more accurate estimate and the use of more recent census data (the concept note target was estimated based on census data from 2012).

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Moderate	There's a risk that adverse impacts of extreme climate events (drought, seasonal floods, etc.) may affect the project's interventions in the field and the livelihoods of local communities living in the target areas. Suriname is

		<p>particularly prone to major threats posed by sea level rise, flooding, drought, and high winds during extreme weather events. Future climate projections (obtained from a multi-model analysis, combining the climate models HadGEM3-GC31, IPSL-CM6A, and MIROC6 for three time horizons [2020-2044, 2045-2069, and 2070-2094], and the two scenarios [SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5]), indicate that accumulated precipitation in Suriname is expected to decrease strongly in the south west of the country from the maximum values of up to 3,500 mm/year of precipitation in the historical record to 3,000 mm/year (SSP2-4.5 scenario) or 2,600 mm/year (RCP 8.5 scenario) by the end of the century. Daily mean, minimum, and maximum temperatures are projected to increase in both climate scenarios and for all periods over the entire country and more pronounced in the southwest region of Suriname. Mean temperature is projected to change from around 27°C to 32°C (SSP2-4.5) or 33°C (SSP5-8.5), while maximum temperature for most of the country would increase from 32°C to 37°C (SSP2-4.5) or 39°C (SSP2-4.5) by the end of the century. A Climate Vulnerability Assessment will be developed for specific project under Project Component 2 to ensure that climate change risks and negative impacts are considered. Upon completion of the CVA, the project will develop an ESMP that will layout the measures to prevent climate change negative impacts on agroforestry systems and low environmental impact agriculture.</p>
Environmental and Social	Substantial	<p>Eight potential risks have been identified for this project, six of which are assessed as SUBSTANTIAL and two as MODERATE. As a result, this project is rated overall as a SUBSTANTIAL risk project. During the PPG, an ESMF/IPPF, Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Gender Action Plan have been prepared to meet SES requirements. For detailed reference of each of the eight potential risks management measure, please refer to Annex F of the CEO End. SES Annex is included in the project RoadMap as a separate file.</p>
Political and Governance	Moderate	<p>The project will work closely with government institutions to keep them informed on a regular basis about the project and its progress. Use will be made of the Project Board and the Technical Working Group / Advisory Committee and the as part of the management measures. In addition, the project will undertake training of trainers to ensure sustainability and accessibility of training to all stakeholders.</p>
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	<p>There is some degree of uncertainty as to whether the policies that currently under way to regulate PAs (i.e., Sustainable Nature Management Act) will be adopted or achieve their intended outcomes. To mitigate this risk, the project will actively lobbying decision makers to secure its approval, taking into account the ruling of the Inter-American Human Rights Court /OAS. In addition, collaboratively synchronize efforts with the ASL2 project.</p>
Technological	Moderate	<p>There is some degree of uncertainty regarding the use of digital and technological tools to provide financial services in remote areas enabling</p>

		easier transactions and access to finance of digital platforms for crowdfunding to fund NTFPs and eco-tourism initiatives. To mitigate this risk, the project will work closely with financial institutions and will assist ITPs and other local communities to access and facilitate the use of these technologies.
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	There is a risk that there is limited success in the implementation of innovative financial sustainability mechanisms (Garmeen banking/micro-financing, mobile banking solutions, digital platforms for crowdfunding, and small grants program through different donors) to support sustainable livelihoods and production; and for supporting PA management. The project will mitigate this risk by developing adequate training for all relevant stakeholders on innovative financial mechanisms. In addition, the project will assist ITPs and other local communities in applying for various funding sources. This will involve creating awareness about funding options and providing support to help them qualify and apply.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	UNDP will assess the Implementing Partner's (i.e., Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment) capacity for implementation before project starts its execution using Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) approach and the Partner Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT). The HACT dictates policies and procedures for capacity assessment, cash transfer modality, audit, assurance and monitoring. The PCAT assesses procurement capacities for Partners who will implement projects funded by Global Environment Facility (GEF).
Fiduciary	Substantial	UNDP will assess the Implementing Partner's (i.e., Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment) fiduciary capacity before project starts its execution using Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) approach and the Partner Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT). The HACT dictates policies and procedures for capacity assessment, cash transfer modality, audit, assurance and monitoring. The PCAT assesses procurement capacities for Partners who will implement projects funded by Global Environment Facility (GEF).
Stakeholder	Moderate	There is the risk of inadequate participation, engagement and inclusion of stakeholders in the project. To mitigate this risk, the project will conduct consultations directly with local stakeholders to obtain their consent and ensure their participation in the project. A Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan was developed in the PPG phase will serve as the basis to ensure participation, engagement and inclusion of stakeholders in the project. In addition, a Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan were developed during the PPG phase to ensure women participation in the project. In addition, a Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan were developed during the PPG phase to ensure women participation in the project.

Other	Moderate	<p>Lack of political and other stakeholder commitment. To mitigate this risk, the project will conduct consultations directly with local stakeholders to ensure their participation in the project. In addition, the project will engage regularly with government institutions and ministries. Lack of technical capacity of local government’s personnel on digital platforms for crowdfunding. The project will mitigate this risk by developing adequate training for all relevant stakeholders. In addition, the project will work with experienced institutions such as banks and development agencies to support this activity. The successful implementation of the project largely depends on effective sectoral coordination and communication from different and Districts and Ressorts.. There’s a risk that this coordination among so many stakeholders become challenging and time consuming to take decisions relevant to the project’s activities causing delays in the implementation and increasing costs if more workshops/ meetings than expected are necessary. During the PPG, a stakeholder analysis was conducted, which served as the basis for the development of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan and where the main stakeholders of the project, participation mechanisms and consultations during project formulation, governance aspects of the project, the communication and information management strategy, dispute resolution mechanisms, among others, are identified. In addition, the role of each stakeholder in project implementation is detailed. Various mechanisms depending on the degree of involvement required of the stakeholders and their role in the project will be used, these may include workshops, meetings, field visits, and interviews, among others. Some local communities may be reluctant to adopt sustainable production practices due to the opportunity cost and unfavorable prices for their products. The project will create awareness about the socioeconomic and environmental benefits of sustainable production. Multiple monetary and non-monetary incentives will be put in place for buy-in. Staff turnover impedes retention skills and knowledge in the relevant sectors/ institutions. The project will work closely with government institutions to keep them informed on a regular basis about the project and its progress. Use will be made of the Project Board and the Technical Working Group / Advisory Committee and the as part of the management measures. In addition, the project will undertake to ensure sustainability and accessibility of training to all stakeholders.</p>
Overall Risk Rating	Substantial	<p>Through the combination of all identified risks, this assessment concludes that this project risk rating is substantial. However, close monitoring of risks (identified or upcoming) will guarantee adequate risk identification, management, and adaptation.</p>

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies, including the specific integrated program priorities, and country and regional priorities, Describe how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements, such as through NDCs, NBSAPs, etc.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

(max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

110. The project is aligned with the GEF-8 Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy, more specifically with Objective 1: To improve conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of natural ecosystems. The project is also aligned with the GEF-8 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy, more specifically with Objective 1.4: Promote Nature-based Solutions with high mitigation potential. In addition, the project is aligned with the GEF-8 Land Degradation Focal Area Strategy, in particular with Objective 1. Avoid and reduce land degradation through sustainable land management. Finally, this is a Child Project under the GEF-8 Amazon, Congo, and Critical Forest Biomes Integrated Program (IP) that aims to maintain the integrity of the globally important critical tropical forests in order to maximize multiple GEBs related to carbon and biodiversity.

111. Suriname is party to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) since 11 April 1996. Suriname developed the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2012-2016 and is in the process of updating the NBSAP with GEF financing, and submitted the Sixth National Report to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity in 2019. It has also adopted the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and its 23 targets. The project is fully consistent with these national strategies and plans under the UNCBD and will contribute to biodiversity conservation by effectively managing protected areas, promoting biodiversity-friendly production practices, and reducing forest degradation.

112. Suriname is a Non-Annex I Party to UNFCCC, which it ratified on 14 October 1997; it also ratified the Paris Agreement on 13 February 2019. Suriname presented the Third National Communication to the Convention in 2023 and the Nationally Determined Contribution in 2020. As part of its nationally determined contribution under the Paris Agreement for the period 2020 – 2030, Suriname has outlined a cost-effective pathway to decarbonization of sustainable economic development, maintaining the integrity of natural forest acting as a carbon sink, and strengthening resilience so as to enable adaptation and mitigation action. Accordingly, Suriname maintains its contribution as a HFLD country committed to maintaining 93% forest cover; the project fully aligns with this goal and will contribute to the protection and conservation of IFL in West Suriname and project will contribute to reduce GHG emissions from the AFOLU sector by addressing forest degradation in West Suriname.

113. Suriname ratified the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) on 6 January 2000. A considerable percentage of the total landmass of Suriname is susceptible to land degradation that could result from eventual mining, forest exploitation and within the limits of shifting cultivation (slash and burn). Suriname completed its seventh reporting process in 2023 (Paris 4 platform) and has agreed that its voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets will most likely be achieved by 2030. Among Suriname's national voluntary LDN targets and measures under the UNCCD and directly related to West Suriname, the country is committed to maintaining the percentage of the land cover category of forest cover from 2015 by 2030. The country is also committed to reduce the conversion of forested areas to other land use classes by improving land use planning practices, particularly within the mining/extractive sectors. This includes enforcing existing land management legislation, updating and formulating land use policies, and enhancing inter-agency cooperation. The project will contribute to these goals by preserving the forest cover in West Suriname and supporting low-impact agriculture (mostly slash and burn). It will also enhance the enforcement of forestry regulations and monitoring capacities of institutions and ITPs. Additionally, the project will promote biodiversity mainstreaming into the Responsible Mining Strategy and Action Plan (RMSAP) for aggregate mine planning, as well as review and update private sector plans, focusing on their environmental components to minimize impacts on intact forest.

114. Suriname also adheres to the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and the project will contribute to achieving the following GBF targets.

TARGET 1: Plan and Manage all Areas To Reduce Biodiversity Loss	The project will strengthen the management of the CSNR for the protection of intact forests in West Suriname. In addition, three new PAs will be established, including the development of management plans
TARGET 3: Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas	The project will work towards the recognition of OECMs to further conserve IFL.
TARGET 5: Ensure Sustainable, Safe and Legal Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species	The project will promote the sustainable and safe harvesting of NTFP such as carapa oil (<i>Carapa guianensis</i>) and palm fibers. In addition, it will review hunting/trapping seasons and bag limits/trapping quotas of wildlife and will develop a proposal in coordination with the government for updating the Hunting Decree of 1954/2002.
TARGET 8: Minimize the Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity and Build Resilience	The project will minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience through the mitigation of GHG emissions resulting from forest degradation due to bauxite mining and shifting cultivation practices. In addition, it will reduce wood removals over time associated to forest concessions.
TARGET 9: Manage Wild Species Sustainably To Benefit People	The project will promote the sustainable use NTFP, ecotourism, and wildlife-based value chains working closely with ITPs and other local communities that will contribute to sustainable livelihoods.
TARGET 10: Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry	The project will support community forestry and low environmental impact agriculture. The cultivation of a diverse range of crops will be promoted and traceability systems will be developed ensures that these production practices are sourced sustainably and protect biodiversity.
TARGET 14: Integrate Biodiversity in Decision-Making at Every Level	The project will promote the integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, and planning and development processes in West Suriname, including PA management, registration of OECMs, and mainstreaming biodiversity into RMSAP for aggregate mine planning, as well as into other sectoral plans, regional plans (Districts and Ressorts) and village plans. These actions will contribute to building policy coherence for more effectively mainstreaming biodiversity, climate change, and land degradation considerations in sectoral practices.
TARGET 15: Businesses Assess, Disclose and Reduce Biodiversity-Related Risks and Negative Impacts	The project will work with private sector companies (aggregate mining, and potentially bauxite and gold mining, and forestry companies) towards reporting on disclosures of risks, dependencies, and impacts on intact forests and biodiversity that may result from their operations.
TARGET 19: Mobilize \$200 Billion per Year for Biodiversity From all Sources, Including \$30	The project will mobilize new funding from different sources (national and local government, international cooperation, the private sector, etc.) to support PA management. In addition, it will make available monetary incentives available to ITPs and other local communities to promote biodiversity-friendly production practices.

