

Country: SURINAME

Date of submission: 12 September 2012

National Report to the Tenth Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This streamlined reporting format is prepared in response to the request made in the Resolution on Forests for People, adopted at the ninth session of the Forum in February 2011¹. Accordingly, the Forum requested the UNFF Secretariat (UNFFS) to develop a streamlined reporting format, in consultation with other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), to ensure simple voluntary national reporting for UNFF 10 focused on the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, (hereinafter referred to as the forest instrument)² and a balanced reporting of all its four Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs).

The streamlined reporting format is the result of consultations with the members of the CPF Task Force on Streamlining Forest-Related Reporting. In addition, UNFFS and FAO consulted extensively with government representatives and international experts on this reporting format and its content. These consultations were conducted through five regional capacity-building workshops³ with the participation of UNFF and FRA national focal points. A total of 136 national and international experts from 78 countries and up to five international organizations participated in the workshops. The workshops also benefitted from the four on-going FAO pilot projects in Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines on the implementation of the forest instrument.

The reporting format is intended to complement ongoing reporting by other processes and focuses on identifying critical gaps in international and national reporting, and on issues that are not sufficiently covered by other reporting processes such as forest financing and forest contributions to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This will help to better measure the progress achieved across the full scope of the forest instrument and its GOFs.

The streamlined reporting format is prepared in a way that reduces the burden of multiple reporting exercises by countries. In this regard, the reporting format takes into account quantitative and qualitative information already submitted by countries to the FAO *Forest Resource Assessment* (FRA) 2005 and 2010⁴.

¹ United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the ninth session (1 May 2009 and 24 January to 4 February 2011_E/2011/42_E/CN.18/2011/20, Page 8)

<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/261/57/PDF/N1126157.pdf?OpenElement>

² United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the seventh session (24 February 2006 and 16-27 April 2007)_E/2007/42, E/CN.18/2007/8

<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/349/31/PDF/N0734931.pdf?OpenElement>

³ The workshops held in Bangkok, Thailand (10-12 October 2011), Nairobi, Kenya (13-15 December 2011), Accra, Ghana (6-8 February 2012), Beirut, Lebanon (11-13 April 2012) and Santiago, Chile (18-20 April 2012) were jointly organized by UNFFS and FAO.

⁴ <http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/67090/en/>

GUIDANCE FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL REPORTS

This streamlined reporting format is made up of three parts:

- I. The forest instrument
- II. The four Global Objectives on Forests
- III. The contribution of forests to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

The forest instrument covers a broad spectrum of issues beyond forests. Its implementation requires close cooperation between different authorities. Consequently, the preparation of national reports may require a cooperative exercise among institutions and ministries such as ministries of environment, economic development, finance, agriculture, health and statistics, and in particular with national focal points for FRA, the NFP Facility, the ITTO C&I process and the Rio Processes, where applicable.

For reporting, please note the following:

- The fields with FRA indicators are highlighted in grey. This data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database;
- If information for a specific question does not exist, please enter NA (not available) or NR (not relevant) but do not leave the fields blank - all the responses to the questions contained in this reporting format are important for the Forum to analyze the progress, to identify the gaps and needs in implementing the forest instrument, including data gaps, and in finding ways and means to address them;
- Some of the questions include descriptive parts. We encourage countries to fill in these parts and provide context and background information in addition to the requested figures and the “yes” and “no” answers. At the same time, the responses should be limited [maximum 250] to keep the analytical efforts within reasonable bounds;
- The national report should be submitted in English, French or Spanish. To facilitate exchange of experience, countries are also encouraged to submit, where relevant, a translation of their summary report in English.
- The national reports should be submitted to UNFFS by **30 September 2012**. Submission of the reports ahead of this deadline is encouraged, as this will facilitate the preparation of analyses and syntheses to be made available to the UNFF10;
- Member States are kindly requested to submit the original signed copy of the national report with an official letter from their respective institution/ministry, via mail or email to the address below. Electronic copies should be available in word processing software, and the scanned copy of the official letter, as well as any graphic elements, should be provided in separate files.

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Abbreviations in the questionnaire/template:

B.Sc.: Bachelor of Science degree
C & I: Criteria and indicators processes
FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLEGT: Forest law enforcement, governance and trade
FRA: FAO's global Forest Resources Assessment
GOF: Global Objectives on Forests
ITTO: International Tropical Timber Organization
MDGs: Millennium Development Goals
M.Sc.: Masters of Science degree
NA: Not available
NFP: National forest programme
ODA: Official development assistance
SIDS: Small Island Developing States
SFM: Sustainable forest management
UN: United Nations

PART I: The Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (forest instrument)⁵

Thematic Clusters of the Forest Instrument

The forest instrument has been grouped into five cross-cutting and eight thematic clusters for easy reference⁶:

- 1A: Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management
- 1B: Financing sustainable forest management
- 1C: Capacity building and technology transfer
- 1D: Stakeholder participation
- 1E: Enhanced international cooperation

- 2A: Forest law enforcement and governance
- 2B: International Trade in forest products
- 2C: Protection of forests
- 2D: Science and research
- 2E: Public awareness and education
- 2F: Private sector and industry
- 2G: Indigenous and local communities
- 2H: Monitoring, assessment and reporting

Data provided on thematic clusters of the forest instrument will also be used for assessing progress toward its Global Objectives on Forests (Qs 33-49).

1A: Strengthening political commitment to sustainable forest management

1. Existence of Forest policy statement with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database⁷ (T14 – Policy and legal framework)

2. Existence of national forest programme (nfp); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 – Policy and legal framework)

3. Do you have inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation to achieve sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
If yes, which sectors are actively involved:	x	
Agriculture		x
Climate Change		x
Energy		
Tourism		
Water		
Other: Mining Regarding traditional rights, the Ministry of Regional Development (RO)		x

⁵ <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/469/65/PDF/N0746965.pdf?OpenElement>

⁶ E.CN.18/2009/2, pp 4-5 (<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/240/37/PDF/N0924037.pdf?OpenElement>)

