Country:	SURINAME
Date of submission:	15-11-2019

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 contributions[1]

1. The format is structured around the global forest goals and targets of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and builds on the format previously used for reporting to the United Nations Forum on Forests at its eleventh session. It is largely narrative, reflecting the qualitative nature of many of the targets.

2. Only information that is not currently provided to the member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests or that is not in other international databases is requested. The information submitted will be supplemented with quantitative data, among other things, from the following international data providers:

(a) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Global Forest Resources Assessment/collaborative forest resources questionnaires, Forest Europe, Economic Commission for Europe, International Tropical Timber Organization, Montreal Process and Observatory for the Forests of Central Africa;

(b) Reports on the state of the world's forests, produced every two years by FAO;

(c) Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat;

(d) Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development;

(e) Other data sources, including the Forest Stewardship Council and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification.

3. Members are kindly requested:

(a) To submit their completed national reports electronically (in Microsoft Word format) in English, French or Spanish to unff@un.org by mid-November 2019, bearing in mind that early submissions will greatly facilitate the secretariat's preparation of the report on progress towards the goals and targets of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 [title and focus to be determined] to be presented to the Forum in 2021 [to be confirmed];

(b) To submit, in a separate electronic file, a scanned version of the official signed letter conveying their submission from the respective ministry, or a note verbale from their permanent mission to the United Nations in New York;

[1] Detailed guidelines will be prepared and discussed and will, among other things, state the purpose of reporting and how the data will be used. References to voluntary national contributions will be harmonized with the process to be put in place for announcing voluntary national contributions.

(c) In view of the cross-cutting nature of issues relating to forests and sustainable forest management, to consult experts from relevant national ministries, such as those of the environment, economic development, finance and agriculture, in completing the reporting format and to consult the national focal points for the forest resources assessments, the Rio Conventions secretariats, other member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, criteria and indicators processes, and relevant stakeholders, where applicable. Members may also wish to consult stakeholders when preparing their report.

4. The year 2015 is used as a baseline.

5. Where possible, all terms used herein are consistent with the terms and definitions used by the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment.

6. Wherever possible, please indicate the source of information or provide a weblink.

General information

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Global forest goal 1 and associated targets[2]

Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation and contribute to the global effort of addressing climate change

Associated targets

1.1 Forest area is increased by 3 per cent worldwide[3]

1.2 The world's forest carbon stocks are maintained or enhanced

1.3 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

1.4 The resilience and adaptive capacity of all types of forests to natural disasters and the impact of climate change is significantly strengthened worldwide

Questions on goal 1

1. (a) Since 2015,[4] what types of action have been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of targets 1.1–1.4?

Please indicate to which targets the actions relate and briefly describe the results to date (in a maximum of 250 words). For each action, please indicate whether it is continuous, planned, in progress or completed.

(i) Legislative and policy actions

List of actions:

- Formulation of updated policy documents (Development Plan 2017-2020, National REDD+ Strategy,)
- Commitment to preserve the 93% of forest cover
- Include the forest sector in the National Determined Contribution (NDC)
- Update current and formulate new legislative documents
- Adoptions of the "Krutu of Paramaribo Joint Declaration on HFLD Climate Finance Mobilization"

Description of actions

Following documents were formulated related to forest management and conservation:

- The National Forest Policy of Suriname of 2005
- The Interim Strategic action plan for the forest and forest sector 2009 – 2013

[2] Goal 1 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 6.6, 12.2, 13.1, 13.3, 14.2, 15.1–15.4 and 15.8 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 5, 7, 9, 11, 14 and 15, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (o) and 7 (d) and (e) of the United Nations forest instrument.

[3] Based on the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015.

[4] Or earlier, where relevant to capturing important action. The same applies hereafter.

- The Development Plan 2017 – 2021
- The National Determined Contribution (currently being finalized) including the energy, forest, infrastructure and agricultural sector (2019)
- The National REDD+ Strategy (2019)
- Suriname HFLD Roadmap (2019)

Suriname is a high forest cover and a low deforestation (HFLD) country, with a forest coverage of 93% (area of 15.3 million ha). With the criteria of HFLD being having a forest coverage of over 50% of their land mass and a deforestation rate of less than 0.22%, Suriname is currently the most forested (HFLD) country in the world. The goal of the government is to maintain this status of Suriname. The forest policy has allocated about 4.5 ha of the forest for production purposes. The protected areas are 2.3 million ha. While a forest area of 8.5 million ha, in the southern part of the country has the status of temporarily maintained forest. In December 2017, during the UNFCCC COP23, the government of Suriname pledges to cap its forest cover at 93%, a commitment that will require science and technology, expertise, technical support and above all the necessary financial resources and the political will of the global community in a durable partnership. In February 2019, Suriname initiated the first high-level meeting for the group of the HFLD developing countries (HFLDs), during which the "Krutu of Paramaribo Joint Declaration" was approved in which these countries expressed their interest to collectively take actions in order to increase the HFLDs access to climate finance andmandated Suriname to lead the charge. Sustainable forest management (SFM) is a very important policy action, and there has been overall structural capacity building of SFM in the country to strengthen the foundation for sustainable utilization of the production forest.

The overall perception is that the unique condition of having still the largest area of the country covered with primary forest, offers opportunities to develop the forest sector on a sustainable manner, in balance with the preservation of the country's unique biodiversity and the other services this precious resource provides. Suriname is currently at an important historical point, to define its development in the process of transforming the current economy into a green economy, minimizing the negative effect of the economic development to the environment. In this framework the aim is to increase the contribution of the forest sector to the national economy, the diversification of the economy and the creation of more green jobs.

Policy actions:
The main forest policy objective is to maintain the forest coverage of 93% and seeking a balance between sustainable development and nature conservation.

The three main goals of the national forest policy are:
- The economic goal
- The socio - cultural goal
- The environmental goal

Legislative actions

List of actions:
- Updating legislative regulations and documents related to the Forest Management Act
- Processing the Environmental Framework Law within the National Parliament
- Process to review the Nature Protection Act of 1954.

Description of actions:

The three main legislative documents relevant for the management of forest and nature are:

- The Forest Management Act; contains provisions regarding forest management, forest exploitation and the primary wood processing sector.
- The Game Act of 1954; contains provisions regarding the protection of fauna and the regulation of hunting in Suriname.
- The Nature Protection Act of 1954; contains provisions for the protection and conservation of the protected areas in Suriname.

In the last five years initiatives have been taken to update the existing rules and regulations. Adjustments have been implemented of:

- The tariff of the forest charges: Concession area fee and retribution on per m3 felled tree
- The tariff of grading fee per m3
- The minimum FOB-value for roundwood was increased, which lead to the increase of the export tax aiming to discourage the export of non-processed roundwood.