Billion Through International Finance	
TARGET 20: Strengthen Capacity-Building, Technology Transfer, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Biodiversity	The project will contribute to capacity building for more effective PA management, land use planning, enforcement of forest and wildlife regulations, and for the implementation of biodiversity-friendly production practices. Capacity buildings will include ITPs and other local communities with a special focus on women. The project will also promote South-South cooperation within the Amazon region to foster the exchange of information and knowledge for the protection IFL.
TARGET 21: Ensure That Knowledge Is Available and Accessible To Guide Biodiversity Action	The project will make use and develop knowledge products to share project-related information, best practices, and innovations for biodiversity conservation with decision makers, practitioners, and the public through its knowledge management strategy, which includes a web-based information management platform for West Suriname. The project will take advantage of ASL Program-sponsored knowledge management strategy to support IFL protection and management.
TARGET 22: Ensure Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice and Information Related to Biodiversity for all	The project will ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and the respect of ITPs rights. These aspects have been integrated through all project components and safeguards have been put in place in compliance with UNDP and GEF requirements regarding social and environmental safeguards to ensure full participation, representation, to be informed, and for the protection of women, girls, children and youth, and ITPs rights.
TARGET 23: Ensure Gender Equality and a Gender-Responsive Approach for Biodiversity Action	The project will seek to reduce gender inequalities in access to and control over resources and the benefits of project related to biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use. A gender analysis for West Suriname and a detailed Gender Action Plan has been developed to ensure gender mainstreaming in the project. The Project Results Framework includes gender-sensitive indicators and specific gender-based indicators will be used for monitoring.

115. There is outdated legislation that limits integrated sustainable development in Suriname; in addition, the country lacks land tenure rights and policies of ITPs in West Suriname or elsewhere in the country although currently there is a Draft Law on Collective Rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples that is under consideration by the National Parliament. These gaps may limit the project's success. However, the project will advocate for the development and formalization of supportive policies from government, including updating regulatory frameworks to facilitate effective implementation of the code of conduct for forest concessions to ensure the conservation of biodiversity and to make it mandatory for all logging activities to promote SFM and the use of the CELOS Management System (CMS) for harvesting tropical rainforests which aims to cause minimal disturbance to the ecosystem while also providing economic return. In addition, the project will review hunting/trapping seasons and bag limits/trapping quotas and will develop a proposal in coordination with the Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (GGB, Dutch acronym) for the updating the Hunting Decree of 1954/2002. On the other hand and although the project will not directly address land tenure rights and policies for ITPs, the project design has taken into account the fact that ITPs oppose the

creation of PA under strict management categories that do not allow the sustainable use of natural resources in the proposed new PAs (Mac Clemen and Snake Creek); thus, these areas will be as IUCN Category VI, and in the case of Kaboeri Creek this area will be registered as an OECM as per the preference of ITPs.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the child Project Description (Section B).

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

If the child project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Yes

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

2) Does the child project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Child Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the Child project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B “Child project description”?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed child project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	High or Substantial		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided. This includes budget for linking with and participation in knowledge exchange activities organized through the coordination platform.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the child project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

Yes, the project has considered socio-economic benefits are described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	1,778,612.00	160,075.00	1,938,687.00
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	592,870.00	53,358.00	646,228.00
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	889,306.00	80,038.00	969,344.00
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	Grant	296,435.00	26,679.00	323,114.00
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	889,306.00	80,038.00	969,344.00
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	296,435.00	26,679.00	323,114.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						4,742,964.00	426,867.00	5,169,831.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? true

PPG Amount (\$) 150000

PPG Agency Fee (\$) 13498

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	56,250.00	5,063.00	61,313.00
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	18,750.00	1,687.00	20,437.00
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	28,125.00	2,531.00	30,656.00

UNDP	GET	Suriname	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	9,375.00	843.00	10,218.00
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	28,125.00	2,531.00	30,656.00
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	9,375.00	843.00	10,218.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)					150,000.00	13,498.00	163,498.00

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
Total GEF Resources					4,000,000.00

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
CFB Amazon IP	GET	4,742,964.00	14662734
Total Project Cost		4,742,964.00	14,662,734.00

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Government	Country Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2500000
Recipient Government	Country Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4500000

Recipient Government	Country	Ministry of Regional Development and Sports (MRDS)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3500000
Recipient Government	Country	Ministry of Public Works (MPW)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4100000
GEF Agency		UNDP	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	62734
Total Co-financing					14,662,734.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

UNDP: Grant to provide financial and operational support services to the Implementing Partner.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	6/27/2024	Nancy Bennet		nancy.bennet@undp.org
Project Coordinator	6/27/2024	Alexandra Fischer, Senior Regional Technical Advisor		alexandra.fischer@undp.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Ms. Vanuessa Gefferie	Permanent Secretary for General and Financial Affairs Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment Operational Focal Point for Suriname	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment	8/19/2024

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document. For the Integrated Programs' global/regional coordination child project, please include the program-wide results framework, inclusive of results specific to the coordination child project. For any country child project, please ensure that relevant program level indicators are included.

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goal (s): Goal 1: No poverty; Goal 2: Zero hunger; Goal 5: Gender equality; Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production; Goal 13: Climate change; Goal 15: Life on land; Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: Outcome 5: Caribbean people, communities and institutions have enhanced their adaptive capacity for inclusive, gender-responsive disaster risk management and climate change adaptation and mitigation (United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework)

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Output 3.1: Innovative solutions developed, financed, and scaled up for gender-responsive and sustainable management of renewable and non-renewable natural resources, inclusive value chains (Country programme document for Suriname 2022-2026)

Project title and Quantum Project Number: Sustainable and Inclusive Development of West Suriname (SID-WS)

Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
Project Objective:	To strengthen integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management in the Western Suriname through effectively conserved and managed intact forests, a sustainable inclusive nature-based economy, enhance governance and landscape planning, and knowledge management and regional collaboration.					
Indicator 1 (Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 11): # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	The target considers an estimate of the ITP population in the project area, as well as an estimate of the number of officials of national and subnational institutions involved in the project. Estimates were made considering census data for West Suriname from the General Bureau of Statistics (2023) (2925 [M: 1,591; F: 1,333]); 80% of data reported used for the calculation of the indicator plus the following: Government: 40 individuals; Private Sector: 30 individuals; and NGOs: 20 individuals	0	850 (390 female; 460 male)	2,430 (1,120 female; 1,310 male)	Surveys / interviews with local population and other stakeholders GEF-8 Core Indicator spreadsheet	Risks: The project team and Implementing Partner fail to involve all key project partners and stakeholders Assumptions: Willingness on the part of decision-makers to promote biodiversity and intact forest conservation There is willingness on the part of ITPs and other local stakeholders to adopt sustainable production practices
Indicator 2 (Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 1): Terrestrial protected areas created or under	Sum of the following areas: a) creation of Mac Clemen (6,000 ha) and Snake Creek (4,000 ha) as	138,386 ha	138,386 ha	148,386 ha	GEF-8 Core Indicator spreadsheet	Risks: Legal barriers to create new protected areas under different protection regimes persist.

	improved management (hectare)	PAs with an IUCN category other than a Strict Nature Reserve, with clear Indigenous peoples and tribal (ITP)-led management if a proposed law allows ITPs to manage PAs; and b) improved management effectiveness of the Central Suriname Nature Reserve (138,386 ha; area overlapping with the target geography).					<u>Assumptions:</u> Willingness on the part of decision-makers to create new PAs, strengthens the management of the CSNR, and actively involves ITPs.
	Indicator 3 (Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 4): Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectare)	Landscape with community-based management initiatives in community forestry, sustainable NTFP, nature tourism, and agroforestry (100,000 ha). Estimated using GIS maps of the current land use practices near the Kaboeri creek area and, creation of a terrestrial OECM: Kaboeri Creek (68,000 ha)	0 ha	35,000 ha	168,000 ha	Spatial analysis; project maps and field reports GEF-8 Core Indicator spreadsheet	<u>Risks:</u> Limited benefits (incentives: economic and financial mechanisms) for producers result in limited global environmental benefits. <u>Assumptions:</u> Optimal involvement of stakeholders in the project for the sustainable use of intact forests and biodiversity
	Indicator 4: (Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 6): Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric ton of CO ₂ e)	GHG emissions mitigated result from the following: 1. Reduced forest degradation from bauxite mining. 2. Reduction in emissions from shifting	0	5,800,000 tCO ₂ e	16,564,051 tCO ₂ e	FREL Calculation tool/UNFCCC FREL procedure GEF-8 Core Indicator spreadsheet	<u>Risks:</u> Limited control of activities that generate GHG emissions, and incentives to activities that cause forest degradation and deforestation <u>Assumptions:</u> Project is successful in reducing forest degradation and

		<p>cultivation practices through the agroforestry.</p> <p>3. Reduction in wood removals over time associated to forest concessions</p> <p>Refer to Annex 12: GEF focal area specific annexes, GHG calculations for specific information</p>					<p>involving related stakeholders in conservation efforts.</p> <p>Optimal sampling</p>	
Project component 1:	Strengthening conservation under different protection regimes							
Project Outcome 1.1: West Suriname amazon intact forest effectively conserved and managed with inclusive approaches	<p>Indicator 5: Change in management effectiveness of existing PAs (measured through the METT scorecard)</p>	<p>Tracking Tool for GEF-7 Protected Area Projects in the Biodiversity Focal Area</p>	<p>Central Suriname Nature Reserve (CSNR): 42</p>	<p>CSNR: 52</p>	<p>CSNR: 58</p>	<p>Updated METT for CSNR</p>	<p>Risks: Pressures to PA remain; limited control and monitoring</p> <p>Assumptions: Willingness on the part of decision-makers to strengthen the management of the CSNR, and to actively involve ITPs</p>	
	<p>Indicator 6: New funding mobilized to support intact forest conservation and management by source</p>	<p>Financial records of key stakeholders</p>	<p>National government: \$2,200,000/year</p> <p>International cooperation: \$300,000</p> <p>Private sector: \$50,000</p> <p>(Baseline and targets will be confirmed during project implementation)</p>	<p>National government: \$2,200,000/year</p> <p>International cooperation: \$1,250,000</p> <p>Private sector: \$150,000</p>	<p>National government: \$4,000,000/year</p> <p>International cooperation: \$2,500,000</p> <p>Private sector: \$1,000,000</p>	<p>Government financial records</p> <p>Updated METT for CSNR (financial information for PA management)</p>	<p>Risks: Limited budgets and allocation of resources from Government for PA management</p> <p>Assumptions: Project is successful in securing financial resources from new sources</p>	
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1	<p>1.1.1. New PAs (Mac Clemen and Snake Creek) and OECMs (Kaboeri Creek) with management plans developed together with local stakeholders including men, women and youth, ensuring gender-balanced participation and PA governance.</p> <p>1.1.2. Effective management of the Central Suriname Nature Reserve, including participatory updating of CSNR management and designation of ITPs as park rangers and monitoring, law enforcement, and sustainable funding for new PAs and OECMs and with a focus on gender and youth integration in conservation management.</p>							