⁷ http://countrystat.org/for/cont/inctables/pageid/8_mega/en

Ministry of Trade and Industry (HI) Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment (ATM) Ministry of Finance Ministry of Public Works (OW) Ministry of Natural Resources (NH)		
<p>Please describe the inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation (maximum 250 words). The following representatives from the government are participating in the interactive decision making process with regard to the management and utilization of the forest resources of the country; Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB) and the Nature Conservation Division of the Forest Service (LBB) from the Ministry of Physical Planning, Land- Forest Management (RGB), the Anton de Kom University of Suriname (Adekus) and its associated agriculture (including forestry) research institute (CELOS), the Ministry of ATM (responsible for the environment), Ministry of HI, Ministry of RO (comprising all the Districts Commissioners who head the districts government as well as the traditional governance of the tribal communities). Regarding climate change there is an inter-ministerial working group for the formulation of the REDD Readiness Preparation Proposal (RPP). Within this working group the following Ministries, institutions and organizations are participating; Ministry of RGB, Ministry of ATM (responsible for the environment), Ministry of Public Works (OW), Ministry of Agriculture Husbandry and Fishery (LVV), Ministry of RO, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of NH, the Adekus, CELOS, LBB, SBB, Climate Compatible Development Agency, (CCDA) , Indigenous- and Maroon people organizations.</p> <p>SBB is the technical working arm of the Ministry of RGB responsible for the promotion of SFM in the country. This institution is in charge of all forestry related matters. Within the framework of the Indigenous- and Maroon people rights, in the process of every forestry related license application the indigenous- and maroon people rights are acknowledge, and no licenses are issued in areas where those communities have traditional and subsistence activities. The Ministry of RO is consulted by the Ministry of RGB regarding afore mentioned matters. The Ministry of RGB consults the Ministry of NH regarding the application/granting licenses in probable mining areas. Subsequently in potential agricultural areas the Ministry of LVV is consulted by the Ministry of RGB.</p> <p>There are 7 seats in the board of SBB, the permanent secretary of the Ministry of RGB is the chair of this board and the head of LBB is the deputy chair. Other members of this board are representatives of the Ministry of Finance, concession holders, indigenous people and maroon people, environmental NGO's, technical scientific institutions and the national army. This board gives the possibility for cross-sectoral cooperation to achieve sustainable forest management in the country.</p>		
4. Are your national forest programmes and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?	Yes	No
If yes, please specify :	x	
National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.	x	
National poverty eradication plans and strategies or equivalent have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.	x	
<p>Please describe specific actions or measures taken to eradicate poverty and their effects (maximum 250 words). The National Forest Policy of Suriname of 2003 mentions; the social cultural goal of forest policy is to increase the minimum subsistence level of the total Surinamese population, and in particular the forest dependent people living in and around the forest. The Development Plan 2012 – 2016 mentions; the policy is to protect, preserve, monitor and sustainable utilize the biodiversity and the fair and justified distribution of the benefits gained from the utilization of the biodiversity. This document mentions also that a rehabilitation and reforestation program will be develop for the bauxite- and gold mined areas, which will be a important instrument for sustainable poverty eradication in the interior of the country.</p> <p>Within the production forest more than 600,000 ha of forest have been issued as community forest to 74 indigenous- and maroon communities. The community forests are issued indefinitely until further notice both by the community and the government, and provide the possibility for multiple uses of the forests, by the members of those communities. Besides timber extraction for own- and commercial use, the community members are allowed to extract non timber forest products as fishing, hunting, collection of fruits & medicinal plants and other forest products and to do agriculture. About 90,000 people living in the forest benefits direct or indirect from this mechanism. This instrument of community forests is a very useful tool for poverty eradication within the forest communities. Forest products extraction by the members of the forest communities for own use, in the villages have exemption of forest fees.</p> <p>Besides community forest, to individual members of the indigenous- and maroon communities also timber concessions are issued for a total area of 123,000 ha.</p>		

<p>Since the beginning of forestry on entrepreneur's level in Suriname in 1947, about 3,000 km of infrastructure (forest roads) has been constructed in the interior, this have significantly contributed to the development of forest communities.</p> <p>The forest sector provides employment to more than 6,000 people which are about 4% of the total employed people in the country and a very important part (about 60%) of this forest workers are members of forest communities.</p>		
5. Has the forest instrument been translated into your country's official/local language(s)?	Yes	No
	x	
Please list the language(s) into which the forest instrument has been translated. Dutch		
1B: Financing sustainable forest management: Assessment of this thematic cluster will be conducted on the basis of data provided under Global Objective on Forests 4 (Q. 43-49).		
1C: Capacity building and technology transfer		
6. Total number of persons employed in forestry (1,000 persons-years); data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database (T13 – Employment).		
7. Total number of staff working in public forest institutions; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T15 – Institutional framework).		
Does your country have adequate capacity and technology to implement sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
		x
<p>If no, please describe the main challenges, including institutional and technology priority needs and know-how areas of particular concern (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>There is some capacity and technology available in the country, especially within the governmental institutions to implement SFM. SBB has employed well trained staff capable of applying modern equipment like GPS, field and office computers, satellite imagery, GIS technology etc. Furthermore SBB has developed a comprehensive computerized log tracking system, so-called LogPro system to monitor harvesting operations, the payment of the forest fees due, monitor forest planning on forest management unit (FMU) level etc. This system has proven to be a solid tool to promote sustainable utilization and management of the country's productive forest resources.</p> <p>Together with the private sector, SBB has implement training programs for forest workers for the public and private sector in Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) techniques, use of GPS and in tree spotting.</p> <p>Still there is a structural lack of forest related technical personal capacity on all levels, in the country. Lack of professional foresters is an obstacle for most of the forest companies in adequate implementation of SFM. Students are not interested to make career in forestry. Because of the boom in the mining sector such as gold, crude oil and bauxite, overall people are interested in making career in the mining sector.</p> <p>One of the main challenges for the forest sector is to improve the image of this sector that can lead to an increased interest in forest related jobs. The organized country led initiative on Financing for Sustainable Forest Management in support of the UNFF in September 2008, created a positive effect on the general public of Suriname regarding forest and forestry. The result of this was that students on mid-level were interested in forestry studies but on the area of eco-tourism and environment.</p> <p>To reduce the lack of personal capacity, structural training programs must be conducted for the private and public sector in forest management planning, GIS, RIL, tree spotting etc.</p>		
8. Is your country engaged in SFM-related technology transfer?	Yes	No
	x	
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of SFM technology?		
Donor country		
Recipient country	x	
Describe the nature, source and target of technology transfer (maximum 250 words).		