Preparations have been made to evaluate a number of other subsidiary legislations of the Forest Management Act:

- Updates will be made to all legislative documents related to the Forest Management Act in parallel with the upgrade in technology and efficiency of the new forestry information system (SFISS). This includes amongst others the legislation related to measuring, marking and recording of timber, transportation of forest products.

The Environmental Framework Law has recently been processed by the National Parliament. This Law will provide a framework for all environmental and forest related actions, including the establishment of an Environmental Funds.

A process was started to review the Nature Conservation Act, which needs to be continued and finalized.

(ii) Institutional actions

List of actions:

- Establishment of thePolicy Unit Coordination Environment within the Cabinet of the President
- Intention towards institutional transformation within the forest sector, which will result in the setup and operation of a Forest and Nature Management Authority
- Strengthening the existing institutions

Description of Actions

Following national institutions are implementing or supporting the forest related policies:

- Within the Cabinet of the President, ”Coordination Environment”, was established as a Policy Unit for environmental issues.
- The Ministry of Spatial Planning Land and Forest Management (RGB) is responsible for the implementation of forest policy in Suriname. The forest management institutions within this Ministry are:
  - The Foundation Forest Management and Production Control (SBB), is responsible for the sustainable management of the production forest.
  - The Jan Starke Training and Vocational Center which was founded to train low and mid-level technical forest labors.

- The National Institute for Environment and Research is responsible for the implementation of the Draft Environmental Framework Bill (currently being discussed within the National Parliament) and the REDD+ Readiness process.

Other governmental institutions involved with forestry issues:

- The Ministry of Natural Resources and it's technical institution the Geological Mining Service
- The Ministry of Regional Development, who is responsible for the development of the forest communities
- The Ministry of Trade and Industry

It should be noted that forest is a cross cutting issue, especially taking into consideration that the forest covers 93% of the land area. This means that several Ministries and national institutions have to contribute significantly in the process of strengthening sustainable management and preservation of the forest.

Since forest can be considered as one of the most important natural resources, it should be noted that the current institutions need to be strengthened significantly to guarantee an efficient management and to transfer the forest sector from a raw material exporting to a processed product exporting sector. This will lead to the increase of the contribution of the sector to the national economy, (contribution of the forest sector to the GDP is 2%, with increased value adding of timber and the development of the NWFP the expectation is that the contribution will increase up to 4%).

While the SBB has a force of more than 100 forest guards actively working and enforcing the forest policies in the field, 11 forest guard posts setup on strategic locations in the field to facilitate and control the timber production activities, this is not sufficient to guide and monitor the transformation of the forest sector. Additionally, at this moment forest management and nature conservation in Suriname is scattered.

There is intention is for the setup and the operation of a Nature and Forest Management Authority. With this action the scattered forest management in Suriname should be centralized, leading to efficiency and increased collaborative actions on sustainable management and protection of the forest. The process of institutional transformation within the forest sector has already been initiated , and it is crucial to support and finalize this process.

(iii) Financial actions

List of actions:

- The government continues strengthening the operationof the forest management institutions.
- Actions to increase the government revenues from the forest sector, through the adjustment of the tariffs of the applied forest charges.
- Strengthen project implementation capacity within the forest management institutions.
- Increased access to financial resources from national and international donors.
- Strengthen the collaboration and partnership to implement forest related projects.
- Establishment of an Environment Fund.

Description of actions:
Sustainable forest management in Suriname is financed from the government's budget as well by the private sector. The operational cost of the forest institutions is financed through the budget of the

Ministry of RGB, this is the Ministry that has the responsibility of forest in the country. The institutions have to submit their yearly budget via the Ministry and it has to be approved by the National Parliament. One of the conditions within the process of approving the budget is that, the revenues from SFM must be higher than the expenditures to finance the operational costs of the forest management institutions. Based on this the finance of SFM in Suriname is guarantee.

The private sector and the forest communities finance their forest operations through income from the forest operations, own private savings and loans from private, national and international financial institutions. An incentive from the government is that there is a zero (0) tariff of export tax on finish timber products. While when exporting non processed timber, the export tax varies from 5 to20% based on the degree of processing. This can be seen as a financial instrument to stimulate local timber processing. It can be noted that there is an increased investment from private multinational companies in Suriname's forest industry, especially from China and India in logging, timber transport and timber processing. A notable phenomenon is the increased investment in local roundwood storages and timber markets. In the last 10 years, the logging capacity in the country has increased from an average annual production of 200.000 m3 up to more than 1 million m3 per annum. The installed timber processing capacity in the same period, has increased from an annual average of 300,000 m3 up to 850,000 m3.

Increased access to financial resources from national and international donors.
Several projects have been executed to strengthen the capacity of the government institutions, the forest communities and the private sector to increase SFM in Suriname. The donors of the executed projects are: World Bank, GEF, Amazon Fund, through the executing agencies UNDP, FAO, FCPF, WWF, CI
Some of the executed projects are:

- Monitoring the Forest Cover of the Amazon Region, Amazon Cooperation treaty Organization (ACTO) project
- Establishing a Mangrove Biodiversity System, Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) project
- To produce an environmental atlas, with among other things a Land Use Land Cover (LULC) map, Cross Cutting Capacity Development (CCCD) project
- Strengthen Community Monitoring Involvement in Sustainable Forest Management, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) project
- Strengthen Mobile Application for Suriname Forestry Information System (SFISS),

Strengthen the collaboration and partnership to implement forest related projects.
Being a country with an open economy, partnerships and regional collaboration have potential to facilitate the access to financial support.

The Environmental Framework Bill, foresees the establishment of an Environment Fund. This will facilitate the access to funds and the development of structures supporting financial incentives for sustainable forest management.

(iv) Technical and scientific actions

List of actions:

- Establishment of the National Forest Monitoring System including the Sustainable Forestry Information System Suriname (SFISS)done within REDD+
- Participation in regional mapping efforts
- Participation in regional and global studies related to Sustainable Forest Management
- Coordination of national studies within the REDD+ readiness program

- Increase the efficiency of logging and timber processing

Description of actions:
SBB is coordinating the establishment of the NFMS. The principles for this NFMS are: the national ownership, multipurpose character, it's adjustability to a dynamic environment, the phased approach, accessibility of data and transparency and its cost-efficiency (NFMS Roadmap, 2016). This NFMS includes:

- The Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS) providing yearly wall-to-wall forest cover and deforestation maps, biannual drivers of deforestation maps, and every five years Land Use/Cover Maps, mangrove and mangrove change maps. All data prepared by the SLMS is presented and downloadable on www.gonini.org. These data are also the basis for models projecting expected trends within the forest cover e.g. the Forest Reference Emission Level, or the deforestation scenario's developed within the National REDD+ Strategy. While these activities are coordinated by SBB, the implementation is done within a strong collaboration with other governmental institutions and academic partners.
- The Near Real Time Monitoring System (NRTM): by using the Sentinel-2 images, the SBB can keep track of unexpected changes within the forest cover. Currently there is a focus on unplanned/illegal logging and other activities, such as mining within protected areas. When the NRTM-system detects an alert, a team is sent to the field for immediate action. When the reaction mechanisms are in place, this can be easily expanded to alerts of unplanned activity.
- Implementation of the National Forest Inventory (NFI): A multipurpose NFI has been partially finished within the mangrove forest cover. Data on above-ground biomass, soil organic carbon and biodiversity was collected and is currently being processed.
- Development and implementation of the Sustainable Forestry Information System Suriname (SFISS):This system provides an online portal accessible for the SBB and the actors within the forestry sector (www.sfiss.sbb.sr) and is based on a tracking of each log from the exact location in the forest to its destination. It supports fast and effective interventions, better registration and reporting of all activities in the forestry sector, and a more active role for all participants. It will also support the access to the international market. The first version of the SFISS is currently operational, and over the coming years this will be further strengthened. SFISS provides a framework to monitor progress made in the sector to combat illegal logging and promote sustainable forest management. Its implementation includes a training program. SFISS will replace the Log Pro system which was established in 1998 allowing for a computerized tracking of all logs.
- Contribution to Community Based Monitoring (CBM): where possible the activities within the the NFMS are carried out in collaboration with the relevant stakeholders. Within the framework of SFISS a network of technical community representatives from 16 communities has been trained, with whom gradually the implementation of the SFISS is being implemented. It's intended to further expand this group to all forest-based communities.
- Contribution to National and International reporting: the data produced within the NFMS is and will be presented in national and international reports such as the Greenhouse Gas Inventory within Third National Communications, the Forest Resource Assessment of 2015 and 2020, the ITTO yearly Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire, the reporting for the Convention of Biological Diversity, quarterly reporting to the Central Bank of Suriname regarding the production of roundwood and processed wood and the realized turnover due to this, input to the annual and multi annual national planning of the National Planning office, the national bi-annual environmental statistics of the National Bureau of Statistics, yearly forestry statistics and forest sector analysis.

Participation in regional mapping efforts:

- Suriname through SBB contributes to mapping activities within the Amazon Forest and within the Guiana Shield where regional maps on forest cover and deforestation have been produced. These regional efforts have strengthened the national capacities significantly.

Participation in regional and global studies related to Sustainable Forest Management:

- Center for Agricultural Research in Suriname CELOS has participated in a regional study to assess the impacts of the silvicultural intervention of liberating future crop trees on ensuring the future timber harvest.
- SBB has participated to a global study to assess the opportunity to reduce carbon emissions related to Sustainable Forest Management by implementing Reduced Impact Logging.

Coordination of national studies within the REDD+ readiness program:

- Multi Perspective analysis of the Drivers of Deforestation, Forest Degradation and the barriers for REDD+
- Best estimates of the forest carbon stock for Suriname
- National Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) submitted to UNFCCC in January 2018

Logging loss

- In collaboration with the University of Hamburg a study has been conducted regarding the logging losses in the tropical forest in Suriname.
- SBB has measured until now 50 trees to determine the logging losses

Sawmill recovery rate

- In collaboration with the University of Hamburg a study has been conducted to assess the sawmill recovery rate.
- In collaboration with the University of Suriname (ADEKUS) a study has been conducted to assess the possibilities of the utilization of sawmill residues.
- In collaboration with the University of Suriname (ADEKUS) a study has been conducted to assess the possibilities of the utilization of logging residues.
- SBB has conducted a study of the contribution of the forest sector to the energy consumption in Suriname.

(b) How do the actions listed above support the implementation of the United Nations forest instrument?

These actions will help to maintain 93% of the land area covered with forest as committed by Suriname. Also it will help to improve the practice of sustainable utilization of the forest and minimise the degradation of the production forest.

(c) What are the main challenges in achieving goal 1 in your country?

- Uncertainty on land use: The mining sector, especially gold mining is the main driver of deforestation in the country. A lack of a nationally accepted land use plan leads to overlaps between forestry and mining licences. This is a threat to SFM in the country. Furthermore, illegal gold mining takes place in the forested areas in the country.
- Institutional strengthening is needed: The mining institution does not have sufficient capacity

to tackle the illegal mining. This can lead to more deforestation. Also, the institution responsible for the implementation of SFM needs further strengthening.

- Uncertainty on land rights: The forest-based communities have no legal title on the land they inhabitant.
- Limited capacity in the sector which are driving deforestation and forest degradation: A great part of the entrepreneurs with in the forest sector (logger) lacks sustainable forest management capacity. This can lead to forest degradation within the production forest, as well within the concessions as community forests.
- Lack of awareness regarding SFM: There is a general view in the country that logging leads to deforestation and clear cutting of the forest.

(d) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 1, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

Commitment to preserve 93% forest cover at the UNFCCC COP23 and inclusion of this commitment within the currently formulated National Determined Contribution. Suriname is identifying the financial and technical support needed to achieve these goals.

(e) Any additional comments on goal 1:

Looking and the production function of the forest, it can be noted that the main focus is timber production. The other types of forest production has to be developed, such as the sustainable production of Minor Timber Products (MTP), the Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFP) and ecosystem services.

Global forest goal 2 and associated targets[5]

Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people

Associated targets

2.1 Extreme poverty for all forest-dependent people is eradicated

2.2 Increase the access of small-scale forest enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

2.3 The contribution of forests and trees to food security is significantly increased

2.4 The contribution of forest industry, other forest-based enterprises and forest ecosystem services to social, economic and environmental development, among other things, is significantly increased

2.5 The contribution of all types of forests to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation is enhanced, taking into account the mandates and ongoing work of relevant conventions and instruments

Questions on goal 2

2. (a) Since 2015, what types of actions have been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of targets 2.1–2.5?

*Please indicate which targets the actions relate and briefly describe the results to date (**in a maximum of 250 words**). For each action, please indicate whether it is continuous, planned, in progress or completed.*

(i) Legislative and policy actions

List of actions:

- Licenses to issue community forests to forest based communities (indigenous and tribal forest villages).
- Concept Land Rights Act.
- Setup of special Departments for the indigenous- and tribal communities within the Ministry of Regional Development.
- Initiatives to utilize the community forest by the villages themselves.
- Development of the utilization of the Non Wood Forest Products (NWFP) from the community forests.