	1.1.3. Gender and youth-balanced participatory monitoring program for key species and their habitat in PAs, OECMs, and surrounding landscapes (e.g., jaguar, parrots, and giant otters).						
Project component 2	Enhancing sustainable livelihoods and production						
Outcome 2.1: Sustainable, inclusive nature-based economy supported	Indicator 7: Number of nature-based production initiatives supported locally that benefit ITPs, including 50% women-based initiatives	NTFP, agroforestry, community forestry, ecotourism	0	94 (47 men; 47 women)	150 (75 men; 75 women)	Census data Interviews with local population and other stakeholders	Risks: Extreme events such as droughts, floods, fires, and local production initiatives Assumptions: There is willingness from ITPs and other local communities to engage in nature-based production. The demand for NTFP (e.g., carapa oil and palm fibers) remains stable or grows
	Indicator 8: Number of nature-based production initiatives with increased ITPs and other local communities participation, including 50% women and youth participation, in value chains	Results from the implementation of actions associated to low environmental impact agriculture and wildlife-based value chains	0	4 (2 women/youth led initiatives)	10 (5 women/youth led initiatives)	Interviews with local population and other stakeholders Project/field reports	Risks: Limited benefits for ITPs and other local communities involved in nature-based production. Assumptions: There is willingness from ITPs and other local communities to increase their participation in low environmental impact agriculture and wildlife-based value chains
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1	2.1.1. Sustainable livelihoods of ITPs and rural innovation, including sustainable use of non-timber forest products - NTFP (e.g., carapa oil [<i>Carapa guianensis</i>] and palm fibers), community forestry and women-led ecotourism, and market research. 2.1.2. Low environmental impact agriculture and wildlife-based value chains (e.g., manioc), including traceability mechanisms, training, and gender and youth-sensitive interventions contributing to food security of ITPs and other local communities.						
Project component 3	Reinforcing the enabling environment						
Outcome 3.1: Governance, landscape planning, and incentives for conservation and sustainable development enhanced builds coherence	Indicator 9: Number of multi-stakeholder agreements, including women, for the conservation of intact forests established resulting	Agreements around the following activities: tourism, mining, forestry, agriculture, NTFP, wildlife management	0	At least 2	At least 6	Signed agreement Project reports	Risks: There is limited stakeholder support for conservation of intact forests Assumptions: There is active participation from multiple sectors (public, private, civil society, ITPs) in sustainable

with other policies and ministries and with a focus on gender and youth inclusion	from multi-stakeholder dialogues.						landscape planning and intact forest management
	Indicator 10: Number of private sector companies reporting on disclosures of risks, dependencies, and impacts on intact forests and biodiversity	Private sector companies include: aggregate, bauxite, and gold mining; and forestry	0	At least one (forestry)	4 (aggregate mining: 1; forestry: 2; bauxite mining: 1)	Private sector reports Government monitoring and enforcement records	Risks: Lack of interest from private sector companies in biodiversity-friendly production Assumptions: Willingness of private sector companies to disclose production records and practices Effective regulation and enforcement
	Indicator 11: Proportion of UNDP environmental and social safeguards (SES) related plans that are implemented	Risk assessment and mitigation strategy/SESP, the overall project categorization is substantial risk	0%	50%	100%	Results of surveys / interviews Updated management plans to mitigate social and environmental risks, including the SESP	Risks: Measures implemented are not sufficient to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or manage risks Assumptions: Project implemented in in line with the implementation schedule of the ESMF/IPPF
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1	<p>3.1.1. Inclusive/ multi-stakeholder integrated land-use and planning, including capacity-building for women and youth and their participation in leadership roles, includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Scoped Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) for project related upstream actions, <i>vis a vis</i> related current policies, plans, and activities; b) Targeted Scenario Analysis (TSA) of the benefits of Fresh Water Ecosystem Services to the Agricultural sector; c) Indigenous Peoples traditional land use practices and stakeholder mapping; d) Biodiversity mainstreaming into the Responsible Mining Strategy and Action Plan (RMSAP) for West Suriname (aggregate mine planning); e) Environmental sections of sector plans, regional plans, and village plans. <p>3.1.2. Sustainable and equitable forestry for concession holders and community forestry activities, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Enforcement of regulations and monitoring capacities of institutions and ITPs; b) Sustainable forestry best practices; c) Code of conduct for forest concessions to ensure the conservation of biodiversity; d) Incentives for different stakeholders, especially logging companies to adopt best practices. <p>3.1.3. Wildlife and forest conservation regulations and enforcement with ITPs involvement, including women and the youth.</p> <p>3.1.4. Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Plan, and other SES-related management plans.</p>						
Project component 4	Promoting capacity building, communication, and regional cooperation						
Outcome 4.1: Strengthened knowledge management	Indicator 12: Change in capacity and knowledge of	UNDP capacity development scorecard	Institutions: a) Nature Conservation Division/	Institutions: a) Nature Conservation Division/	Institutions: a) Nature Conservation Division/	Updated UNDP capacity development scorecard	Risks: Loss of capacities due to personnel changes in assessed institutions

<p>(KM) promotes intact forest conservation locally and nationally, with women and youth participation</p>	<p>key institutions and ITPs measured through the UNDP capacity development scorecard</p>		<p>Suriname Forest Service (NCD/LBB): 24/48 b) Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (Min ROM): TBD c) Foundation For Forest Management and Production Control (SBB): TBD <u>ITPs:</u> a) Community of Washabo: 13/48 b) Section: TBD c) Apoera: TBD d) Community of Kwinit: TBD</p>	<p>Suriname Forest Service (NCD/LBB): 28/48 b) Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (Min ROM): TBD c) Foundation For Forest Management and Production Control (SBB): TBD <u>ITPs:</u> a) Community of Washabo: 20/48 b) Section: TBD c) Apoera: TBD d) Community of Kwinit: TBD</p>	<p>Suriname Forest Service (NCD/LBB): 32/48 b) Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (Min ROM): TBD c) Foundation For Forest Management and Production Control (SBB): TBD <u>ITPs:</u> a) Community of Washabo: 24/48 b) Section: TBD c) Apoera: TBD d) Community of Kwinit: TBD</p>	<p>Capacity development reports</p>	<p>Assumptions: Beneficiaries apply acquired knowledge and use available tools and resources Sampling efforts are optimal</p>
<p>Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.1</p>	<p>4.1.1. ITPs and institutional knowledge management capacity for integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management including targeted strategies to increase women and youth participation in technical and leadership roles. 4.1.2. Participation of local and national stakeholders, including women and the youth in the ASL Program Knowledge Management Platform.</p>						
<p>Outcome 4.2. Enhanced local and national communication raises awareness about the importance of the Amazon intact forest and critical regional issues</p>	<p>Indicator 13: Number of gender-inclusive and culturally sensitive communication tools in use for knowledge exchange and learning between stakeholders to enable decision-making</p>	<p>ASL Knowledge Management Platform Project/West Suriname web-based information management platform</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>At least two (2)</p>	<p>At least two (2)</p>	<p>Database with knowledge management products/actions Project reports Gender Action Plan</p>	<p>Risks: Poor coordination and communication among key stakeholders limits knowledge sharing and learning Assumptions: Broad and timely dissemination of information There is demand from stakeholders to improve their knowledge and skills</p>
	<p>Indicator 14: Number events conducted to raise awareness of at least 300 people (50% women) about the importance of the Amazon</p>	<p>Project reports Awareness raising materials produced</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>At least four (4)</p>	<p>At least ten (10)</p>	<p>Database with knowledge management products/actions</p>	<p>Risks: poor messaging limits the impact of public outreach Assumptions: Broad and timely dissemination of information</p>

	intact forest and related issues							
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.2	4.2.1. Gender and culturally sensitive communication plan for local and national stakeholders informs about Child Project and IP progress and impacts. 4.2.2. Public outreach program raises awareness about conservation and management of IFL and related local regional issues, and engages partners on the ground including women and the youth.							
Outcome 4.3: Strengthened dialogue for effective regional cooperation on conservation and management of Amazon IFL.	Indicator 15: Participation (50% women) in regional events per year to promote transboundary dialogue for effective coordination around conservation and management of Amazon IFL.	Project reports Gender Action Plan	0	At least four (4)	At least four (4)	Even reports/memoirs List of participants	Risks: political/transboundary issues limit cooperation Assumptions: willingness from other countries and agencies to engage in transboundary dialogues	
	Indicator 16: Number of partnerships established with child projects participating in the IP.	Project reports Official Communications	0	At least one (1)	At least three (3)	Signed MOUs or similar documents	Risks: Assumptions: effective communication and coordination between Child Project teams	
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.3	4.3.1. South-South technical exchanges and Amazon transboundary cooperation and communication enhanced. 4.3.2. Partnerships with country projects participating in the ASL3 IP amplify cooperation, learning, and information sharing.							
Project component 5	Monitoring & Evaluation							
Outcome 5.1: M&E assesses project impact and guides adaptive management.	Indicator 17: M&E targets that are met		0%	Annual PIRs and MTR	Annual PIRs and TE	Annual PIRs MTR and TE reports	Risks: Low project level of project implementation, including technical and budget deficiencies Assumptions: Project outcomes satisfactorily delivered within the expected timeline	
Outputs to achieve Outcome 5.1	5.1.1. M&E Plan implemented.							

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
International Project Development Specialist (GEF PPG Team Leader)	38,000.00	36,000.00	2,000.00
International Social and Environmental Safeguard Specialist (SESP)	28,000.00	26,000.00	2,000.00
Biodiversity Specialist (National Coordinator)	14,400.00	10,709.00	3,691.00
Climate Change Mitigation and Sustainable Production Specialist	10,800.00	8,800.00	2,000.00
National Gender and Stakeholder Engagement Specialist	10,800.00	8,800.00	2,000.00
Indigenous Peoples (IP) Specialist	13,500.00	12,000.00	1,500.00
International travel costs for international specialists (4 trips)	11,000.00	5,971.00	5,029.00
Local travel costs for national specialists	6,500.00	6,000.00	500.00
Office and workshop supplies	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
PPG Inception workshop	2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00
Project Results Framework workshop	4,000.00	4,000.00	0.00
Local workshops and meetings	7,000.00	6,000.00	1,000.00
PPG Validation workshop	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00
Total	150,000.00	130,280.00	19,720.00

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Apoera	5.17708	-57.13922	3384735

Location Description:

Apoera is part of the Kabalebo resort in the Sipaliwini District of Suriname. This town is situated on the Surinamese (Eastern) Bank of the river Corantijn and has about 777 inhabitants, originally mainly Ameridians of the Lokono tribe. Apoera, apart from over the river, is also accessible via the road link Zanderij-Bitagron-Camp 52 (the southern east-west link). It is located about 24 km from the Guyanese village of Orealla.

Activity Description:

Sustainable Production

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kabalebo	4.40902	-57.22442	12088736

Location Description:

Kabalebo is a resort in Suriname named after the Kabalebo River that flows through this area. Clockwise, the Kabalebo resort borders the Upper Coppename River and resort to the East, it's adjacent to the Coeroeni River and resort in the South, bordered in the North across the Courantyne River to Guyana and also to Nickerie. Kabalebo is an area around the river Kabalebo and it was formerly in the district of Nickerie, but since the re-organisation of the districts it lies in district Sipaliwini.

Activity Description:

Protected Area Management

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Washabo	5.2119	-57.18736	3382743

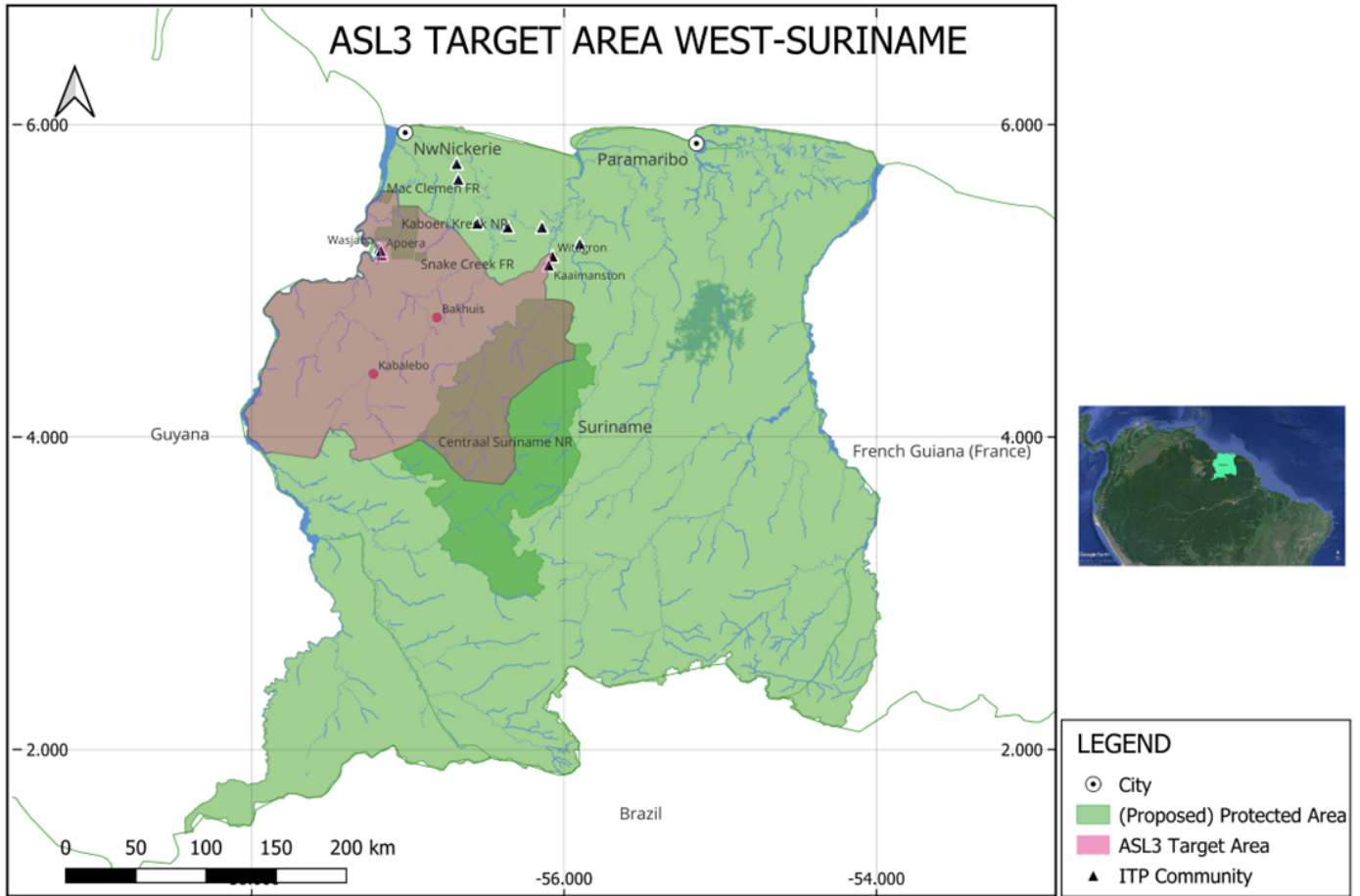
Location Description:

Washabo is a town in Suriname, located in the Kabalebo resort of Sipaliwini district. The town lies on a bend in the Corantijn river (Courantyne), on the border with Guyana.