<p>On project basis several activities are carried out to build capacity and to do technology transfer in the forest sector. In 2010 a new forest cover map is produced with technical assistance of the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), the Wageningen University of the Netherlands and Conservation International and financial assistance of the German Development Bank (KFW).</p> <p>A forest carbon assessment project funded by WWF, Tropenbos International Suriname and the government of Suriname has been implemented in 2010. Besides forest carbon assessment the focus was also on capacity building on the methods of carbon assessment, use of new technology for data collection and processing.</p> <p>Together with all ACTO member countries, Suriname is implementing a project, on the Monitoring of Deforestation, Logging and Land Use Change in the Pan Amazonian Forest, funded by ACTO member countries, PS ACTO, BMZ, DGIS, GIZ and ITTO. An observation room is setup in Suriname for the monitoring of the deforestation, with modern technology including satellite images and a new software developed by Brazil. This project has also a capacity building component.</p> <p>On regular basis, with the funding of the government and private sector, several training programs were conducted for GIS, IDRISI and Remote sensing for the public and private sector and capacity building of sustainable community forest management. In cooperation with the Austrian institution ANRICA, a pilot project on Forest Inventory is in implementation with the use of new technology. Based on the result of this pilot project a National Forest Inventory will be conducted.</p> <p>SBB collaborates with the Institute for World Forestry University of Hamburg, Germany, on jointly research in the field of sustainable forest management and the value chain of wood in Suriname. With this collaboration Suriname is benefiting German technology and experience on tropical forest management.</p> <p>On a private sector initiative the country has gained a particular technology to implement under-water logging, for the utilization of the trees that were flooded after the construction of a man made hydropower lake in the 60's of the past century.</p>		
9. Are there any incentives for promoting improved technologies for SFM?	Yes	No
	x	
If yes, please check where applicable:		
Low-interest loans	x	
Tax breaks	x	
Subsidies		
Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets	There are some private initiatives of forest certification. At this moment two logging companies are FSC certified, with a total forest area of about 90,000 ha. Some companies have also taken steps to start the process of certification and complying on EU FLEGT regulations.	
Others; please specify (maximum 250):		
<p>Economic instruments are used to encourage sustainable forest management pertain mainly to fines that are applied to penalize jeopardy of the law or regulations apart from other sanctions of an economic nature such as seizure of illegally felt timber.</p> <p>In forest conversion areas, the government gives logging companies the possibility to utilize the timber on it by issuing a special type of license called the Incidental Cutting License. Because of clear cutting the rules of SFM are not implemented in these areas which can create unfair competition against the logging companies that are implementing SFM. In these cases 200% of forest fees are applied on the utilized timber.</p> <p>Through a credit-line from the Inter-American Development Bank, in collaboration with a heavy-duty machine agent, Surmac, forestry machines, can be leased/bought with low-interest loans.</p> <p>For the production sector there is possibility to import input with reduced import tax.</p>		
1D: Stakeholder participation		
10. Does your country have programmes for involving stakeholders in SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation? If yes, please indicate the levels:	Yes	No
	x	
National	x	
Sub-national		

Local		
<p>Describe the processes of public participation in SFM, indicating existing mechanisms and stakeholders involved (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>There are well identified stakeholders groups that are being consulted regularly through workshops and consultative meetings regarding SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation. In the process of the set up of SBB to take over the tasks as specified in the Forest Management Act of 1992 from LBB, extensive communication among all stakeholders and interactive decision making procedures were considered as essential elements of the pursued SFM. This type of interactive decision making processes have been conducted very frequently, including in the national forest policy formulation process, the formulation of the Interim strategic Action Plan for the forest sector 2009 - 2013, the revision of the forest charges, revision of the forest legislation, formulation of the Code of Practice for sustainable timber harvesting etc.</p> <p>In the past there was a consultative body for the forest sector, appointed through a ministerial decree by the Minister responsible for forestry. The chair of this body was the permanent secretary of the Ministry responsible for forestry and representatives of the private sector, Ministry of HI, Ministry of Finance were members. At this moment this body is not operational, the Minister of RGB has taken action to reactivate it. Within this body SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation can be discussed with the stakeholder's representatives.</p> <p>The private sector, indigenous- and maroon people have separated respective coordinating bodies for collective participation in forestry related discussions with the government.</p> <p>Through the board of the SBB there are possibilities for the public-, private sector and indigenous- and maroon people to participate in policy making processes.</p> <p>The interim Strategic Action Plan for the forest and timber sector 2009 – 2013 mentions also the continuation of the interdepartmental dialogue for the implementation of forest policy.</p>		
1E: Enhanced international cooperation		
11. Is your country engaged in international cooperation in sustainable forest management? If yes, please specify the type of the cooperation:	Yes	No
	x	
North-South	x	
South-South	x	
Triangular	x	
Others:		
<p>Please give examples, describing the main objectives and elements of the cooperation (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>North-South</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suriname-Austria cooperation; with focus areas implementation of national forest inventory and renewable energy in the rural area of Suriname. 2. Suriname-Germany; jointly research in the field of sustainable forest management and value of chain of wood in Suriname. <p>South-South</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO); is a south – south cooperation with the Amazon region countries, including Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela. The goal of this cooperation is to achieve sustainable development in these countries with the utilization of the Amazon rain forest. 2. The Guyana Shield Facility (GSF); is also south-south cooperation and is a multi-donor funding facility, which aims to support the conservation and sustainable development of the unique ecosystem of the bio-diverse on the Guiana Shield eco-region. <p>Triangular</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO); is an intergovernmental organization promoting the conservation and sustainable management, use and trade of tropical forest resources. 2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); its mandate is to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, better the lives of rural populations and contribute to the growth of the world economy. Sustainable forest management is also one of the focus areas of FAO. 3. Conservation International; with the co-funding of a German Development Bank (KFW) a programme with the objective of sustainable forest management is implementation in Brazil, Guyana and Suriname. 4. Tropenbos International; the goal is to achieve the sustainable management of tropical forest lands for the benefit of 		