There are two types of forest-based people in Suriname, the indigenous and tribal communities. The government has facilitated 104 communities with 850,000 ha of community forest within the production forest. Community forest can be defined as forest area situated around communal land which is designated as communal forest for the benefit of the forest dwelling tribal communities living in villages and settlements, and which serve the purpose of providing

[5] Goal 2 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 1.1, 1.4, 2.4, 4.4, 5.a, 6.6, 8.3, 9.3, 12.2, 12.5, 15.6 and 15.c of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 4, 14 and 18, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (d)–(f), (h), (j), (p), (q), (t)–(v) and (y) and 7 (k) of the United Nations forest instrument.

for their own needs for food and wood production, as well as possible commercial timber production, gathering of non wood forest products and development for agriculture purposes. About 90,000 people living in the forest benefits directly or indirectly from the community forests. The community forests are 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. The revenues from the community forest are used to develop the communities, the setup of facilities within the villages. There are initiatives to encourage the community forest members to utilize the community forests themselves . For these capacity building is being conducted within the communities on the area of planning and logging. Projects for the planned production of minor timber products, marketing of Brazilian nuts, maripa oil and herbal teas have been executed.

(ii) Institutional actions

List of actions:

- Strengthening of organisations of traditional leaders
- Strengthening of private sector platforms
- Strengthening of dialogue between the Government and different stakeholder groups

Description of actions:

Strengthening of organisations of traditional leaders:
Within the REDD Wise program practices were proposed to improve the dialogue between communities and the national institutions. Also, the intention was set to strengthen the organisations representing the traditional leaders of the communities. Over the last few years the VIDS (Organisation of Indigenous Traditional Leaders Suriname) has been strengthened. They have also worked on the development of community plans reflecting the envisioned development by the communities.
A new organisation was established KAMPOS, representing all tribal groups. They have established a secretariat, coordinating their communication flows and supporting the management of activities.

Strengthening of private sector platforms:
The larger forestry enterprises have increased their collaboration within the existing organisations (ASHU, PHS) but also steps were taken to group the large exporting companies. The certified and formally certified forestry companies also have an informal working group, providing feedback on amongst others the NDC, the national REDD+ strategy.
The small forestry enterprises have grouped themselves in the Organisation of Interior Timber Producers (BHP). According to the board, this organisation has 150 members from all districts and aims to support the development of their communities through revenues from forestry.

Strengthening of dialogue between the Government and different stakeholder groups:
Multiple structures were established to include structural input of all stakeholders in the decision making process related to forest-related actions. Some examples are:

- SBB has a monthly dialogue with the platform organisation of large forestry enterprises and a regular dialogue with BHP
- Within the REDD+ project a Project Board was established with representatives from 30 different governmental institutions, Major Group Collective and local representatives.

(iii) Financial actions

List of actions:

- There is no area fee applied by the government on community forest licenses
- When a third party exploits community forest, he has to pay a royalty fee per tree or per m3 roundwood to the village.
- Agreements with the village and the third party must be approved by the Minister of Regional Development.
- The revenues from the community forest has to be used for the development of the communities.
- Establishment of Village Development funds for incomes generated from e.g. community forest.

Description:

About 30% of the national timber production comes from the community forests. This is mainly realized by the third parties based on an agreement with the villages. But it is also allowed for the members of the villages to do logging in the community forests. The revenues from these agreements are transferred into a village fund to finance village development projects. The community forests creates jobs for the members of the communities. It is generally known that the community members have talent in tree felling, tree spotting and other forestry related jobs. It is estimated that about 25,000 forest community members finds a living in the forest or due to the forest. In some districts, especially in the district of Brokopondo a relatively new type of entrepreneurship has been developed, namely the trade in fuel wood. With the revenues from the community forests, facilities such as recreation centres, renovation of schools, churches are being financed. The traditional authorities receive an allowance for the management of the community forests.

(iv) Technical and scientific actions

List of Actions

- Strengthen capacities of communities in land use planning and development of community plans
- Strengthen capacities of communities in sustainable agricultural and forestry practices
- Pilot programs to develop market chains for NWTP developed
- Study on innovative economic opportunities
- Establishment of Safeguard Information system within the National REDD+ Readiness program

Descriptions of Actions:

Strengthen capacities of communities in land use planning and development of community plans:

A lot of work has been done within the interior with communities on co-producing knowledge on current, desired and expected land use within certain areas. This was done through mapping campaigns using a GPS or through Participatory 3D Modeling. These maps have been used to facilitate dialogue within the community, but also with external parties and to support the planning process on community development. These actions were coordinated by

organisations of traditional authorities in collaboration with NGO's. Some of this work is represented in the PhD thesis of Ramirez (2019).[6]

Strengthen capacities of communities in business development, sustainable agricultural and forestry practices
A number of training programs were organized by NGO's in collaboration with governmental institutions (such as the Ministry of LVV the Ministry of Regional Development, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, SBB) and private organizations to build capacity in sustainable practices.

Pilot programs to develop market chains for NWFP developed
Within the last years market chains for the following NWTPs were developed or further strengthened by communities supported by NGO's and academic institutions for amongst others oils from *Carapa sp., Astrocarium,* stingless bee honey, Brazilian nuts, açai. These experiences can be used to further build larger scale production and marketing processes of these and other NWTP's.

Study on innovative economic opportunities:
Within the REDD+ Readiness program, a study on innovative economic opportunities has been initiated.

Establishment of Safeguard Information System (SIS) and Environmental and Social Monitoring Framework within the National REDD+ Readiness program: The SIS and ESMF allow for a framework that provides the possibility the test REDD+ project proposals and project implementations with predefined and validated social and environmental indicators. These frameworks are currently established in a collaborative manner.

(b) What other action is being taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country in support of the achievement of goal 2?

(c) How does the action listed above support the implementation of the United Nations forest instrument?

The actions will support the development of the total Surinamese community and the forest based communities in particularly, through job creation, income generation.

(d) What are the main challenges in achieving goal 2 in your country?

Weak infrastructure and education system within the often remote forest based communities makes an effective and efficient participation and a fair benefit sharing more challenging.

[6] https://www.tropenbos.org/file.php/2316/phdthesislocalvoicessoiramirez-gomez-low.pdf

(e) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 2, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

(f) Any additional comments on goal 2:

Global forest goal 3 and associated targets[7]

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

Associated targets

3.1 The area of forests worldwide designated as protected areas or conserved through other effective area-based conservation measures is significantly increased

3.2 The area of forests under long-term forest management plans is significantly increased

3.3 The proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests is significantly increased

Questions on goal 3

3. (a) Since 2015, what types of action have been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of targets 3.1–3.3?

Please indicate to which targets the actions relate and briefly describe the results to date (in a maximum of 250 words). For each action, please indicate whether it is continuous, planned, in progress or completed.

(i) Legislative and policy actions

List of actions

- Formulation of a National Mangrove strategy
- New areas are proposed for protection
- Process ongoing on new Nature Conservation Law
- Since 1 June 2019 no permissions for unplanned logging activities are granted anymore
- Sustainable Forest Management and Nature Conservation are included in the Nationally Determined Contribution.