Activity Description:

Sustainable Production and Ecotourism

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.



Geo Name ID <i>Required field if the location is not an exact site</i>	Location Name <i>Required field</i>	Latitude <i>Required field</i>	Longitude <i>Required field</i>	Location Description <i>Optional text field</i>	Activity Description <i>Optional text field</i>
3384735	Apoera	5.17708	- 57.13922		
12088736	Kabalebo	4.40902	-57.22442		
3382743	Washabo	5.2119	-57.18736		

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]				
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4														
		Sub-component 1.1.1	Sub-component 1.1.2	Sub-component 1.1.3	Sub-component 2.1.1	Sub-component 2.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.1	Sub-component 3.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.3	Sub-component 3.1.4	Sub-component 4.1.1	Sub-component 4.1.2	Sub-component 4.2.1	Sub-component 4.2.2	Sub-component 4.3.1	Sub-component 4.3.2									
Equipment	Audio visual equipment to support implementation of awareness raising strategy for wildlife and intact forest conservation (Total cost: \$5,000; years 1 and 3)																	5,000			5,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)			
Equipment	Audio visual equipment to support training activities (Total cost: \$10,000; year 2)	10,000																			10,000			10,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)
Equipment	Audio visual equipment to support training activities (Total cost: \$10,000; years 1 and 3) Communication equipment for the CSNR (Total cost: \$4,000;		14,000																		14,000			14,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]	
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4											
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-component 2.1.1	Sub-component 2.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.1	Sub-component 3.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.3	Sub-component 3.1.4	Sub-component 4.1.1	Sub-component 4.1.2	Sub-component 4.2.1	Sub-component 4.2.2	Sub-component 4.3.1	Sub-component 4.3.2						
	years 1, 3, and 5)																					
Equipment	Computer and IT equipment for digital marketplaces for ITP to sell their products directly (Total cost: \$3,000; year 2)					3,000											3,000			3,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)	
Equipment	Computer and software (2) (Total cost: \$4,000; \$2,000/unit; years 1 and 3)																-	4,000		4,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)	
Equipment	Computer and software (4) (Total cost: \$6,000; \$1,500/unit; years 1 and 3) Printer (2) (Total cost: \$1,356; \$678/unit; years 1 and 3)																-		7,356	7,356	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)	
Equipment	Computer equipment and software for the development of web-based information management platform for the project and										6,000						6,000			6,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)	

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (US\$)															Sub-total	M&E	PM C	Total (US\$)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]						
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4																
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2											
	to support knowledge management and sharing (Total cost: \$6,000; years 1 and 3)																										
Equipment	Equipment (car parts/maintenance for NCD's existing own vehicles, GPS, binoculars, and other field equipment) to enable NCD to more effectively monitor and enforce wildlife and PA protection regulations and laws (Total cost: \$50,000; years 1 and 3)									50,000											50,000				50,000		Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)
Equipment	Equipment (car parts/maintenance for SBB's existing own vehicles, GPS, etc.) to enable SBB to monitor and more effectively enforce forestry regulations and laws (Total cost: \$50,000; years 1 and 3)									50,000											50,000				50,000		Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4										
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2					
Equipment	Equipment for species monitoring (laptops, mobile devices, GPS, drones, etc.) (Total cost: \$45,000, years 3 to 5) Equipment for species data management and reporting (server, computers, printer, software) (Total cost: \$30,000, years 3 to 5)			75,000													75,000			75,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)
Equipment	Field equipment for species monitoring (camera traps, sound recorders, tags, field gear, etc.) (Total cost: \$45,000, years 3 to 5)			45,000													45,000			45,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)
Equipment	Internet connection or Starlink (\$500), internet subscription (\$10,000) to support mobile banking, web site fees for crowdfunding platform (\$500), and computer equipment			16,000													16,000			16,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]		
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4												
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-component 2.1.1	Sub-component 2.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.1	Sub-component 3.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.3	Sub-component 3.1.4	Sub-component 4.1.1	Sub-component 4.1.2	Sub-component 4.2.1	Sub-component 4.2.2	Sub-component 4.3.1	Sub-component 4.3.2							
	and software (\$5,000) for use for mobile banking and support to enhancing sustainable livelihoods and production (Total cost: \$16,000; years 1 to 5)																						
Equipment	Monitoring equipment and ranger station equipment for the CSNR (Total cost: \$20,000; years 1 to 5)		20,000														20,000			20,000			Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)
Equipment	Office furniture (Total cost: \$3,000; \$1,000/year, year 1, 3 and 5)																-	3,000	3,000			Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)	
Equipment	Software (ArcGIS, Database Management System) and hardware (computers workstations, servers, data storage equipment)					20,000											20,000			20,000			Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (US\$)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US\$)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]	
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4											
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2						
) (Total cost: \$20,000; years 2 to 5)																					
Equipment	Toolkits and equipment to support agroforestry and community forestry (GPS devices, mapping, pruning and planting, protective gear, etc.) (Total cost: \$30,000; \$10,000/year; years 2 to 4)				30,000												30,000			30,000		Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)
Grants	Low Value Grants (LVGs) to support innovation in NTFP and ecotourism and value addition (Total cost: \$102,000; average of \$10,200 per grant; years 2 to 4). The project will follow UNDP policies on Low Value Grants				102,000												102,000			102,000		Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)
Grants	LVGs to support low environmental impact agriculture and wildlife-based value					70,000											70,000			70,000		Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)														Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]																		
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4																											
		Sub- com- ponen- ts 1.1.1	Sub- com- ponen- ts 1.1.2	Sub- com- ponen- ts 1.1.3	Sub- com- pone- nt 2.1.1	Sub- com- pone- nt 2.1.2	Sub- com- pone- nt 3.1.1	Sub- com- pone- nt 3.1.2	Sub- com- pone- nt 3.1.3	Sub- com- pone- nt 3.1.4	Sub- com- pone- nt 4.1.1	Sub- com- pone- nt 4.1.2	Sub- com- pone- nt 4.2.1	Sub- com- pone- nt 4.2.2	Sub- com- pone- nt 4.3.1						Sub- com- pone- nt 4.3.2																	
	chains (Total cost: \$70,000; average of \$10,000 per grant; years 2 to 4). The project will follow UNDP policies on Low Value Grants																																					nt (MSP E)
Contractual services-Individual	Gender/Safeguards Specialist (1) to implement all safeguards plans, as appropriate (ESMP/IP P; Gender Action Plan; Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, etc.) (Total cost: \$80,000; \$16,000/year; years 1 to 5) Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Specialist (1) to support all consultations with ITPs and obtain FPIC for the implementation of related project activities (Total cost: \$80,000; \$16,000/year)									160,000												160,000												160,000			Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)	

Expense Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]																					
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4																															
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-component 2.1.1	Sub-component 2.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.1	Sub-component 3.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.3	Sub-component 3.1.4	Sub-component 4.1.1	Sub-component 4.1.2	Sub-component 4.2.1	Sub-component 4.2.2	Sub-component 4.3.1	Sub-component 4.3.2																										
	ar; years 1 to 5)																																									
Contractual services-Individual	Knowledge Management Assistant (1; 16.67%) to document and share, in a user-friendly manner, information, lessons, best practices, and expertise generated during implementation; develop and implement the communication plan; knowledge outputs; and coordination with the ASL Regional Knowledge Platform (Total cost: \$12,500; \$2,500/year; years 1 to 5).																																			12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	50,000	50,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)
Contractual services-Individual	Knowledge Management Assistant (1; 16.67%) to document and share, in a user-friendly manner, information, lessons, best																																			12,500	12,500	12,500		12,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)	

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]										
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4																				
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2															
	practices, and expertise generated during implementation; develop and implement the communication plan; knowledge outputs; and coordination with the ASL Regional Knowledge Platform (Total cost: \$12,500; \$2,500/year; years 1 to 5). Total cost of the Knowledge Management Assistant over five years: \$75,000																														
Contractual services-Individual	Knowledge Management Assistant (1; 16.67%) to document and share, in a user-friendly manner, information, lessons, best practices, and expertise generated during implementation; develop and implement the																											12,500	12,500	12,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expense Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]		
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4												
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-component 2.1.1	Sub-component 2.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.1	Sub-component 3.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.3	Sub-component 3.1.4	Sub-component 4.1.1	Sub-component 4.1.2	Sub-component 4.2.1	Sub-component 4.2.2	Sub-component 4.3.1	Sub-component 4.3.2							
	communication plan; knowledge outputs; and coordination with the ASL Regional Knowledge Platform (Total cost: \$12,500; \$2,500/year; years 1 to 5)																						
Contractual services- Individual	M&E Officer (1) for monitoring of project indicators (including GEF Core Indicators, transformational indicators, and GBF targets) and the PRF, ESMP/IPP, Gender Action Plan, Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, other related plans as needed, as well as mandatory reports production - i.e., PIRs (Total cost: \$80,000; \$16,000/year; years 1 to 5)																		80,000			80,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (US\$)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US\$)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4										
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2					
Contractual services-Individual	Project Technical Manager (10%) to support the reinforcing of the enabling environment (Total cost: \$22,500; \$4,500 per year; years 1 to 5)						22,500	22,500	22,500								67,500			67,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)
Contractual services-Individual	Project Technical Manager (10%) to support the strengthening of conservation under different protection regimes (Total cost: \$22,500; \$4,500 per year; years 1 to 5) Protected Areas and Biodiversity Specialist (1; 33.33%) to support the management effectiveness of the CSNR (Total cost: \$45,000; \$9,000 per year; years 1 to 5)		67,500														67,500			67,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)
Contractual services-Individual	Project Technical Manager (10%) to support the strengthening of			67,500													67,500			67,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)														Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]								
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4																	
		Sub-component 1.1.1	Sub-component 1.1.2	Sub-component 1.1.3	Sub-component 2.1.1	Sub-component 2.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.1	Sub-component 3.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.3	Sub-component 3.1.4	Sub-component 4.1.1	Sub-component 4.1.2	Sub-component 4.2.1	Sub-component 4.2.2	Sub-component 4.3.1						Sub-component 4.3.2							
	conservation under different protection regimes (Total cost: \$22,500; \$4,500 per year; years 1 to 5) Protected Areas and Biodiversity Specialist (1; 33.33%) to support the participatory monitoring off key species PAs, OECMs, and surrounding areas (Total cost: \$45,000; \$9,000 per year; years 1 to 5)																											Environment (MSP E)
Contractual services- Individual	Project Technical Manager (15%) to support the enhancing of sustainable livelihoods and production (Total cost: \$33,750; \$6,750 per year; years 1 to 5) Sustainable Production Specialist (1; 50%) to assist ITPs in the implementation of				101,250															101,250							101,250	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)														Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity		
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4									(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]		
		Sub-component 1.1.1	Sub-component 1.1.2	Sub-component 1.1.3	Sub-component 2.1.1	Sub-component 2.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.1	Sub-component 3.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.3	Sub-component 3.1.4	Sub-component 4.1.1	Sub-component 4.1.2	Sub-component 4.2.1	Sub-component 4.2.2	Sub-component 4.3.1						Sub-component 4.3.2	
	\$67,500; \$13,500 per year; years 1 to 5)																					
Contractual services-Individual	Project Technical Manager (16%) to support the strengthening of conservation under different protection regimes (Total cost: \$34,500; \$6,900 per year; years 1 to 5). Total cost of the Project Technical Manager over five years: \$233,500 (distributed in Components 1 [36%], 2 [30%], 3 [30%], and PMC [4%]). Protected Areas and Biodiversity Specialist (1; 33.33%) to support the creation of new PAs and/or the registration of OECMs (Total cost: \$45,000; \$9,000 per year; years 1 to 5). Total cost of the	79,500																79,500			79,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (US\$Eq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US\$Eq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]					
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4															
		Sub-component 1.1.1	Sub-component 1.1.2	Sub-component 1.1.3	Sub-component 2.1.1	Sub-component 2.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.1	Sub-component 3.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.3	Sub-component 3.1.4	Sub-component 4.1.1	Sub-component 4.1.2	Sub-component 4.2.1	Sub-component 4.2.2	Sub-component 4.3.1	Sub-component 4.3.2										
	Protected Areas and Biodiversity Specialist over five years: \$135,000.																									
Contractual services- Individual	Project Technical Manager (4%) will undertake day-to-day project implementation, administration, procurement and management activities (Total cost: \$9,000; \$1,800 per year; years 1 to 5) Project Finance/Administrative Assistant (1) (Total cost: \$112,500; \$22,500/year; years 1 to 5)																		-	121,500		121,500		Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)		
Contractual services- Company	Firm to conduct additional (baseline) studies to update the CSNR management plan, draft the updated management plan with full participation of ITPs and other stakeholders (Total cost: \$100,000;		150,000																150,000			150,000		Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)		