<p>people, conservation and sustainable development, with the mobilization of the research capacity and knowledge of Dutch universities and local partners and it focused initially on the establishment of research and capacity building programmes. Tropenbos International Suriname is engaged with the funding and execution of forest related projects in Suriname.</p> <p>5. WWF Guyana's; the mission is to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature. WWF Guyana's has programmes in Frans Guyana, Guyana and Suriname with focus areas, sustainable forest management, protected areas, wildlife conservation and marine turtle conservation.</p>				
12. In which areas would your country like to see more international cooperation:				
Forests and climate change	x			
Forest biodiversity	x			
Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests	x			
Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods	x			
Forest degradation and rehabilitation	x			
Others; please list:				
2A: Forest law enforcement and governance				
13. Existence of law (Act or Code) on forests with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 - Policy and legal framework).				
14. Since the adoption of the forest instrument in 2007, have steps been taken to strengthen forest-related legislation, law enforcement and governance in support of sustainable forest management?	Yes		No	
	x			
15. Is your country participating in international agreements/partnerships to address illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources?	Yes		No	
	x			
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of capacity building to address forest-related illegal practices?				
Donor country				
Recipient country		x		
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance forest law enforcement and governance in your country (maximum 250 words).				
<p>The Interim Strategic Action Plan of the forest and timber sector 2009 – 2013, mentions the revision of the forest-, nature- and fauna management laws and regulation to further promote SFM in the country.</p> <p>In the process of strengthening SFM and enhance forest law enforcement, steps has been taken to revise the Forest Management Act of 1992 and subsidiary legislations.</p> <p>Suriname is also in a process of the formulation of the national environment legislation.</p> <p>The 3th version of the Code of Practice for sustainable timber harvesting has been formulated.</p> <p>On private sector initiative a WWF Guiana's funded activity has been executed to assess the status of the legality of timber harvesting and trade in Suriname.</p> <p>In the process of capacity building, several Surinamese nationals have participated in international workshop regarding combating illegal harvesting and trade of forest products, EU FLEGT regulations etc.</p> <p>Suriname is also part of an ACTO working Group regarding illegal traffic of wildlife and timber.</p> <p>Over all capacity is built within the relevant institutions to enhance forest law enforcement.</p> <p>Strengthen the cooperation between the relevant institutions responsible for the enforcement of forest law.</p>				
2B: International trade in forest products				
16. Is your country involved in international forest products trade? If yes, please provide estimated market value (US\$ 1000):	Yes		No	
	x			
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
Timber products	37,000	33,000	3,800	14,000
Fuelwood	NA	NA	NA	NA

17. Does your country trade in non-wood forest products? If yes, please list the most important and provide estimated market value (US\$ 1000):	Yes		No	
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
Import: forest fruits and flowers Export: Birds, Monkeys, Turtles, snakes, medicinal plants, fruits, flowers and tuberous plants	10,000	12,000	2,400	2,500
<p>Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance international trade in forest products in your country (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>The rehabilitation and modernization of the facilities of the main harbour situated in the capital of the country, along the Suriname river is finalized in 2011. According to the harbour authority, due to this investment the service of this harbour is one of the best/fastest in the region, of which the trade of forest products also benefits.</p> <p>The rehabilitation of an old harbour in the western part of the country is finalized and will be operational this year (2012). This harbour is suitable for international trade and it will also be possible to export and import forest products from there. This will lead to do international trade (import and export with ship) in Suriname from more than one place.</p> <p>To enhance the timber export, SBB has evaluated and revised the export procedure. In the past only 1 person, the CEO of SBB had the competence to sign the export documents, at the moment more than 1 person has this competence. Furthermore capacity is build in the timber grading division of the SBB, in terms of personal capacity and the necessary facility. Due to this investment it's possible to do timber grading activities in several parts of the country (decentralization).</p> <p>SBB is executing a pilot project of on-line timber registration on the field. Based on the results of this pilot project the on-line timber registration will be implemented.</p> <p>The Suriname Business Development Center is an entity with the specific goal to create an environment that promotes the development of a competitive local private sector. On structural basis seminars, workshops and training are organized to build capacity, in general export promotion.</p>				
2C: Protection of forests				
18. Forest area (1000 hectares) conservation of biodiversity; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).				
19. Forest area (1000 hectares) within protective areas; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).				
<p>Describe any significant actions related to protection of forests since 2007 (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>Beside the existing protected area of 2,100,000 ha, on the proposal of the Minister of RGB, the President of Suriname has recently established 2 areas, the Kabo forest area and the Mapane forest area with a total of 4,323 ha as special protected forest. Special protected forests are areas with the status of permanent maintained forests due to their location, composition of flora and fauna and the esthetic value, particular scientific, educational cultural or recreational function.</p> <p>LBB had at her disposal 37 forest areas with the surface of 142,000 ha within the production forest. These areas were used for the setup of LBB facilities and to conduct research. For a long period these areas were not utilized and in 2010 the Minister of RGB designated 16 of the areas with the surface of 69,000 ha as research areas.</p> <p>Suriname Conservation Foundation in cooperation with ADEKUS is implementing a project for the protection and planting of mangrove in the coastal zone area.</p> <p>With the enhancement of the capacity of SBB illegal logging is significantly reduced.</p>				
2D: Science and research				
20. How much funding (US\$ 1000) was designated for forest-related research?	2007		2011	
	690		750	
21. Please specify the sources of financing:	2007		2011	
	Public sector	x		
Private industry	x			
Bilateral cooperation	x			
Multilateral cooperation	x		x	
Others; please describe (maximum 250 words).				

Regarding science and research on protected area's there is cooperation with the UNDP, CITES secretariat, WWF, Conservation International and RAMSAR regulations.		
The actual funding for science and research is higher than the presented figures for the relevant years, some data of activities in this regard executed by the private sector and local communities is not available and the in kind contributions are not included.		
22. Does your country have an institute(s) promoting the development and application of scientific and technological innovations for SFM?	Yes	No
	x	
If yes, do they have extension programs for promoting the use of these scientific and technological innovations directed at forest owners, local and indigenous communities and other stakeholders?	Yes	No
	x	
How many persons from the following groups were reached by these extension programs? There are institutes such as the forestry division of the CELOS, Foundation for Productive Working Units (SPWE), Jan Starke Vocational and Training Center (JSOOC), The Public relation division of the Ministry of RO, The Suriname Business Development Center, Foundation for saw-doctory and The Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) that have programs for promoting the development and application of scientific and technological innovations for the stakeholders in the forest sector. The actual data of groups and persons to whom these programs reach is not available, but all the mentioned groups were involved.	2007	2011
Forest owners	NA	NA
Local communities	NA	NA
Private sector	NA	NA
Indigenous communities	NA	NA
2E: Public awareness and education		
23. Graduation of students in forest-related education: data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 16 - Education and research).		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with a technician certificate/diploma		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with a technician certificate/diploma who are women		
24. Did your country organize specific events and activities in support of the International Year of Forests?	Yes	No
	x	
If yes, please describe them (maximum 250 words). Foundation for forest management and Production Control (SBB): Presentation of the results of a research conducted on minor timber products, to the forest communities (indigenous and maroon). Production and presentation of a television documentary (film) regarding SFM in Suriname for broad general public. Participation in several interviews and discussions on national television and radio stations regarding the international year of forests. Tropenbos International Suriname (TBI): TBI contributed with an article in a special edition of the Quarterly Specialist Journal 'Vakblad Bos&Natuur' regarding the year of Forests. Together with CELOS and the Wageningen Agricultural University of Netherlands, TBI produced a book on the CELOS Management System. TBI participated in several interviews on national television and radio stations. A presentation was held and commentaries were provided in the Forestry Film festival organized by the USA Embassy for students. Within the Capacity Fund for Forests and Nature which is managed by TBI several projects were highlighting the international year of the forests. WWF Guiana's funded activities; In collaboration with the nature conservation division of LBB, organization of mobile exhibition for the forest communities to create awareness on the importance of the preservation of the forest. In collaboration with the Ministry of ATM the following activities were organized to create awareness within the total Surinamese society regarding biodiversity in general and in particular in relationship with the forest; production of a video message of the Minister of ATM for the local television, educational expedition to the botanical garden of the district of Para for students of 6		