Description of actions

A process is currently ongoing to protect the Coronie swamp area.
Steps were taken to update the Nature Conservation Law in a collaborative process.
In May 2019 the SBB took a large step to not issue any more permissions for unplanned logging. Before this period 50% of the logging activities took place without a thorough planning, increasing the chances for illegal logging and unsustainable practices. Now all companies are obliged to proceed their logging activities with a pre harvest inventory and a harvest plan. This is an important step towards fully sustainable forest management which is a long term vision of the Government. This is even more important when taking into consideration the fact that the timber production has quadrupled over the last ten years (from

[7] Goal 3 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 7.2, 12.2, 12.6, 12.7, 14.2, 14.5, 15.2 and 15.4 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 7, 11, 12 and 16, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (p), (q) and (x) and 7 (f) and (g) of the United Nations forest instrument.

250000m³ to 1000000 m³ per year). This imposes a major challenge for the existing institutions.

(ii) Institutional actions

List of actions

- Establishment of the Policy Unit Coordination Environment within the Cabinet of the President
- Steps towards institutional transformation within the forest sector, resulting in the setup and operational of a Forest and Nature Management Authority
- Strengthening the existing institutions
- Reestablishment of the MAFOSUR-platform (Mangrove for Suriname)

Description of actions

The Ministry of Spatial Planning Land and Forest Management (RGB) is responsible for the implementation of forest policy in Suriname, including the management of the protected areas. The institutions for the management of the protected areas within this Ministry are:

- Forest Service (LBB), of which the Nature Conservation Division (NB) is responsible for the conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity and the forest and is also responsible for the management of the protected areas and wildlife.
- The Foundation for Nature Conservation (STINASU), is responsible for the promotion of ecotourism, nature education and nature research.

The National Institute for Environment and Research is responsible for the implementation of the Draft Environmental Framework Bill (currently being discussed within the National Parliament) and the REDD+ Readiness process.

Other governmental institutions involved with forestry issues:

- The Ministry of Natural Resources and it's technical institution the Geological Mining Service
- The Ministry of Regional Development, who is responsible for the development of the forest communities

There are 11 nature reserves, 1 nature park and 2 special protected areas in Suriname. The total area of these protected areas is 2.1 million ha, which is 13% of the total land cover.

The MAFOSUR platform was revived. composed of governmental and civil society participants to discuss mangrove forest related activities and actions.

(iii) Financial actions

List of actions

- Formulation of a GEF-7 proposal focussing on sustainable forest management and conservation
- Inclusion of Sustainable Forest Management and conservation in the NDC and within the National REDD+ Strategy.
- Formulation of a GCF proposal focusing on timber processing

Description of actions
The country is very committed to continue being the most forested country in the world. Within that framework a number of large proposals are currently being formulated aiming for investments within the country's structures to support Sustainable Forest Management and conservation.

(iv) Technical and scientific actions

List of actions

- Implementation of the Sustainable Forestry Information System Suriname (SFISS) and optimization of the internal operational procedures and capacity strengthening within the SBB
- Research to assess the impact of different types of logging on the carbon emissions
- Training in preharvest planning for ca.100 technicians from the private sector and communities

Description of actions
With SFISS (described also above- Goal 1) it is possible to track the logs from the stump to the final destination using innovative technology. The system provides an excellent framework for discouraging illegal logging. During the coming years, the system will be further developed so that it can also be used as an instrument to promote sustainable forest management. It can also provide a framework for national certification purposes, allowing for an objective scoring of the forestry operations. While the implementation of SFISS is carried out in parallel with the improvement of SBB's operational procedure, this system also requires structural strengthening of the capacity of SBB staff, in particular the forest guards. An internal training program has been started and will be continued over the coming years.

To implement the use of SFISS, but especially to carry out a preharvest planning before logging is initiated, the private sector and the communities need to be trained as well. Therefore the SBB has already organized four trainings with 20-30 participants in each training, reaching a total of ca. 100technicians from the private sector trained. A follow up trajectory will be implemented with these trainees.

(b) What other action is being taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country in support of the achievement of goal 3?

- Over the last years Suriname was one of the countries in the region with the largest area proportion under FSC-certification. In 2018 a consultant visited the Minister of RGB to assess the possibilities of a national FSC- certification program.
- Within the National REDD+ program ground truthing projects are initiated to validate the National REDD+ Strategy. These projects are related to strengthening capacities, promotion of Sustainable Forest Management. The main beneficiaries are from the civil society.

(c) How does the action listed above support the implementation of the United Nations forest instrument?

These actions will help to maintain 93% of the land area covered with forest as committed by Suriname. Also it will help to improve management of the protected areas

(d) What are the main challenges in achieving goal 3 in your country?

- Inadequate access to necessary fund for sustainable management.
- Insufficient technical capacity within the forest sector.
- The high proportion of Intact Forest Landscape (IFL) within the country makes FSC-certification almost impossible: Suriname was one of the countries with the highest proportion of FSC-certified forest operations. This has decreased significantly over the last period, and one of the reasons is that in forest concession covered with IFL, only 20% of this IFL can be harvested. This has led to one of the largest companies within the country not being able to extend its FSC-certificate. This rule has thus a counter effective effect.
- The illegal mining activities within and the surrounding of the protected areas is a challenge for having the ecosystem within these areas intact. Important actions to be taken is capacity building of the institutions responsible for the management of protected areas and also the mining institution. Strengthen procedures in cases of overlapping of mining areas with protected areas.

(e) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 3, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

(f) Any additional comments on goal 3:

Global forest goal 4 and associated targets[8]

Mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management and strengthen scientific and technical cooperation and partnerships

Associated targets

4.1 Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

4.2 Forest-related financing from all sources at all levels, including public (national, bilateral, multilateral and triangular), private and philanthropic financing, is significantly increased

4.3 North-South, South-South, North-North and triangular cooperation and public-private partnerships on science, technology and innovation in the forest sector are significantly enhanced and increased

4.4 The number of countries that have developed and implemented forest financing strategies and have access to financing from all sources is significantly increased

4.5 The collection, availability and accessibility of forest-related information is improved through, for example, multidisciplinary scientific assessments

Questions on goal 4

4. (a) Please describe major actions taken in your country to move towards goal 4 and its associated targets. More detailed information on actions for each target may be supplied below.

4.1 Mobilization of funds:

- Initiate the design of new modalities for climate finance mobilization to increase HFLDs access to adequate climate finance
- The national REDD+ readiness program has mobilized around 5.1 million USD through the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
- Multiple smaller funds have contributed to the establishment of the National Forest Monitoring System.
- Currently a large GEF-6 program of 8 million USD is being implemented to enhance more environmentally friendly mining activities
- A GEF-7 PIF (of 6 million USD) and a GCF concept note (of 20 million USD) both focusing on Sustainable Forest Management have been formulated and are in process.