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)														Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]												
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4																					
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1						Sub-components 4.3.2											
	years 1 and 2) Firm to train PA staff in monitoring and patrolling, wildlife identification and monitoring, biodiversity and threats, GIS and Remote Sensing techniques, etc., including assessment of needs and developing training materials (Total cost: \$50,000; years 1 to 3)																															
Contractual services-Company	Firm to conduct participatory baseline studies for PA creation, develop/inform ITPs about PA creation process and potential co-management strategies, and to draft PA creation proposals with the participation of IPLCs (Total cost: \$70,000; years 1 and 2)	70,000																										70,000			70,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (US\$Eq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US\$Eq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]						
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4																
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2											
Contractual services-Company	Firm to conduct rapid game species population assessments (mammals, birds, etc.) as support for updating aspects of the Hunting Law (Total cost: \$75,000; years 1 to 3)																			75,000			75,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)			
Contractual services-Company	Firm to undertake a scoped SESA for project related upstream actions (Total cost: \$205,000; years 1 and 2)																						205,000		205,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)	
International Consultants	Conservation Finance Expert (1) to assess and set up financial mechanisms (e.g., environment funds) supported by industries such as oil and gas, ensuring sustainable financial support for PA management (Total cost: \$15,000; \$750/day for 20 days;																							30,000		30,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]										
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4								Sub-total	M&E	PMC							
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2												
	years 1 and 2) Business Strategy Expert (1) to develop effective strategies for revenue generation through ecotourism and public-private partnerships and to ensure that the business plans are viable, sustainable, and aligned with conservation goals (Total cost: \$15,000; \$750/day for 20 days; years 1 and 2)																											
International Consultants	International M&E Expert (1) for Mid-Term Review (Total cost: \$22,500; \$750 daily rate x 30 days; year 3) International M&E Expert (1) for Terminal Evaluation (Total cost: \$22,500; \$750 daily rate x 30 days; year 5)																									45,000	45,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (US\$)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US\$)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]				
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4														
		Sub-component 1.1.1	Sub-component 1.1.2	Sub-component 1.1.3	Sub-component 2.1.1	Sub-component 2.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.1	Sub-component 3.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.3	Sub-component 3.1.4	Sub-component 4.1.1	Sub-component 4.1.2	Sub-component 4.2.1	Sub-component 4.2.2	Sub-component 4.3.1	Sub-component 4.3.2									
International Consultants	International Safeguards Expert (1) to develop the ESMP, IPP and other plans (Total cost: \$54,600; \$700 daily rate x 78 days; year 1)												54,600							54,600			54,600	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)	
International Consultants	TSA Expert (1) to undertake the TSA of the benefits of fresh water ecosystem services to the agricultural sector, develop the strategic action plan, conduct economic analysis of lost revenues vs. alternatives, and training of the PMU and key stakeholders in TSA (Total cost: \$75,000; \$750/day; 100 days during year 2 and 3)									75,000											75,000			75,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]	
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4											
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2						
Local Consultants	Ecotourism Expert (1) to develop ecotourism and implement strategies that are sustainable and profitable for PAs and design eco-friendly tourism services and activities (Total cost: \$45,000; \$3,000/month; 15 months years 1 to 4) Financial Analyst (1) to identify, structure, and implement PA management funding mechanisms, including modeling financial scenarios, analyzing potential revenue streams such as fees from forestry concessions, and exploring the feasibility of biodiversity credits (Total cost: \$45,000; \$3,000/month; 15																	147,000			147,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]				
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4														
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2									
	months years 1 to 4) Environmental Legal Expert (1) to provide expertise on environmental law, particularly in the areas of biodiversity credits and regulatory frameworks for PA funding through sectors like the oil and gas industry and to ensure that all funding mechanisms comply with national and international standards (Total cost: \$12,000; \$3,000/month; 4 months years 1 and 2) Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Expert (1) to establish and manage partnerships between the government and private																								

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (US\$eq.)														Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US\$eq.)	Responsible Entity												
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4																					
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1					Sub-components 4.3.2												
	sector, facilitate agreements that benefit both conservation efforts and business interests, including arrangements in agrotourism (Total cost: \$45,000; \$3,000/month; 15 months years 1 to 4)																															
Local Consultants	GIS specialist (1) to collect existing land use maps, gather relevant spatial datasets, compile and integrate the collected spatial data in a database or platform, database maintenance and update; produce new and update existing land use maps, based on ground data, produce thematic maps (land cover,																										76,500					Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4										
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2					
	<p>traditional land use), and delineate boundaries of community lands and PAs (Total cost: \$18,000; \$3,000/month; 6 months during years 2 to 5)</p> <p>Graphic designer (1) to create awareness materials (folders, posters, illustrations) about traditional land use practices (Total cost: \$12,000; \$2,000; 6 months during years 2 and 4)</p> <p>Responsible Mining Expert (1) to provide technical assistance and support for development of a RMSAP for aggregate mining with NIMOS (Total cost: \$15,000; \$3,000/month; 5 months during years 3 to 5)</p>																				

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)														Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]	
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4										
		Sub-component 1.1.1	Sub-component 1.1.2	Sub-component 1.1.3	Sub-component 2.1.1	Sub-component 2.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.1	Sub-component 3.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.3	Sub-component 3.1.4	Sub-component 4.1.1	Sub-component 4.1.2	Sub-component 4.2.1	Sub-component 4.2.2	Sub-component 4.3.1						Sub-component 4.3.2
	Environmental Planning Expert (1) to review and update (environmental) plans of the private sector; review and update (environmental) plans of District/Resort Plans for Kabalebo, Boven-Coppenam e, Southern part of Nickerie; and to develop environmental land use plans with input from ITPs during participatory meetings; report on the most important findings, updates and recommendations (Total cost: \$10,500; \$300/day; 35 days during year 2) Trainer (2) to provide trainings in biodiversity mainstreaming into sector, regional,																				

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]							
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4																	
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-component 2.1.1	Sub-component 2.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.1	Sub-component 3.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.3	Sub-component 3.1.4	Sub-component 4.1.1	Sub-component 4.1.2	Sub-component 4.2.1	Sub-component 4.2.2	Sub-component 4.3.1	Sub-component 4.3.2												
	and village planning, and in land use planning (Total cost: \$21,000; \$350/day; 60 days during years 2, 3 and 4)																											
Local Consultants	Information Management Expert (1) to review existing bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with neighboring (Guyana and Brazil) and other Amazon countries in support of transboundary cooperation and communication, and document existing information sharing mechanisms and make recommendations for enhancing cooperation (Total cost:																								9,000	9,000	9,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]	
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4											
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2						
	\$9,000; year 1)																					
Local Consultants	IT Specialist (1) to develop a web-based information management platform for the project and a user's guide (Total cost: \$7,500; \$2,500/month; 3 months year 1)																7,500			7,500		Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)
Local Consultants	Legal consultant (1) to conduct research on Draft Sustainable Nature Management Act and review of the ruling and decision of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States (IACHR/OAS), identify and organize meetings with responsible decision-makers, and draft a	24,000																		24,000		Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4										
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2					
	<p>plan on the next steps for approval of the draft law and the decision of the IACHR/OAS (Total cost: \$6,000; years 1 and 2)</p> <p>Graphic designer (1) to create awareness materials (folders, posters, illustrations) (Total cost: \$2,000; year 1)</p> <p>Videographer/ Filmmaker (1) to create awareness materials (short film production) (Total cost: \$4,000; year 1)</p> <p>Trainer (1) to provide training in conservation practices, sustainable ecotourism, wildlife conservation (Total cost: \$12,000; \$300/day for 40 days; years 1 and 2)</p>																				

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (US\$)															Sub-total	M&E	PM C	Total (US\$)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]		
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4												
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2							
Local Consultants	Legal consultant (1) to draft updated Hunting Decree based on population assessments outcomes and to lobby for this updated Decree with the Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (Min GBB) (Total cost: \$12,000; \$3,000/month; 4 months during years 4 and 5) Trainer (1) to assess training needs and train training of NCD game wardens and ITPs for more effective patrolling and monitoring efforts and strengthen the role of ITPs in wildlife and forest conservation (Total cost: \$9,000; \$300/day; 30 days during years 1 and 2)																	21,000			21,000	21,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (US\$Eq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US\$Eq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]		
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4												
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2							
Local Consultants	National M&E Expert (1) for Mid-Term Review (Total cost: \$13,500; \$540 daily rate x 25 days; year 3) National M&E Expert (1) for Terminal Evaluation (Total cost: \$13,500; \$540 daily rate x 25 days; year 5)																				27,000	27,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)
Local Consultants	National Safeguards Expert (1) to support locally the development of safeguards assessments and plans (Total cost: \$22,500; \$300 daily rate x 75 days; year 1) Local translators to support local consultations for the development and implementation of SESP-related assessments and plans, including achieving FPIC (Total cost:																				28,750	28,750	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)														Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4									
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1					
	<p>awareness and communication materials for ITPs regarding the sustainable forestry code of conduct (Total cost: \$12,500; \$2,500/month; 5 months during years 2 and 3)</p> <p>Forestry Trainer (1) to conduct sustainable forestry training activities to strengthen skills to monitor compliance and enforce regulations effectively (Total cost: \$12,000; \$300/day; 40 days during years 2 and 3)</p> <p>Forestry Information Management Technician (1) to support SBB with the establishment of the mechanism for periodic data updates, to track progress in</p>																			

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]				
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4														
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2									
	sustainable forestry practices, and to assess data to provide feedback to forestry companies on the effectiveness of the implementation of code of conduct (Total cost: \$21,000; \$1,500/month; 14 months during years 2 to 4) Sustainable Forestry Management Expert (1) to support the process of making the adoption of the sustainable forestry code of conduct mandatory, facilitate engagement with different stakeholders, develop training manuals, guidelines, and other education materials for SFM and other best practices, train ITP's and logging company																								

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]	
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4											
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2						
	<p>staff, and advise and support ITP's and logging companies with monitoring activities (Total cost: \$54,000; \$3,000/month; 18 months during years 2 to 4)</p> <p>Environmental Law Expert (1) to ensure that suggested legislation and forestry policies are aligned to mandate the adoption of a sustainable forestry code of conduct, including the use of the CMS as a mandatory method in all logging concessions, and to develop mechanisms for integration of the code of conduct into legal framework (Total cost: \$15,000; \$3,000/month; 5 months during years 2</p>																					

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]				
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4														
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2									
	and 3) Forest Management Expert (1) to design and lead demonstration projects for successful sustainable forestry practices (Total cost: \$24,000; \$3,000/month; 8 months; years 4 and 5) Sustainable Finance Expert (1) to analyze and assess potential financial incentives to promote adherence to the sustainable forestry code of conduct and mitigation of perverse incentives for logging companies (Total cost: \$18,000; \$3,000/month; 6 months during years 2 and 3																								