schools, presentation of short documentaries on several location in the city of Paramaribo and the international airport, planting of mangrove trees for the coastal protection against seawater. Active participation of WWF Guiana's in the rainforest art festival.		
25. Has your country implemented actions to increase public awareness of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management?	Yes	
	x	
If yes, which of the following approaches have been utilized?		
Published materials, such as brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.	x	
Meetings with the general public to inform them of the benefits provided by forests to society	x	
Meetings with private and public sector stakeholders to inform them of the benefits of sustainable forest management	x	
Other; please describe (maximum 100 words). SBB has a weekly radio program to inform the general public regarding SFM in official language and lingua franca. The SBB website is also an effective tool for public awareness. The public relation division of SBB is implementing a national awareness campaign for students on different level regarding SFM. Regular awareness campaigns are executed through events like children book festivals and education & youth information fairs. SBB has organized SFM related presentations for the district commissioners. Beside the task of forest production control the SBB forest guard is also engaged in structural awareness raising on SFM. The community forest division of the Ministry of Regional Development is implementing awareness programs within the forest communities regarding SFM. Institutions like the Tropenbos International Suriname, CELOS, Nature Conservation Division of LBB, Department of environment of the Ministry of ATM, WWF Guiana's. Conservation International etc. are also implementing awareness programmes for the protection of forest and biodiversity, SFM and coastal zone protection (mangrove forest).		
2F: Private sector and industry		
26. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist that engage the private sector and industry?	Yes	No
	x	
27. Have you established or strengthened public-private partnerships to advance sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	x	
If yes, please describe (maximum 250 words). The private sector has coordinating bodies to participate in discussions regarding SFM. The coordinating bodies of the private sector are the General Saw millers Association of Suriname (ASHU), Association of loggers (ABE) and Timber Sector Platform (PHS). In the board of the forest institutions SBB, JSOC and Foundation for Nature Conservation in Suriname (Stinasu) there are seats for representatives of the private sector.		
Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do the private sector and industry play in promoting and supporting the forest instrument and sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words). In policy formulation processes the private sector organizations are participating actively. The Surinamese government takes always the input of this group of stakeholder in consideration, and in policy documents the input of this group is always clearly visible. The private sector has formulated a strategic action plan for the forest sector, and relevant components of this action plan is incorporated in the Interim Strategic Action Plan of the forest and timber sector 2009 – 2013 formulated by the government of Suriname.		
2G: Indigenous and local communities		
28. Are tenure and user rights of local communities and indigenous peoples over publicly-owned forests recognized by law?	Yes	No
	x	
Describe how they are recognized and practiced (maximum 250 words). The Forest Management Act of 1992 mentions rights related to the forest utilization for the indigenous people and the local communities.		

<p>The community forests, these forest areas which are situated around communal land and which are designated as community forest for the benefit of the forest dwelling tribal communities living in villages and settlements, and which serve the purpose of providing for their own need for food and wood production, as well as for the commercial timber use, gathering of non timber forest products and development for agricultural purposes. Within the production forest more than 600,000 ha forest communal forests/community forests are issued to 74 indigenous and forest communities.</p> <p>Several actions are taken by the forest community to claim land rights. The maroon communities of mid-Suriname, the Samaaka tribe are in process to produce a map of a claimed area.</p>		
29. Are local communities and indigenous peoples benefiting from the goods and services produced by forests? ⁸	Yes	No
	x	
<p>Describe how this is functioning (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>As mentioned the community forests gives the forest communities the right for multiple use of it. Besides timber extraction they are allowed to gather and produce non timber forest products and also to do shifting cultivation within these forests, for own use as well for commercialization. The major part of the community forest is leased to third parties, (logging companies) for timber utilization. The third parties pay an agreed royalty per m3 timber to the village which should be utilized for the development of the village.</p> <p>Written agreements between the authority of the villages and third parties are screened by the Ministry of RO/district commissioners.</p> <p>Timber and non timber forest products produced from the community forests for own use within the communities (villages), have exemption of forest fees. The communal forests/community forests contribute 30% of the national timber production. The communal forests/community forests are the most important suppliers of the minor timber products and the non timber forest products.</p>		
30. Are traditional forest-related knowledge and practices used in forest management, planning and implementation?	Yes	No
	x	
<p>Explain how they are used and by whom (maximum 250).</p> <p>The indigenous and maroon communities have talent in recognizing tree and plant species. The major part of the tree spotters in the country are members of the indigenous and maroon communities. A significant part (40%) of the forest guards, nature reserve and nature park guards are members of the forest communities.</p> <p>Indigenous and maroon people have special skills in wood crafting and handicraft. The production of minor timber products, handicraft, wood crafting, medicinal plants, souvenirs and other non timber forest products etc. for the local as well as for the export market is taken place in the forest communities, with traditional knowledge. Some forest communities have developed certain knowledge of chainsaw milling and they still are improving it.</p>		
31. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist for the engagement of the following?	Yes	No
	x	
Indigenous peoples (where applicable)	x	
Local communities	x	
<p>Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do indigenous peoples and/or local communities play in achieving sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>In the process of the formulation of important forest documents as the National Forest Policy of Suriname, Interim Strategic Action Plan for the forest sector, regulations regarding forest sector and the Code of Practice for Sustainable timber harvest, views of the forest communities are included.</p> <p>The indigenous people coordinating bodies are association of indigenous village heads in Suriname (VIDS), Sanomara Esa, Organization of Indigenous people in Suriname (OIS).</p> <p>The maroon people coordinating bodies are Association of Saramaka Authorities (VSG), Association of Twelve Aucaners Captains, APENSA unity organization, Sabi U Gaandje and Alaamoe.</p>		
32. Are training and extension programmes being implemented that are directed	Yes	No