4.2 Suriname is mandated by the HFLDs to lead the charge of in achieving their objective to collectively take actions in order to increase the HFLDs access to climate finance. Despite their huge contribution to climate change mitigation HFLDs received under US$ 2 billion in climate finance – less than 14% of all climate funds committed, since 2007. One reason is that financing mechanisms try to

[8] Goal 4 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 12.a, 15.7, 15.a, 15.b, 17.1–17.3, 17.6, 17.7 and 17.16–17.19 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Target 19, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (h), (i), (m), (r) and (s) and 7 (a)–(c) and (l)–(q) of the United Nations forest instrument.

allocate their funds where impact will be greatest, thereby focusing on countries where forests are already disappearing. The HFLD countries, however, have opted for another approach based on sustainable development in harmony with nature.

Increased forest financing: Beside the above-mentioned larger forestry related funds to support the national initiatives, also other organizations within Suriname have attracted funds to promote SFM, but also to increase forest conservation. Examples are the mobilization of the budgets to support the formulation of the new Nature conservation law, the projects to develop value chains for Non Wood Forest Products, development of local land use plans, community development plans, project focusing on species conservation such as the Jaguar or Marine turtles, the Shared Resources Joint Solutions-project etc. This is mostly driven by non-governmental and civil society organizations.

4.3 Related to SFM and forest conservation, Suriname has following Partnerships:
South-South: As a member of the Amazon Conservation Treaty Organization, Suriname participates in a number of projects in the Amazon region. The project related to the "deforestation monitoring" has been key in the development of the National Forest Monitoring System. There are also bilateral collaboration with IBAMA and the forest service in Brazil, CATIE from Costa Rica, GFC from Guyana and CONAFOR from Mexico.
South-South-North: Within the Guiana Shield Region, a collaboration between Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana (France) and the State of Amapá of Brazil is established and a number of regional studies and maps have been produced.
There are also bilateral collaborations with the University of Utrecht (Netherlands), the University of Hamburg (Germany), Institution for Research and Development (IRD from France) and the international branche of the French Forest Service (ONFis), the University of Ghent (Belgium)

4.4 Financing strategy:
Within the REDD+ program a financial strategy has been formulated, including some steps towards the establishment of the Suriname Environmental Funds (SNEA).

4.5 The collection, availability and accessibility of forest-related information
The SBB has a long tradition of collecting and publishing annually forestry statistics and forest sector analysis report providing very transparent information on the trends and development of the sector. This has been further extended over the last few years with all the data collected through the NFMS. The online geoportal www.gonini.org has been established providing data on forest cover and forest cover change, land use/cover (change) etc, NFI plots established in the mangrove forest increase the insights on blue carbon, and the SFISS will provide real time transparency on the ongoing activities in the forest sector. All data is available and accessible. The SBB-website www.sbbsur.com hosts many of the published forest-related reports.

(b) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 4, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

Progress towards targets 4.1 and 4.2

(c) Since 2015, has your country (the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of sustainable forest management?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please specify the sources:

☐ Public domestic funding

☐ Private domestic funding

☐ Public international funding, including official development assistance

☐ Private international funding

■ Blended financing

Please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds in a maximum of 250 words:

Progress towards target 4.3

(d) Is your country (the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) engaged in international cooperation to promote sustainable forest management?

■ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please specify the entity or entities with which your country is cooperating:

☒ Governments

☒ Intergovernmental organizations/processes

☐ Private sector

☒ Non-governmental organizations

☐ Other

Types of cooperation:

☒ North-South

☒ South-South

☐ North-North

☐ Triangular

☒ Technical

☐ Financial

☐ Other (please specify):

Areas of cooperation:

☐ Forests and climate change

☐ Forest biodiversity

☐ Valuation of the ecosystem services provided by forests

☐ Socioeconomic issues, including livelihoods

☐ Forest degradation and rehabilitation

☐ Scientific cooperation

☐ Forest monitoring/data collection

☐ Technology transfer and capacity development

☐ Production of timber or non-timber products

☐ Other (please specify):

Progress towards target 4.4

(e) Since 2015, has your Government developed or implemented financing strategies to achieve sustainable forest management and to implement the United Nations forest instrument?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, what is the time frame for these strategies (multiple answers possible, if there is more than one strategy)?

☐ 2–5 years

☐ 5–10 years

☐ 10–20 years

☐ More than 20 years

Global forest goal 5 and associated targets[9]

Promote governance frameworks to implement sustainable forest management, including through the United Nations forest instrument, and enhance the contribution of forests to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Associated targets

5.1 Number of countries that have integrated forests into their national sustainable development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies is significantly increased

5.2 Forest law enforcement and governance are enhanced, including through significantly strengthening national and subnational forest authorities, and illegal logging and associated trade are significantly reduced worldwide

5.3 National and subnational forest-related policies and programmes are coherent, coordinated and complementary across ministries, departments and authorities, consistent with national laws, and engage relevant stakeholders, local communities and indigenous peoples, fully recognizing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

5.4 Forest-related issues and the forest sector are fully integrated into decision-making processes concerning land use planning and development

Questions on goal 5

5. (a) Please describe major actions taken in your country to move towards goal 5 and its associated targets. More detailed information on actions for each target may be supplied below.

- Full integration of forest in the National Development Plan 2017-2021
- Launch of the Sustainable Forestry Information System Suriname (SFISS)
- Formulation of the Environmental Framework Bill

Within the development plan 2017-2021, it is indicated that the country will work on attracting further investments committed to increase reductions of greenhouse gas emissions, using energy and other resources more efficiently, and minimizing the loss of biodiversity and damage to ecosystems. The policy of the government is to maintain the forest coverage of 93%, while increasing the contribution of the forests to the economy and welfare or this generation and future generations, in the course of which the preservation of the biodiversity has been preserved. This will be achieved by increasing the income of timber production, by stimulating markets for non-timber forest products, more added value by facilitating wood processing and by realizing ecosystem services.

Forest is thus well integrated within the country's development strategy. The National REDD+ Strategy also states these developments need to be accompanied by a diversification of the economy and through strengthening Indigenous and Tribal People.

[9] Goal 5 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement, among other things, of targets 1.4, 2.4, 5.a, 15.9, 15.c, 16.3, 16.5–16.7, 16.10 and 17.14 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2 and 3, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (a), (c), (k), (l), (n) and (w) and 7 (c) and (h)–(j) of the United Nations forest instrument.

With the launch of the Sustainable Forestry Information System Suriname (SFISS) in July 2019, Suriname has committed to combat illegal logging and promote sustainable forest management. While the current traceability system provides already for the framework to verify the origin of every log, the increased timber production and the outdated technology made this very challenging. With SFISS the private and public sector and the communities have real time access to their logging data, which will have a major impact on enforcement of the Forest Management Act.