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4										
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2					
Local Consultants	Sustainable Production Training Expert (1) to develop and implement training activities in sustainable low-impact agricultural and wildlife use practices (Total cost: \$10,000; years 1 and 2) Business Consultant (1) to establish partnerships between producers and buyers and develop and maintain digital marketplaces for ITP to sell their products directly (Total cost: \$60,000; \$3,000/month; 20 months over years 1 to 5) Funding Expert (1) to develop and manage a small grants program, including LVG following UNDP's Policy on LVG (Total					154,000											154,000		154,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)	

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)														Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]			
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4												
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1						Sub-components 4.3.2		
	cost: \$24,000; \$3,000/month; 8 months over years 1 to 5) Market Expert (1) to develop branding and marketing strategies for low-impact agriculture and wildlife-based products from the project target landscape (Total cost: \$60,000; \$3,000/month; 20 months over years 1 to 5)																						
Local Consultants	Trainer (1) to train members of ITPs and other key stakeholders in remote sensing techniques, data collection on biodiversity, threats assessment, etc. (Total cost: \$18,000; \$300/day; 60 days during years 3 to 5) Species Monitoring Expert (1) for key			372,200															372,200			372,200	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)														Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4									
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1					
	species status assessment (Total cost: \$6,000; \$300/day; 20 days during year 3) Biodiversity Expert (1) to validate and process the monitoring data, implement, evaluate and update the monitoring plan, and to analyze the data and reports and assist/advise on decision-making for species protection and threats assessments (Total cost: \$54,000; \$18,000/year; years 3 to 5) Local ITPs (10) to participate in monitoring expedition as guides, boats men, persons with traditional knowledge on species, and to provide logistical																			

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]	
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4											
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2						
	support (Total cost: \$6,000; \$30/person-day; 20 days/person during year 3) Local ITP coordinators (2) to organize and lead expedition to the southern portion of the project target landscape (Total cost: \$2,000; \$50/person-day); 20 days/person during year 3) Monitoring team members (24) to monitor the area and collect species data (Total cost: \$259,200; \$30/person-day; 120 days/person/year during years 3 to 5) Data management/IT specialist (1) to develop data management system/application for uploading data, data storage, processing																					

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)														Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]			
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4												
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1						Sub-components 4.3.2		
	data, creating reports based on processed data, and create protocols for data management (Total cost: \$27,000; \$3,000/month; 9 months during years 3 to 5)																						
Local Consultants	Training Expert (2; one in forestry aspects and one in ecotourism) to develop and implement training activities focusing on land use planning and management, community forestry and ecotourism (Total cost: \$10,000; years 1 and 2) Financial Expert (1) to assess existing financing methods and options, discuss options with financial institutions				225,400														225,400			225,400	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Total (US Deq.)	M&E	PMC	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]	
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4										
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2					
	for micro finance in the project target landscape, and develop a micro financing plan products together with financing partners assuring compatibility with ITP community requirements (Total cost: \$48,000; years 1 to 3) IT Financial Expert (1) to develop and operationalize a web-based crowdfunding platform in cooperation with key partners (Total cost: \$30,000; years 1 to 5) Funding Expert (1) to develop and manage a small grants program, including LVG following UNDP's Policy on LVG, assess other available funding																				

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4										
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2					
	<p>options, and develop and assist ITPs and other local communities in the application for funding, and provide training (Total cost: \$51,000; years 1 to 5)</p> <p>Business Expert (1) to assist ITPs in writing business plans for NTFP and ecotourism, provide training, and establish partnerships with the private sector (Total cost: \$54,000; years 1 to 4)</p> <p>IT Consultant (1) to establish and manage an information platform for ITP and private/public sectors (Total cost: \$14,400; \$300/day; 48 days during years 2 to 5)</p> <p>Marketing Expert (1) to conduct</p>																				

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Total (US Deq.)	M&E	PMC	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4									
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2				
	market assessment to identify demand for various NTFPs and for ecotourism services both locally and internationally, and perform feasibility studies (Total cost: \$18,000; year 1)																			
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Meetings (meeting costs, local assistance) with ITPs to obtain consent about the creation of new PAs (Total cost: \$5,000; years 1 and 2) Awareness sessions, workshops and community events (meeting costs, venue rent, local assistance) with ITPs about Draft Sustainable Nature Management Act and OECMs (Total cost: \$8,000; years 1 and 2) Meetings with ASL2	40,998															40,998			Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]								
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4								Sub-total	M&E	PMC					
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-component 2.1.1	Sub-component 2.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.1	Sub-component 3.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.3	Sub-component 3.1.4	Sub-component 4.1.1	Sub-component 4.1.2	Sub-component 4.2.1	Sub-component 4.2.2	Sub-component 4.3.1	Sub-component 4.3.2										
	<p>monitoring program including meetings with ITPs to obtain consent and to actively participate in monitoring activities (Total cost: \$8,000; years 3 to 5)</p> <p>Training courses in remote sensing techniques, data collection on biodiversity and threats (Total cost: \$5,000; years 3 to 5)</p>																							(MSP E)		
Training, Workshops, Meetings	<p>Meetings and workshops for awareness-raising at the national and local levels about the forestry legal framework, including the code of conduct for forest concessions, sustainable forestry practices, etc. (Total cost: \$2,500; years 2 and 3)</p> <p>Meetings</p>										22,500											22,500			22,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]					
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4															
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2										
	and workshops with key stakeholders (government staff, IPLCs and logging companies) to provide updates on project implementation and results regarding sustainable forestry for concession holders and community forestry activities (Total cost: \$10,000; years 2 to 5) Meetings, workshops, and training sessions (including on-the-job training and field demonstrations) for forest rangers, local enforcement officials, community members, and members of logging companies regarding the forestry legal framework, sustainable management																									

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]								
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4								Sub-total	M&E	PMC					
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2										
	ent practices, monitoring and reporting, and update stakeholders on the latest SFM practices, technologies, and regulatory requirements (Total cost: \$10,000; yeast 2 to 4)																									
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Meetings with different decision makers to facilitate approval of the updated management plan for the CSNR (Total cost: \$3,000; year 2) Meetings and Workshops (meeting costs, venue rent, local assistance) with ITPs and other stakeholders for sharing the CSNR updated management plan and discuss next steps (Total cost: \$4,500; year 2) Meetings and		65,500																		65,500				65,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]	
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4											
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-component 2.1.1	Sub-component 2.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.1	Sub-component 3.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.3	Sub-component 3.1.4	Sub-component 4.1.1	Sub-component 4.1.2	Sub-component 4.2.1	Sub-component 4.2.2	Sub-component 4.3.1	Sub-component 4.3.2						
	workshop (Total cost: \$4,000; year 3) Terminal Evaluation workshop (Total cost: \$4,500; year 5)																					Environment (MSP E)
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training activities with ITPs and other stakeholders in sustainable low-impact agricultural and wildlife use practices (Total cost: \$6,000; years 1 to 3) Training activities related to the implementation of traceability systems (Total cost: \$4,000; years 2 and 3) Workshops and meetings to establish partnerships between producers and buyers (Total cost: \$5,000; years 1 to 4)				15,000												15,000			15,000		Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training the PMU, institutional partners, and private sector companies on								21,300								21,300			21,300		Ministry of Spatial Planning and

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)														Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]	
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4										
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1						Sub-components 4.3.2
	management, agroforestry, community forestry and ecotourism (Total cost: \$10,000; years 2 and 3) Workshops and meetings with ITPs to develop community forest management plans and for implementation of agroforestry systems (Total cost: \$5,000; years 1 to 4) Meetings and workshops with ITPs to discuss financial solutions and training in on the use of mobile solutions for banking and financial options, and access to grants and other sources of funding (Total cost: \$12,000; years 1 to 4) Training in business plan writing, financial																				

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]									
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4																			
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-component 2.1.1	Sub-component 2.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.1	Sub-component 3.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.3	Sub-component 3.1.4	Sub-component 4.1.1	Sub-component 4.1.2	Sub-component 4.2.1	Sub-component 4.2.2	Sub-component 4.3.1	Sub-component 4.3.2														
	management, and NTFP (sustainable harvesting, value-added processing, and quality control) (Total cost: \$15,000; years 1 to 4)																													
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training workshops, seminars and meetings to strengthen project management capabilities (Total cost: \$1,500; \$500/year; years 1 to 3)																									-	1,500	1,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)	
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops and meetings associated to building partnership with other Child Projects participating in the ASL Regional Platform (Total cost: \$4,000; years 1 to 5)																									4,000	4,000	4,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)	
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops and meetings associated with the implementation of the project's communication plan (Total cost:																										2,500	2,500	2,500	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (US\$eq.)															Total (US\$eq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]				
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4								Sub-total	M&E	PMC	
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2						
	\$2,500; years 1 to 5)																					(MSP E)
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops and meetings for validation of draft updated Hunting Decree (Total cost: \$3,000; years 4 and 5) Training events for NCD game wardens and ITPs (Total cost: \$4,000; years 1 and 2) Meetings and events that highlight the importance of wildlife and intact forests conservation (Total cost: \$5,000; years 1 to 5)								12,000								12,000			12,000		Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops and meetings related to establishing partnerships with regional organizations, other institutions, and regional projects for South-South technical													4,000			4,000			4,000		Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity																
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4										(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]																
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-component 2.1.1	Sub-component 2.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.1	Sub-component 3.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.3	Sub-component 3.1.4	Sub-component 4.1.1	Sub-component 4.1.2	Sub-component 4.2.1	Sub-component 4.2.2	Sub-component 4.3.1	Sub-component 4.3.2																					
	cooperation (Total cost: \$4,000; years 1 to 5)																																				
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops and meetings to enhance ITPs and institutional knowledge management capacity for integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management (Total cost: \$8,000; years 1 to 5)																													8,000	8,000		Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)				
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops, meetings, field trips, educational presentations, etc. to build public awareness about biodiversity and intact forest conservation (Total cost: \$5,000; years 1 to 5)																																	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)			
Travel	Travel cost (accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated with South-South																																	15,000	15,000	15,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]	
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4											
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2						
	(Total cost: \$19,000; years 3 to 5)																					
Travel	Travel cost (car rent, accommodation, per diems) associated with training and awareness-raising events, meetings with communities and logging companies, etc. (Total cost: \$20,000; years 2 to 5)								20,000								20,000			20,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)	
Travel	Travel cost (car rent, accommodations, per diem, etc) associated to training sessions and awareness-raising activities (Total cost: \$6,000; years 1 to 4)								6,000								6,000			6,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)	

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]	
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4											
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2						
Travel	Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, daily subsistence allowance [DSA], etc.) associated to training of ITPs and other stakeholders focusing on land use planning and management, agroforestry, community forestry and ecotourism (Total cost: \$3,600; years 2 and 3) Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated with the development of community forest management plans, implementation of agroforestry systems/N TFP, and establishment of plant nurseries (Total cost: \$15,000; years 1 to 4) Travel cost (car rental, accommodation,				68,600													68,600			68,600	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Total (US Deq.)	M&E	PMC	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]			
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4										Sub-total	M&E	PMC
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2							
	<p>DSA, etc.) associated with the development of financial options (micro loans, crowdfunding, small grants/LVG, etc.) and support to ITPs and other local communities to access funding (Total cost: \$20,000; years 1 to 5)</p> <p>Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated with the development of business plans, establishing partnerships with the private/public sectors, developing market studies, and related training (Total cost: \$20,000; years 1 to 5)</p> <p>Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated with the developing a</p>																						

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]								
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4								Sub-total	M&E	PMC					
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2										
	comprehensive capacity-building and benchmarking program for NTFPs (Total cost: \$10,000; years 1 to 5)																									
Travel	Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated to training of ITPs and other stakeholders in sustainable low-impact agricultural and wildlife use practices (Total cost: \$3,000; years 1 and 2) Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated to the design and support to low-impact agriculture, including a traceability system (Total cost: \$15,000; years 1 to 5) Travel cost (car rental, accommodation,					37,000																				

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]	
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4											
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2						
	<p>DSA, etc.) associated to establishing partnerships between producers (Total cost: \$6,000; years 1 to 4)</p> <p>Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated with small grants/LVG and support to ITPs and other local communities (Total cost: \$5,000; years 2 to 5)</p> <p>Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated to branding and marketing strategies for low-impact agriculture and wildlife-based products from the project target landscape (Total cost: \$8,000; years 1 to 5)</p>																					