⁸ Benefit-sharing policies for management of forest resources vary among countries. In national policy regimes that require permits from a national forest authority, benefits can include payments for protecting, regenerating and planting forests; payments for ecosystem services; harvesting of non-timber forest products, dry timber and dead trees; and selective harvesting of timber, among others.

at local communities and indigenous peoples in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests?	x	
If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries? In 2007 in collaboration with the nature conservation division of LBB, the Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) trained 25 indigenous people of the Trio and Wayana tribes as park guard. In 2011 ACT trained 14 members of 6 villages in operation and maintenance of chainsaw and outboard motor, in the context of sustainable management of the forest assets. JSOOC trained 25 indigenous people from upper Sipaliwini in the operation of chainsaw and awareness of SFM in 2007. And in 2011 this training center trained 30 maroon people in awareness of SFM and biodiversity. In 2007 the SPWE trained 50 maroon people of upper Suriname river in effective and efficient planning on entrepreneurship. The Ministry of RO provided training and created awareness on SFM of community forest to 25 maroon people, in the maroon village Mungo Tapu in 2007. In 2011 the same training and awareness programme was implemented in 7 maroon villages in the central part of Suriname, to 160 maroon people. CELOS in collaboration with SBB trained maroon women in the villages Pokigron and Marchalkreek in the utilization and marketing of minor timber products and non timber forest products. More training has been conducted in the indigenous and maroon communities but the data is not available. The actual trained persons are higher in the relevant years than the presented figures.	2007	2011
Indigenous	50	14
Local	75	190
Part II: The Global Objectives on Forests		
Global Objective 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;		
33. Extent of the country's forests and other wooded lands (1000 ha.); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.1 - Extent of forest and other wooded land)	2005	2010
34. Extent of the country's forests under public/private ownership (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.2 - Forest ownership and management rights).	2005	2010
Extent of the country's forests under private ownership (1000 ha)		
Extent of privately-owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha)		
Individual		
Business entities and institutions		
Local, indigenous and tribal communities		
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 1 (maximum 250 words). Besides the Forest Management Act of 1992 there are conditions for every license holder to guarantee SFM and to prevent the loss of forest cover, biodiversity and forest degradation. In February 2011 the 3th version of the Code of Practice for sustainable logging is finalized. Prescriptions are included in this version of the document regarding biodiversity conservation, protection of landscape and cultural inheritance within the production forest. There are also rules for the establishment of buffer zone along waterways, lakes and swamps to prevent against erosion and disturbance of water stream and conservation of the water quality. Prescriptions are included for the management of buffer zones and areas that are excluded for logging. Suriname Conservation Foundation in cooperation with the ADEKUS is implementing a project for the protection and planting of mangrove in the coastal zone area.		
Global Objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the		

livelihoods of forest dependent people		
35. Extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest designated and managed for protection (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest designated and managed for conservation (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha)		
36. Total volume of industrial roundwood removal (1000 m ³); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.11 - Forest Wood removals and value of removals).	2005	2010
Total value of industrial roundwood removal (US\$1000)		
Total volume of fuelwood removal (1000 m ³)		
Total value of fuelwood removal (US\$1000)		
Total value of non-wood forest products (NWFP) (US\$1000)		
37. Has your country established a mechanism(s) for payment of ecosystem services?	Yes	No
		x
If yes, what is the estimated value of the payment of ecosystem services (US\$ 1,000)?	2005	2011
	NA	NA
Please describe how the mechanism(s) function (maximum 250 words). Suriname has participated actively in international negotiations, discussions, meeting, workshop and events regarding REDD+. Suriname has also contributed in the consolidation of the Coalition for Rainforest nations which operates as an intergovernmental organization in the climate change negotiations within the framework of the UNFCCC. For the formulation of the REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal (RPP) there is a working group. Representative of the forest communities are also involved in the formulation of the RPP. The country is also in a preparatory phase for the formulation of MRV road map.		
38. What is the number of visitors to national parks and other protected areas in your country?	2005	2011
	na	11,693
39. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha)?	0.006	0.096
40. What is the estimated number of visitors to urban parks in your country?	NA	NA
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 2 (maximum 250 words).		
Global Objective 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests;		
41. Extent of forest designated and managed for sustainable forest management (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest with management plans (1000 ha)		
42. Does your country have forests under internationally recognized certification schemes?	Yes	No
	x	
If yes, please specify:	Certification Scheme	Area
	FSC certification for logging	90,000 ha (2 companies)
	The Central Suriname Nature Reserve established in 1998, is internationally	1.6 million ha

	recognized by the UNESCO and it is on the UNESCO list as a world heritage natural site	
<p>Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 3 (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>On proposal of the Minister of RGB the President of Suriname has establish 2 areas the Kabo forest area and the Mapane forest area of total 4,323 ha as special protected forest. Special protected forests are areas with permanent maintained forests due to their location, composition of flora and fauna and the esthetic value, particular scientific, educational cultural or recreational function.</p> <p>LBB had the disposal of 37 forest areas with the surface of 142,000 ha within the production forest. These areas were used for the setup of LBB facilities and to conduct research. For a long period these areas were not utilized and in 2010 the Minister of RGB designated 16 of the areas with the surface of 69,000 ha as research areas.</p> <p>Suriname Conservation Foundation in cooperation with the Adekus is implementing a project for the protection and planting mangrove in the coastal zone area.</p>		
<p>Global Objective 4: Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management;</p>		
43. Does your country have a government budget specific for forests?	Yes	No
	x	
44. What is the total amount of funding in forest management, administration, research and human resource development (US\$ 1,000)?	2007	2011
	2,500	3,000
45. If the funding for forests is spread among other sectors, please specify the main contributors:		
Agriculture	NA	
Energy	NA	
Water	NA	
Climate change	NA	
Nature conservation	NA	
Others; please specify: It is very difficult to specify the funding for forests among other sectors		
46. Has the country been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of SFM since 2007? If yes, please specify sources:	Yes	No
	x	
Domestic public funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
	500	1,500
Domestic private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
	NA	NA
External private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
	NA	NA
<p>If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>There was some increase of the government funding for the finance of the exploitation cost of the forest institutions. There is no data available of funding from domestic and local private sector.</p> <p>The figure of domestic public funding of 2007 is the increase in relationship to 2006 and that of 2011 is the increase in relationship to 2010.</p>		
47. Does your country have a National Forests Fund?	Yes	No

48. Is your country a donor or recipient of ODA for forestry?	Donor		Recipient	
			x	
49. If yes, what has been the net ODA received/donated for forestry (US 1000)?	Donor		Recipient	
	2007	2010	2007	2011
	NA	NA	NA	NA

Please use this space to describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 4 (maximum 250 words).
Government funding for SFM is increased in the past 4 years.
Although official figures are not available expert views indicate that ODA is declining in the past 4 years.
The private foreign investment in SFM has increased in the past 4 years.