The formulated Environmental Framework Bill, contains the necessary institutional arrangements and structures for a more integrated decision-making process.

(b) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 5, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

Progress towards target 5.1

(c) In your country, have forests been integrated into national sustainable development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please specify if integrated into:

☐ National sustainable development plans and/or

☐ Poverty reduction strategies

Progress towards target 5.2

(d) Since 2015, has your Government taken steps to prevent and reduce illegal international trafficking in forest products, wildlife and other biological resources?

■ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please specify the type of action:

☐ New legislation

☐ Improved enforcement of existing legislation

☐ Export controls

☐ Import controls

☐ Bilateral agreements between exporting/importing countries

☐ Other action, for example, public procurement policies and public-private partnerships. Please list below:

Progress towards target 5.3

(e) Are mechanisms in place to ensure cross-sectoral coordination among government agencies?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

There is structural dialogue between the Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forest Management (Min RGB) and the other ministries within the Council of Ministers held on a weekly basis.
The technical work arm of the Min RGB, the SBB has regular meetings (1x per month) with the technical experts of the Ministry of Regional Development, Ministry of Natural Resources (and the related technical institution), The Cabinet of the President through the Coordination Environment Policy Unit and the NIMOS. Additionally, ad hoc meetings are being held with other Governmental agencies depending on relevant topics.
The appointment of the National Environment Commission is still pending. This commission will be established under the Environmental Framework Bill and will provide for a structural dialogue between the different departments. Under this Commission, workgroups on different environmental themes will also be established, including experts and civil society representatives.
On a technical level there has been an ad hoc interdepartmental workgroup, jointly producing Land Use/Cover maps and strengthening the technical capacity of the participants. This has been closely related to the work done within the NFMS. All these data are distributed through the national geoportal www.gonini.org.
The Suriname Environmental Information Network (SMIN) workgroup is currently being developed and will provide an interdepartmental clear house mechanism for national environmental data. This workgroup will be further strengthened within the preparations for the Third National Communication on GHG-inventory.

(f) What types of mechanism are in place to involve stakeholders in forest/ sustainable forest management policy formulation, planning and implementation?

Please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

- Within the REDD+ program, initiatives were taken to strengthen the capacity and the organization of the Major Group Collective, which is involved in the formulation of the different products delivered within the REDD+ program. The REDD+ readiness program has also involved 15 community representatives from all tribes responsible for a better dissemination of information between the Government and the communities.
- There is a structural monthly dialogue between the SBB and representatives of the private forest sector on short- and long-term forest policy related subjects
- Workgroups within the National Environmental Commissions.
- Within the SFISS program, two representatives from the different communities with community forest are trained and further guided in SFM, the use of SFISS etc. SBB aims to establish a technical community forest representatives' network over the coming years.

Progress towards target 5.4

(g) Are mechanisms in place to involve the forest sector in cross-sectoral coordination among government agencies in charge of land use planning and development?

■ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

There is structural dialogue between the Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forest Management (Min RGB) and the other Ministries within the Council of Ministers held on a weekly basis.
The technical workarm of the Min RGB, the SBB has regular meetings (1x per month) with the technical experts of the Ministry of Regional Development, Ministry of Natural Resources (and the related technical institution), The Cabinet of the President through the Coordination Environment Office and the NIMOS. Additionally ad hoc meetings are being held with other Governmental agencies depending on relevant topics.
The Planning Office is in charge of the coordination of all Land Use related products, and is currently strengthening its structures and capacity.

Global forest goal 6 and associated targets[10]

Enhance cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies on forest-related issues at all levels, including within the United Nations system and across member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, as well as across sectors and relevant stakeholders

Note: targets 6.1 and 6.2 are not included in this section of the reporting format as they address actions taken by the international community, and not those taken at the national level

Associated targets

6.3 Cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation to promote sustainable forest management and halt deforestation and forest degradation are significantly enhanced at all levels

6.4 A greater common understanding of the concept of sustainable forest management is achieved and an associated set of indicators is identified

6.5 The input and involvement of major groups and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the strategic plan and in the work of the Forum, including intersessional work, is strengthened

Questions on goal 6

6. (a) Please describe major actions taken in your country to move towards goal 6 and its associated targets. More detailed information on actions for each target may be supplied below.

On local and national level, SBB collaborates with:

- the Nature Division of Min RGB, responsible for management of the protected areas.
- the Ministry of Justice and Police, the Districts Commissioners, the Ministry of Regional Development, the Harbour and the Police force on the follow up of specific offenses.
- All academic institutions implementing forest research e.g. the Center for Agricultural Research in Suriname (CELOS), The National Herbarium, The National Zoological Collection.

(more detailed information on local and national collaboration in previous goals).

On international level, there is collaboration with:

- the Structures of the UNFCCC (including the Coalition for Rainforest Nations and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank supporting the REDD+ Readiness program
- the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) supporting two large SFM related programs
- Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE) form Costa Rica
- The University of Hamburg
- The University of Florida

[10] Goal 6 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, target 17.14 of the Sustainable Development Goals and are supported by paragraphs 6 (b), (c), (g), (m) and (w) and 7 (r) and (s) of the United Nations forest instrument.

- The Institute for Space Research (INPE), EMBRAPA, IBAMA and the forest service (SFB) from Brazil
- The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)
- The forest service from France (French Guyana) (ONF)
- the Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC)
- The IRD and ONFi from France.

Through the communication on the results of the large environmental projects, the new up-to-date national data available through the NFMS and the increased pressure of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation nationally the interest and awareness on the importance of forest has risen. Nevertheless there is a need for more balanced and in depth information brought to the general public, also in the forest dependent communities.

(b) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 6, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far

As was already mentioned under Goal 1, Suriname was mandated by the group of High Forest Cover Low Deforestation developing countries to achieve their objectives on increasing access to international climate finance.

Progress towards target 6.4 (criteria and indicators)

(c) Are criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management used in your country?

■ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please specify which sets are used:

■ National or subnational

☐ Regional or international[11]

☐ Other (please specify):

For which of the following purposes are they used? (Multiple answers possible)

☐ To generate information for national reports on forest conditions and management

☐ To monitor and assess forest conditions and management

☐ To review and develop national forest policies and tools for sustainable forest management

☐ To communicate with society and carry out dialogue with stakeholders

☐ To report on forests to regional and international organizations (please specify):

[11] For instance, those used by the International Tropical Timber Organization, Forest Europe, the Montreal Process and the Tarapoto Proposal on Criteria and Indicators for Sustainability of Amazonian Forests.

Progress towards target 6.4 (communication and awareness)

(d) Since 2015, have actions been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country to communicate and promote a greater understanding and awareness of sustainable forest management?

■ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

The communication division of the SBB is implementing the communication plan regarding sustainable forest management in the country. There are awareness activities on a structural basis through radio, television and newspapers to inform broad public regarding the importance of sustainable utilization of the forest and the conservation of the forest. The SBB has also a website as a tool to provide forestry related information to the public, including students, national and international institutions.

Progress towards target 6.5

(e) Have actions been taken by your Government to involve major groups and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

Through monthly meetings with the private sector, including loggers, sawmiller and exporters, SBB discusses issues regarding the management of the forest. Results of forestry projects, reports and other activities are presented in workshops and meetings with the sector and relevant institutions.

Within the REDD+-program, an initiative was taken to strengthen the capacity and the organization of the Major Group Collective, which involves 15 community representatives from all tribes responsible for a better dissemination of information between the Government and the communities.

Other questions

7. (a) Since 2015, has your country taken action to promote gender equality in the forest sector?

☐ Yes ☐ ☐ No

If yes, please indicate action taken with regard to the following:

☐ Women's effective access to the control and use of forest resources

☐ Women's effective participation in decision-making at the household and community levels

■ Women's effective participation and representation in forest management institutions

☐ Other

Please provide a brief description:

(b) What action has been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country in observance of the International Day of Forests?

☐ Cultural activities (for example, art, music, film and theatre)

☐ Educational activities (for example, workshops and symposiums)

☐ Media activities (for example, newspapers, magazines, television and radio)

☐ Social media activities

☐ Other

Please provide two to three examples and, if possible, a weblink or weblinks to relevant documentation:

https://www.facebook.com/SBBSUR/
https://www.facebook.com/reddplussuriname/
http://sbbsur.com/

Success stories

8. Do you have any success stories relating to the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 in your country? If so, please provide a brief description, with references (such as weblinks, publications and articles), showing how the action contributed to achieving the goals and targets and specifying which goals and targets are relevant. Please provide a maximum of three success stories.

Success story 1

Action taken:
Within the development of the National REDD+ strategy, and all other components of the REDD+-Readiness Program, an extensive outreach and consultation process was carried out. This was also strongly emphasized within the development of the NFMS, especially the SFISS where a large group of the forest sector was included in and trained throughout the process.

Goals and targets addressed:
Jointly policy development, including all relevant stakeholder and strengthen their capacities to provide input

Outcome and results achieved
The basis for the transformation within the forest sector is build. It is important over the coming years to keep on investing in the Sustainable Management of the Forest Resource and keep on improving the collaborations.

How did this action contribute to the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017-2030?

References

Annex II

Draft global core set of forest-related indicators

	Indicator	*Thematic element*	*Unit*	*Tier*[a]	*Data supplier*	*Linkages to globally agreed goals and targets*
1.	**Forest area as a proportion of total land area**	1. Extent of forest resources	Percentage	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 15.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals and global forest goal 1. Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.1.1
2.	**Forest area annual net change rate**	1. Extent of forest resources	Percentage	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 15.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals and target 1.1 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. Subindicator of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.2.1
3.	**Net greenhouse gas emissions (source)/ removals (sink) of forests, and carbon balance of harvested wood products**	1. Extent of forest resources 4. Productive functions of forest resources	Kilotons of carbon dioxide emissions per year	2	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change secretariat	Measures progress towards targets 1.2 and 2.5 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. Linkages with Sustainable Development Goal 13 and measuring, reporting and verifying requirements under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
4.	**Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas**	2. Forest biological diversity	Percentage	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 15.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals, targets 2.5 and 3.1 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and Aichi Biodiversity Target 11. Subindicator of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.2.1
5.	**Change in area of primary forests**	2. Forest biological diversity	Hectares	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 1.3 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and Aichi Biodiversity Target 5. Linkages with Sustainable Development Goal 15

6.	**Proportion of forest area disturbed**	3. Forest health and vitality	Percentage of forest area	2	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 1.4 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
7.	**Area of degraded forest**	3. Forest health and vitality	Hectares	3	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 1.3 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. Linkages with target 15.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Target 15. Linkages to strategic objective 1 of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (2008–2018), and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
8.	**Above-ground biomass stock in forest**	4. Productive function of forest resources	Tons per hectare	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 15.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets 1.2 and 2.5 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Target 7. Subindicator of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.2.1
9.	**Volume of wood removals**	4. Productive function of forest resources	Cubic metres	1	ECE/FAO/ International Tropical Timber Organization/ Eurostat joint forest sector questionnaire	Measures progress towards target 2.4 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
10.	**Wood-based energy share of total final energy consumption**	4. Productive function of forest resources	Percentage	2	ECE and FAO	Linked to target 7.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals

11.	**Forest area with a designated management objective to maintain and enhance its protective functions**	5. Protective function of forest resources	Hectares	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Linked to target 1.4 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
12.	**Employment related to the forest sector**	6. Socioeconomic functions of forest resources	Number of full-time equivalents	2	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 2.4 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
13.	**Number of forest-dependent people in extreme poverty**	6. Socioeconomic functions of forest resources	Number	3	FAO and United Nations Forum on Forests	Measures progress towards global forest goal 2 and target 2.1 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
14.	**Contribution of forests to food security**	6. Socioeconomic functions of forest resources	To be decided	3	FAO and United Nations Forum on Forests	Measures progress towards global forest goal 2 and target 2.3 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
15.	**Financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management**	6. Socioeconomic functions of forest resources	United States dollars	3	OECD, World Bank	Measures progress towards global forest goal 4 and targets 4.1 and 4.2 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. Linkages with targets 15.a and 15.b of the Sustainable Development Goals
16.	**Existence of national or subnational policies, strategies, legislation, regulations and institutions that explicitly encourage sustainable forest management**	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	References	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards global forest goal 5 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
17.	**Existence of national or subnational**	7. Legal, policy and institutional	References	1	FAO Global Forest Resources	Measures progress towards target 4.5 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–

	forest assessment process	framework		Assessment	2030
18.	**Existence of national or subnational stakeholder platform for participation in forest policy development**	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	References	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessments	Measures progress towards target 4.5 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
19.	**Proportion of forest area under a long-term forest management plan**	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	Percentage	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 15.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals, targets 1.3 and 3.2 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and Aichi Biodiversity Target 7. Subindicator of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.2.1
20.	**Forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme**	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	Hectares	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards target 15.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets 1.3 and 3.3 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. Subindicator of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.2.1
21.	**Existence of traceability system(s) for wood products**	7. Legal, policy and institutional framework	References	2	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Measures progress towards targets 3.3 and 5.2 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030

Abbreviations: ECE, Economic Commission for Europe; FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; OECD, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

[a] Tier 1: methodology and data in place. Tier 2: methodology in place, data challenges. Tier 3: methodology and data both present challenges.