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]	
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4											
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-component 2.1.1	Sub-component 2.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.1	Sub-component 3.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.3	Sub-component 3.1.4	Sub-component 4.1.1	Sub-component 4.1.2	Sub-component 4.2.1	Sub-component 4.2.2	Sub-component 4.3.1	Sub-component 4.3.2						
Travel	Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated with inclusive/multi-stakeholder integrated land-use and planning (Total cost: \$35,000; years 1 to 5)						35,000											35,000			35,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)
Travel	Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated with knowledge sharing (Total cost: \$4,000; years 1 to 5)										4,000							4,000			4,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)
Travel	Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated with the implementation of a public outreach program (Total cost: \$2,000; years 1 to 5)													2,000				2,000			2,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)
Travel	Travel cost (car rental, accommodation, DSA, etc.) associated with the implementation of the project's communication plan												4,000					4,000			4,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]			
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4													
		Sub-component 1.1.1	Sub-component 1.1.2	Sub-component 1.1.3	Sub-component 2.1.1	Sub-component 2.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.1	Sub-component 3.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.3	Sub-component 3.1.4	Sub-component 4.1.1	Sub-component 4.1.2	Sub-component 4.2.1	Sub-component 4.2.2	Sub-component 4.3.1	Sub-component 4.3.2								
	(Total cost: \$4,000; years 1 to 5)																							(MSP E)
Travel	Travel costs (car rent, accommodation, air fares, etc.) for orientation site visits of project staff, consultants, and international travel (Total cost: \$25,000; years 2 to 5) Travel cost (car rent, accommodation) associated with METT assessments (Total cost: \$10,000; years 3 and 5)		35,000														35,000			35,000			Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)	
Travel	Travel expenses and DSA related to the development of social and environmental safeguard related assessments and plans (Total cost: \$6,000; year 1) Travel expenses related to the implementation of								16,000								16,000			16,000			Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)	

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]										
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4								Sub-total	M&E	PMC							
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-component 2.1.1	Sub-component 2.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.1	Sub-component 3.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.3	Sub-component 3.1.4	Sub-component 4.1.1	Sub-component 4.1.2	Sub-component 4.2.1	Sub-component 4.2.2	Sub-component 4.3.1	Sub-component 4.3.2												
	SES-related management plans and consultations (Total cost: \$10,000; \$2,000/year; years 1 to 5)																											
Travel	Travel expenses and DSA to participate in the ASL Annual Conference (4 people/year) (Total cost: \$60,000; \$3,000/event, years 1 to 5) Travel expense and DSA to participate in specific topic events organized by the ASL Regional Team (4 people to 3 events per year) (Total cost: \$180,000; \$3,000/event, years 1 to 5)																											Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)
Travel	Travel expenses for Mid-Term Review (Total cost: \$5,000; year 3) Travel expenses for Terminal Evaluation																										Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)	

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (US\$)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US\$)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]	
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4											
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2						
	(Total cost: \$6,460; year 5)																					
Travel	Travel expenses related to the monitoring of GEF core indicators and PRF, and social and environmental safeguards (Total cost: \$25,000; \$5,000/year; years 1 to 5)																	25,000		25,000		Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)
Office Supplies	Office and IT supplies and consumables (Total cost: \$5,500; years 1 to 5)																		5,500	5,500		Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)
Office Supplies	Supplies associated with the creation of new PAs and/or the registration of OECMs (Total cost: \$3,600; years 1 to 3)	3,600																		3,600		Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)
Other Operating Costs	Audio and printing materials related to social and environmental safeguards									2,500										2,500		Ministry of Spatial Planning and

Expense Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]								
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4																		
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2													
	practices on low impact agriculture and wildlife products (Total cost: \$5,500; years 1 to 5)																												
Other Operating Costs	Materials and goods (fuel, field supplies, etc.) to enable NCD to more effectively monitor and enforce wildlife and PA protection regulations and laws (Total cost: \$50,000; \$10,000/year; years 1 to 5) Materials and goods associated with field activities and for training sessions for game wardens and ITPs (Total cost: \$4,000; years 1 and 2)										54,000															54,000			Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)
Other Operating Costs	Materials and goods (fuel, medical kits, paper products, etc.) associated with the development and implementation of a participator			22,000																					22,000			22,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)														Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]										
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4																			
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1						Sub-components 4.3.2									
	Species monitoring program (Total cost: \$22,000; years 3 to 5)																													
Other Operating Costs	Materials and goods associated with training and awareness-raising events, meetings with communities and logging companies (Total cost: \$10,000; years 2 to 5) Materials and goods (fuel, field supplies, etc.) to enable SBB to monitor and more effectively enforce forestry regulations and laws (Total cost: \$50,000; \$10,000/year; years 1 to 5)											60,000													60,000			60,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)	
Other Operating Costs	Materials and goods for the implementation of agroforestry systems with individuals of ITPs and other local communities (Total cost: \$21,000;																									41,000			41,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]												
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4								Sub-total	M&E	PMC									
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2														
	\$7,000/year; years 2 to 4) Material and goods for the establishment of nurseries in support of community forestry (Total cost: \$20,000; \$10,000/year; years 2 and 3)																													
Other Operating Costs	Materials and goods for the implementation of low-impact agriculture and wildlife-based products with individuals of ITPs and other local communities (Total cost: \$21,000; \$7,000/year; years 2 to 4)					21,000																			21,000			21,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)	
Other Operating Costs	Materials for upgrading and maintenance of PA station (Total cost: \$30,000; years 1, 3, and 5) Fuel and other materials and goods for monitoring and control activities in the field		138,000																							138,000			138,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (US\$Eq.)															Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (US\$Eq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]							
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4																	
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-components 2.1.1	Sub-components 2.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.1	Sub-components 3.1.2	Sub-components 3.1.3	Sub-components 3.1.4	Sub-components 4.1.1	Sub-components 4.1.2	Sub-components 4.2.1	Sub-components 4.2.2	Sub-components 4.3.1	Sub-components 4.3.2												
	(Total cost: \$108,000; \$21,600/year; years 1 to 5)																											
Other Operating Costs	Outreach products and materials to disseminate general project documentation and lessons learned, including the project's newsletter (Total cost: \$5,000; years 1 to 5)													5,000							5,000				5,000		Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)	
Other Operating Costs	Printed material to support awareness raising, training and workshops, etc. (Total cost: \$8,000; years 1 to 3)	8,000																			8,000				8,000		Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)	
Other Operating Costs	Printed material to support training and awareness-raising campaigns and meetings with communities and logging companies (Total cost: \$6,500; years 2 to 5)								6,500															6,500		6,500		Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Total (US Deq.)	M&E	PMC	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]			
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4										Sub-total	M&E	PMC
		Sub-components 1.1.1	Sub-components 1.1.2	Sub-components 1.1.3	Sub-component 2.1.1	Sub-component 2.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.1	Sub-component 3.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.3	Sub-component 3.1.4	Sub-component 4.1.1	Sub-component 4.1.2	Sub-component 4.2.1	Sub-component 4.2.2	Sub-component 4.3.1	Sub-component 4.3.2							
Other Operating Costs	Printed material to support training sessions (training material, handbooks and manuals) (Total cost: \$2,000; years 3 to 5)			2,000														2,000			2,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)	
Other Operating Costs	Printed material to support workshops and training activities; information sharing, and publication fees on media platforms; and publication of land use plan and fees to support implementation of the plans (Total cost: \$5,000; years 2 and 3)							5,000											5,000			5,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)
Other Operating Costs	Printing, publications, etc., to support training activities related to sustainable low-impact agricultural (including traditional and underutilized species) and wildlife use practices							13,000											13,000			13,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)															Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]																
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3				Component 4								Sub-total	M&E	PMC													
		Sub-component 1.1.1	Sub-component 1.1.2	Sub-component 1.1.3	Sub-component 2.1.1	Sub-component 2.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.1	Sub-component 3.1.2	Sub-component 3.1.3	Sub-component 3.1.4	Sub-component 4.1.1	Sub-component 4.1.2	Sub-component 4.2.1	Sub-component 4.2.2	Sub-component 4.3.1	Sub-component 4.3.2																		
	(Total cost: \$3,000; years 1 and 2) Printing, publications, etc., to support training activities regarding traceability systems for project supported sustainable products (Total cost: \$2,000; year 2) Printing, publications, etc., to support branding strategy for sustainable products from the project target landscape (Total cost: \$8,000; years 2 to 5)																																	
Other Operating Costs	Printing, publications, etc., to support training activities: community forestry, ecotourism, NTFP, financial management (Total cost: \$3,000; years 1 to 4) Printing, publications, etc., related to promotional and dissemination				7,000																							7,000					7,000	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSP E)

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Project Manager Rate: \$3,725/month	60 months	<p>The Project Manager (PM) will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors.</p> <p><u>Project Management Duties and Responsibilities (10%)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Manage the overall conduct of the project; ● Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan; ● Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, training and low-value grants, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work; ● Monitor events as determined in the project's monitoring plan, and update the plan as required; ● Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits; ● Manage requests for the provision of UNDP financial resources through funding advances, direct payments or reimbursement using the FACE form; ● Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports; ● Monitor progress, watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results; ● Ensure that changes are controlled and problems addressed; ● Perform regular progress reporting to the project board as agreed with the board, including measures to address challenges and opportunities; ● Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis; ● Manage and monitor the project risks – including social and environmental risks - initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log; ● Capture lessons learned during project implementation; ● Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required; ● Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop; ● Ensure that the project results framework's indicators are monitored annually in advance of the GEF PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the GEF PIR; ● Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF; ● Prepare the GEF PIR jointly with the M&E Specialist; ● Support the Mid-term review and Terminal Evaluation process. <p><u>Project Technical Duties and Responsibilities, Component 1, 2, and 3 (90%)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Engage with landowners and ITPs, facilitate participatory processes to gather input, address concerns and build consensus on the establishment of new PAs and OECMs; ● Identify target audiences and provide input for creating awareness materials tailored at the different target groups;

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support awareness raising regarding new PAs and OECMs on a regular basis, evaluation of the impact of awareness activities and maintain contact with relevant stakeholders; • Organize engagement sessions to obtain consent from ITPs to actively participate in monitoring activities while taking FPIC principles into account, identify the training needs and equipment, and identify activities of collaboration with ongoing monitoring effort; • Organize engagement sessions and workshops for developing a monitoring plan through active participation of ITPs, incorporating their traditional knowledge on species, hunting threats and key species status baseline information, writing the monitoring plan after collecting the information and data; • Develop awareness program for the use of traditional and underutilized species that are well-adapted to local conditions; • Identify the full range of stakeholders to be included in the land use mapping process and to share information regarding ITPs' traditional land use practices and to make it accessible for all relevant groups; • Support the awareness strategy for local stakeholders regarding the sustainable forestry code of conduct and establish information exchange networks and facilitate meetings between concession holders and community leaders; • Develop and implement awareness strategy for wildlife and intact forest conservation.
Project Assistant Rate: \$1,875/month	60 months	Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, the Project Assistant will carry out the following tasks: <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep records of project funds and expenditures, and ensure all project-related financial documentation are well maintained and readily available when required by the Project Manager; • Review project expenditures and ensure that project funds are used in compliance with the Project Document and GEF financial rules and procedures; • Validate and certify FACE forms before submission to UNDP; • Provide necessary financial information as and when required for project management decisions; • Provide necessary financial information during project audit(s); • Review annual budgets and project expenditure reports, and notify the Project Manager if there are any discrepancies or issues; • Consolidate financial progress reports submitted by the responsible parties for implementation of project activities; • Liaise and follow up with the responsible parties for implementation of project activities in matters related to project funds and financial progress reports; • Assist the Project Manager in day-to-day management and oversight of project activities; • Assist the M&E officer in matters related to M&E and knowledge resources management; • Assist in the preparation of progress reports;