PART III: Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals		
<p>Forests can make significant contributions to poverty reduction, improved health, education and gender equity. Sustainable forest management aims to enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, the evidence of this contribution and greater recognition of the value of sustainably managed forests are difficult to gather.</p> <p>Currently the only forest-related official MDG indicator that provides information on the proportion of land area covered by forest is Indicator 7.1 under Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability. This indicator, however, neither reflects the full range of benefits and services including socio-economic benefits of forests to society, nor the contributions of forests to the achievement of other MDGs. Establishing the direct and indirect links between forests and MDGs is pivotal to ensure that concrete efforts are being taken to reverse the loss of forest cover and to prevent forest degradation while maximizing the benefits of forests for achieving sustainable development.</p> <p>The aim of this part of the reporting format is to explore the existing data, evidence basis and cases demonstrating the contribution of forests and sustainable forest management to MDGs, at the same time identifying gaps in the monitoring systems and lack of adequate indicators.</p>		
Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)		
Please indicate the most forest relevant MDGs in your country		
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	x	
Please list the indicators. Indicator 1.1; Instead of Proportion of Population below \$ 1.00 per day, Suriname uses the Human Poverty Indicators (HPI), compared with 2000 (HPI =15.8) there is progress in 2008 (HPI = 8.3). Indicator 1.2; Poverty gap ratio (na) Indicator 1.3; Share of poorest quintile in national consumption Indicator 1.5; Employment to population ratio, compared with 2005 there was an increase of 1% in 2008. Indicator 1.8; Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age, significant progress in 2006 compared with 2000 Indicator 1.9; Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption Note: Compared with other developing countries in the world there is no shortage of food or starvation from hunger in Suriname.		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words). Generally, forestry contributes to the direct income of the state, which is also spent for the funding of poverty eradication		

<p>programs in the country.</p> <p>The total labour force of Suriname is 309,150 people of which 44,455 (14%) are from the forested districts (forest communities). The total employed people are 156,705 of which 18,901 (12%) are from the forested districts (forest communities). The forest sector offers employment to 6,000 people. The contribution of forest sector to the total employed people is 4%. More than 60% of the forest workers in Suriname are members of forest communities, which are the least wealthy people in the country. Forestry creates job opportunities for those forest communities. Members of forest communities, indigenous people as well as maroon people has forestry related technical skills and they are employed as forest guards, park rangers, tree spotters, chainsaw operator, outboard motor operators, etc. There are small forestry related (timber, wood craft, handicraft and non timber forest products) enterprises owned by the forest communities. This is also a very effective tool for poverty eradication within the forest communities.</p> <p>From the mid eighties to the beginning of the nineties of the past century Suriname had an instable political period, which mainly manifested in the interior of the country. Due to this a lot of villages, especially of the maroon community were destroyed. Chainsaw milling was a very useful instrument for the rehabilitation of the villages, in terms of the production of building material and income generation of those people.</p>		
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	x	
<p>Please list the indicators.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1; Net enrolment ratio in primary education, is very high in Suriname, 92% of the children of the age of 6 years are attending the first grade of the primary school.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2; Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school; compared with 2000 there is a increase of 13% in 2005 and since then a overall decrease but is still considered very high compared with the region.</p> <p>Indicator 2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 years old, women and men; the literacy rate for women age 15 – 24 is 91.9%.</p>		
<p>Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).</p> <p>Through the contribution of the forest sector in the direct income for the state the forest sector also contributes generally in the achievement of this goal. With an unspecified part of this income from the forest sector, the budget of the Ministry of Education and Community Development is also financed, which has the responsibility for the achievement of this goal.</p> <p>Forestry activities lead also to opening of the inaccessible and remote areas of Suriname, in these areas more than 3,000 km of infrastructure (forest roads) has been build. Beside other activities the school children make use of this infrastructure to travel to and from the school. Logging companies incidentally contributes in the set up and rehabilitation of school buildings and donates school materials and transport facilities for children of forest communities. Forestry has contributed for the achievement of this goal in the forested districts of Suriname, especially within the forest communities.</p>		
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	x	
<p>Please list the indicators.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1A Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education, the percentage of literate male is slightly higher than the percentage of females.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1B Ratio of literate women to men, 15 – 24 years old</p> <p>Indicator 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector, share of employed women is between 35% - 40% (for the districts Paramaribo and Wanica)</p> <p>Indicator 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament, in 2010 compared with 1987 is increased from 8% to 25%. In 2010 there was an election at this moment the share of women is 12%, but the chair of the parliament is a woman.</p>		
<p>Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).</p> <p>The ratio of girls to boys for primary education indicates no difference, but for the secondary and tertiary education the boys lags behind the girls. The percentage of graduated male and female from the NATIN, which is the mid-level technical forestry</p>		