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all project documentation (progress reports, consulting and other technical reports, minutes of meetings, etc.) are properly maintained in hard and electronic copies in an efficient and readily accessible filing system, for when required by the Project Board, TAC, UNDP, project consultants and other PMU staff; • Provide PMU-related administrative and logistical assistance.
For Technical Assistance		
Component/Outcome 1: Strengthening conservation under different protection regimes		
Local / National contracting		
Protected Areas and Biodiversity Specialist Rate: \$2,250/month	60 months	<p>Under close supervision of the Project Manager the Protected Areas and Biodiversity Specialist will carry out the following tasks:</p> <p><u>Duties and Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the implementation of activities for establishing new PAS: Kaboeri Kreek, MacClemen, and Snake Creek; • Conduct a feasibility study for establishing OECMs in rented lands and in ITP territories • Review OECMs-related legislation to ensure compliance with legal requirements and develop a roadmap for the registration of OECMs • Support the implementation of activities for establishing OECMs in ITP territories and rented lands • Support the process of updating the management plan of the CSNR providing technical support and coordination between stakeholders; • Works closely with environmental and IPLCs for the approval the updated management plan of the CSNR; • Conduct METT assessment for CSNR, Kaboeri Kreek, MacClemen, Snake Creek at mid point and end of project; • Provide technical support the participatory monitoring off key species PAS, OECMs, and surrounding areas; • Serve as focal point of the species monitoring teams and of the local ITP coordinators; • Provide additional technical support for the creation of new PAS and/or the registration of OECMs.
Component/Outcome 2: Enhancing sustainable livelihoods and production		
Local / National contracting		
Sustainable Production Specialist Rate: \$2,250/month	60 months	<p>Under close supervision of the Project Manager, the Sustainable Production Specialist will carry out the following tasks:</p> <p><u>Duties and Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess existing production practices and assist ITPs in developing community forest management plans (NTFP, community forestry, and ecotourism); • Assess and design nursery and seed banks using native species; • Conduct productivity analyses and production improvement options for NTFP based on (international) benchmarking, and develop a capacity development program for ITPs and other local communities (including women) and provide training • Provide technical support for the implementation of agroforestry systems;

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and assist in the implementation of low-impact agricultural systems and develop a traceability system; • Collect knowledge and practices and compile information wildlife products in West Suriname; • Provide additional technical support for implementation of sustainable production practices and of low-impact agriculture and wildlife-based value chains.
Component/Outcome 3: Reinforcing the enabling environment		
International contracting		
Targeted Scenario Analysis (TSA) Expert Rate: \$750/month	100 days during year 2 and 3	<p>Under the supervision of the Project Manager, TSA Expert will carry out the following tasks:</p> <p><u>Duties and Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake the TSA of the benefits of fresh water ecosystem services to the agricultural sector; • Develop the Strategic Action Plan; • Conduct economic analysis of lost revenues vs. alternatives; • Train the PMU and key stakeholders in TSA.
International Safeguards Expert Rate: \$700/day	78 days; year 1	<p>Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, the International Safeguards Expert will carry out the following tasks:</p> <p><u>Duties and Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the ESMP, IPP, and other SES-related plans in line with the ESMF/IPPF.
Local / National contracting		
National Safeguards Expert Rate: \$300/day	75 days; year 1	<p>Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager and the International Safeguards Expert, National Safeguards Expert will carry out the following tasks:</p> <p><u>Duties and Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the develop the ESMP, IPP, and other SES-related plans in line with the ESMF/IPPF
Gender /Safeguards Specialist Rate: \$16,000/year	5 years	<p>Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, the Gender /Safeguards Expert will carry out the following tasks:</p> <p><u>Duties and Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor progress in development/implementation of the project ESMP/ESMF ensuring that UNDP's SES policy is fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled; • Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all safeguard related plans; • Ensure social and environmental grievances are managed effectively and transparently; • Review the SESP annually, and update and revise corresponding risk log; mitigation/management plans as necessary; • Ensure full disclosure with concerned stakeholders; • Ensure environmental and social risks are identified, avoided, mitigated and managed throughout project implementation; • Monitor progress in implementation of the project Gender Action Plan ensuring that targets are fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled;

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all gender-related work; • Review the Gender Action Plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary; • Work with the M&E officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address gender and safeguard issues of the project.
Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Specialist Rate: \$16,000/year	5 years	<p>Under the guidance and supervision of the Gender /Safeguards Expert and the Project Manager, the Indigenous Peoples Expert will carry out the following tasks:</p> <p><u>Duties and Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops guidelines and ensure FPIC in line with the IPPF; • Develop the Project IPP and Livelihood Action Plans, as needed; • Support implementation of project activities with ITPs; • Coordinates with the Gender /Safeguards Expert to ensure compliance with the UNDP SES standards.
Component/Outcome 4: Promoting capacity building, communication, and regional cooperation		
Local / National contracting		
Knowledge Management Assistant Rate: \$15,000/year	5 years	<p>Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, the Gender /Safeguards Expert will carry out the following tasks</p> <p><u>Duties and Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a web-based information management platform for the project and a user's guide; • Document and share, information, lessons, best practices, and contribute to building synergies regionally and with other institutions and regional projects, including GEF-funded initiatives (projects and IPs); • Document and share, in a user-friendly manner, information, lessons, best practices, and coordination with the ASL3 Knowledge Management Platform and Program Team; • Contribute to monitoring, evaluation, and learning within the framework of the ASL3 IP; • Promote participation in other KM platforms; • Lead the Implementation the Project Communication Plan; • Lead the Implementation the public outreach program in West Suriname; • Work with the M&E officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address KM and communication issues of the project.
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)		
Local / National contracting		
Monitoring and Evaluation Officer Rate: \$16,000/year	5 years	<p>Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, the M&E Officer will carry out the following tasks</p> <p><u>Duties and Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor project progress and participate in the production of progress reports ensuring that they meet the necessary reporting requirements and standards; • Ensure project's M&E meets the requirements of the Government, the UNDP Country Office, and UNDP-GEF; develop project-specific M&E tools as necessary;

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee and ensure the implementation of the project's M&E plan, including periodic appraisal of the Project's Theory of Change and Results Framework with reference to actual and potential project progress and results; • Update and coordinate the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan; • Oversee and guide the design of surveys/ assessments commissioned for monitoring and evaluating project results; • Facilitate mid-term and terminal evaluations of the project; including management responses; • Facilitate annual reviews of the project and produce analytical reports from these annual reviews, including learning and other knowledge management products; • Support project site M&E and learning missions; • Visit project sites as and when required to appraise project progress on the ground and validate written progress reports. • Prepare the GEF PIR jointly with the Project Manager; • Monitor implementation plans including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans; • Monitor and track progress against the GEF Core indicators; • Support the Mid-term review and Terminal Evaluation process.
International contracting		
International Expert in Monitoring and Evaluation Rate: \$750/day	30 days; year 3	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct mid-term project review as required by the Government, UNDP Country Office, and UNDP-GEF. • Prepares project mid-term review report, including responses to senior staff comments.
International Expert in Monitoring and Evaluation Rate: \$750/day	30 days; year 5	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Terminal Evaluation of the project as required by the Government, UNDP Country Office, and UNDP-GEF. • Prepares project final evaluation report, including responses to senior staff comments.

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.

Response to GEFSEC Comments (Date of screening: April 22, 2023:)

<p>d) The incremental reasoning is briefly mentioned particularly as compared to ASL1 and ASL2. Please elaborate further in the incremental role of the ASL3 from a business as usual perspective, which includes the broader baseline situation. For CEO endorsement, it will also be important that each child project expand the incremental reasoning with more detailed information on the national context and articulate the links to this regional vision. (5 B. Program Description; i) Policy Coherence: How will the program support participating countries to improve, develop and align policies, regulations or subsidies to not counteract the intended program outcomes?)</p>	<p>Please refer to Section A. PROJECT RATIONALE for details on the national context for Suriname, and Section B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION on narrative regarding incremental reasoning.</p>
<p>Response to STAP Comments (Date of screening: 6 June 2023)</p>	
<p>1) Several activities in the PFD have the potential for broader uptake in the GEF and to better support aspects of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. These include exploring the development of OECMs on indigenous lands, integration of scientific and indigenous knowledge systems, and the development and testing of indicators for transformative change across the four levers set out in the GEF-8 programming document. It will be important to design the Regional Coordination project and other child projects in such a way that these aspects feed into other GEF-wide initiatives and ensure that effective solutions are identified as early as possible during project implementation and then shared more broadly in the GEF.</p>	<p>As part of Component 4 related to knowledge sharing, the Child project will establish partnerships with other institutions and regional projects, including other GEF-funded IPs such as the Food Systems IP, the Wildlife Conservation for Development IP, and the Mesoamerica Critical Forest Biomes IP.</p>
<p>2) Areas of innovation should be more clearly identified in the next phase of the regional coordination and country-level child projects to ensure they are designed to properly test innovative solutions, identify pathways for scaling and facilitate rapid learning.</p>	<p>Child Project innovation will include working together with the financial sector to make available financial products in Wet Suriname (e.g., Garmeen banking /micro-financing and mobile banking,) to ITPs interested in NTFP and eco-tourism; such services are currently not available in this part of the country. In addition, the project will establish a web-based information management platform for West Suriname that will serve as repository of information (including scientific information on key species and their habitat) from and to</p>

	<p>transfer experiences and best practices among national level stakeholders, and for replication and scaling up. Such tool currently does not exist for this remote area.</p>
<p>Response to Comments From Council Members: JUNE 2023 GEFTF WORK PROGRAM (REFERENCE: GEF/C.64/04/Rev.01)</p>	
<p><i>Canada</i></p>	
<p>We want to underscore that supporting smallholder farmers is critical for halting deforestation and inclusive transition toward deforestation-free supply chains. And, this Program must ensure that smallholder farmers in deforestation-risk commodity chains receive as much attention as other local community groups receive through this IP. In particular for the private sector engagement, we recommend the projects under this IP reinforce technical, financial and legal support for smallholder farmers within deforestation-risk commodity chains in order to help them adopt innovative, low-cost biodiversity-friendly practices and secure their legal rights (ToC 3).</p>	<p>Local inhabitants in West Suriname consist primarily of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (Maroon and indigenous populations) dependent on intact forests and their livelihoods revolve mainly around traditional activities such as agriculture, fishing, hunting, and handicrafts. There are other smallholder farmers in the project landscape, which has very low deforestation. Thus, all project activities related to sustainable production and deforestation-free supply chains will be to support Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in developing a sustainable and inclusive nature-based economy focusing on their livelihoods and the sustainable use of NTFPs, community forestry, ecotourism, and low environmental impact agriculture and wildlife-based value chains.</p>
<p><i>Germany</i></p>	
<p>For an efficient and effective delivery, the program needs to work with local and regional governments and strengthen their capacities to implement their legal mandates. When programming activities at the local level, it is important to consider the local authorities' capacities, in terms of time and personnel.</p>	<p>As part of a Targeted Scenario Analysis (TSA) of the benefits of Fresh Water Ecosystem Services to the Agricultural sector, the project will work with local authorities (District/Ressorts) in the development of an inclusive/multi-stakeholders strategic action plan in support of sustainable use options; collaborations for integrated water use management and integrated land use planning.</p> <p>In addition, district commissioners and local council members will be part of concertation committees for the identification, reduction and mitigation of aggregate mining related impacts as part of the strategy for Biodiversity mainstreaming into the Responsible Mining Strategy and Action Plan (RMSAP) for West Suriname.</p> <p>The project will also work with local authorities in reviewing and updating of District/Ressort Development Plans (Sipaliwini/Kabalebo Ressort and Boven-Coppename Ressort; and Nickerie,</p>

	<p>southern part) focusing on their environmental components o that nature and wildlife management, advice for forestry and mining concession request, reduction of land degradation, climate change mitigation, among other aspects, so that these are considered in conservation and development initiatives within their jurisdictions.</p> <p>Local authorities have been identified as key stakeholders for the successful implementation of the project and considered as part of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Action Plan.</p>
<p>Japan</p> <p>On projects related to supply chain of tropical timbers, we hope that the implementing agencies can leverage lessons learnt from comparable projects conducted by the International Tropical Timber Organization, which is a focal agency for supply chain management under Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF). Since ITTO is providing relevant data for FAO, utilizing its expertise would be beneficial for the multi-stakeholder dialogue as part of knowledge management and learning, while eliminating duplication of effort</p>	<p>The project will considered lessons learned from projects such as “Institutional Strengthening of the Member Countries of ACTO in forest management environmentally responsible and conservation of biodiversity in managed forests of the Amazon (ITTO / CBD / ACTO)”, “ACTO –ITTO Project “Harmonization of C&I of Tarapoto and ITTO” (2011-2013)”, and “Improve Strategies and Assess Training Needs to Achieve SFM in Suriname (2009)”. Lessons learned regarding SFM would be considered for promoting sustainable forestry best practices as part of the implementation of a code of conduct for forestry companies operating in West Suriname. In addition, indicators for SFM could be considered. There are no ongoing country level ITTO projects in Suriname.</p>