<p>education, is respectively 40% on 60%, and the indication is that this will increase in the future in advantage if the female.</p> <p>There are 21 professional foresters in the country of which 43% are females. 28% of the staff of SBB is females. At this moment the cabinet council consist of 17 minsters of which 3 are women (18%). 2 of the 3 ministers are from maroon descendent of whom one is the representative of the political party merely representing the maroon community.</p>		
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	x	
<p>Please list the indicators.</p> <p>Indicator 4.1 Under- five mortality; during 2003 – 2008 this was around 24 per 1000 Indicator 4.2 Infant mortality rate; there is a downward trend from 20.2‰ in 2005 to 18.7‰ in 2008 Indicator 4.3 Proportion of 1 year old children immunized against measles; immunization of mumps, measles and rubella increased slightly from 73% in 2002 to 85.7% in 2008</p>		
<p>Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>There are no clear indications of the contribution of forestry to this goal, but incidentally forest companies are donating needs for medical health care in the forested districts, especially for the forest communities.</p>		
Goal 5: Improve maternal health		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	x	
<p>Please list the indicators.</p> <p>Indicator 5.1 Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births); over the period 1995 – 2008 it fluctuated, but overall there was a slight decline Indicator 5.2 The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel; About 80% of the deliveries take place in a hospital and 90% of all deliveries are attended by skilled health personnel Indicator 5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate; the use of contraception was in 2006 about 45.6%. In de urban coastal area it was 49.6% and the rural interior 14.6% Indicator 5.4 Adolescent birth rate; is around 60 births to women between 15 an 19 years ages of per 1,000 women in that age group Indicator 5.5 Antenatal care coverage; antenatal care coverage is 90% Indicator 5.6 Unmet need for family planning; is around 20%</p>		
<p>Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>There are no clear indications of the contribution of forestry to this goal, but incidentally forest companies are donating needs for medical health care in the forested districts, especially for the forest communities.</p>		
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	x	
<p>Please list the indicators.</p> <p>Indicator 6.1 HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15 – 24 years; since 2003 it is around 1% Indicator 6.2 Condom use at last high –risk sex; two-thirds of women 15-24 years have sex with a non-regular partner, and almost 50% is using a condom when having sex with the high risk partner Indicator 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15 – 24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS; Women aged 15 – 45 years who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission was 39.3% Indicator 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years; in 2006 the</p>		

<p>percentage of children aged 0-17 years who are not living with their biological parents was 9.3%</p> <p>Indicator 6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs; for 2008 the percentage was 66%</p> <p>Indicator 6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria; the death associated with malaria remains below 1 per 100,000 since 2005 and malaria seems to be under control.</p> <p>Indicator 6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide – treated bed nets; Malaria prevalent, mainly in the districts of Brokopondo and Sipaliwini. The indication is that 55.3% of the households in these districts have at least one insecticide treated net</p> <p>Indicator 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs;</p> <p>Indicator 6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis; death rates associated with tuberculosis is 2 per 100,000 of population</p> <p>Indicator 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS; DOTS is not used in Suriname as yet.</p>		
<p>Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>As mentioned malaria prevalent, mainly in the districts of Brokopondo and Sipaliwini (forested districts), which are very important timber production areas. Proper precautions and provisions are supplied by the employers to forest workers in these areas against malaria.</p> <p>Suriname Conservation Foundation in cooperation with the Adekus is doing research of Surinamese medicinal plants with anti-proliferative, angiosuppressive and/or anti-invasive characteristics.</p>		
<p>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</p>		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	x	
<p>Please list the indicators.</p> <p>Indicator 7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest; 90% of the land area is cover with forest</p> <p>Indicator 7.2 CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP); virtually no solid fuels are used in Suriname (except for some fuel wood by the indigenous and maroon)</p> <p>Indicator 7.3 Consumption of ozone- depleting substances;</p> <p>Indicator 7.4 Proportion of fish stocks with safe biological limits; regarding ratio of area protected maintain biological diversity to surface area, this ratio has since creased with factor 5 since 1990 with the implementation of the central Suriname Nature Reserve in 1998</p> <p>Indicator 7.5 Proportion of total water resources used; regarding ratio of area protected maintain biological diversity to surface area, this ratio has since creased with factor 5 since 1990 with the implementation of the central Suriname Nature Reserve in 1998</p> <p>Indicator 7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected; regarding ratio of area protected maintain biological diversity to surface area, this ratio has since creased with factor 5 since 1990 with the implementation of the central Suriname Nature Reserve in 1998</p> <p>Indicator 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction; regarding ratio of area protected maintain biological diversity to surface area, this ratio has since creased with factor 5 since 1990 with the implementation of the central Suriname Nature Reserve in 1998</p> <p>Indicator 7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source; 91.7% of the population is obtaining drinking water from improved sources</p> <p>Indicator 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility; 89.8% of the population uses improved sanitation</p> <p>Indicator 7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums; there is a slight increase in households with access to secure tenure.</p>		
<p>Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>90% of the land area is still covered with forest due to the implemented forest policy by the government. Within the production forest of 4,500,000 ha, about 2,500,000 ha of forest is issued for production purposes. Since logging activities began in the country about 300,000 ha of forest in the production forest is sustainably logged over. About 2,100,000 ha (14%) of forest has a destination as protected forest and 8,200,000 ha (55%) has a destination as temporary maintained forest.</p> <p>There are 20 terrestrial and 7 marine protected areas in the country for research and biodiversity protection.</p> <p>According to the UNDP report of 2006 the annual water availability is 300 billion m3; the annual water withdrawal is less than 1%.</p>		

The National Biodiversity Action Plan of Suriname has identified the need of capacity building for the forest sector for the achievement of protection and sustainable utilization of the forest. This is in line with the goal of the convention on biological diversity (CBD).		
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	x	
<p>Please list the indicators.</p> <p>Indicator 8.1 – 8.5 Official development aid; the ODA per capita levels were high because of the special relationship with the Netherlands</p> <p>Indicator 8.6 – 8.9 Market access; regarding market access Suriname is participating in the CARICOM and the EPA with the EU</p> <p>Indicator 8.10 – 8.12 External debt; the level has been reduced significantly in recent years and stands now at a low level.</p> <p>Indicator 8.13 Access to essential medicines; Suriname has a reasonably high quality of public health services and high coverage ratios.</p> <p>Indicator 8.14 – 8.16 Information, communication and technology; the adaptation of ICT is booming, both in mobile phone density as well as internet usage.</p> <p>Indicator 8.17 Youth employment;</p>		
<p>Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>There is a lot of foreign private investment in the forest sector (timber logging and timber processing), especially by Chinese companies.</p> <p>On logs that are exported from the country there is an export tax varied from 15-20% of the FOB value, on processed timber there is no export tax. When logs are exported to the CARICOM countries there is no export tax charged. 80% of all the timber exported goes to the Chinese market. Future projection of market accessibility for timber is very favourable, because of Chinese investment in the forest sector in Suriname and the high demand of tropical timber in China.</p> <p>The international financial crisis had little effect on the Surinamese economy; the income from national and international timber trade is increasing (about 40% in 2011 compared with 2010). This has also contributed to the reduction of the external debt.</p>		
<p>Please provide a short description of case studies and success stories on data collection on the contribution of forests to achieve MDGs that could serve as examples of good practice for other countries (maximum 250 words).</p>		