

THE REPUBLIC OF SURINAME



The Third National Report to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity



**THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR,
TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT
SEPTEMBER 2009**

The Third National Report to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity

September 2009



**PREPARED BY
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES & SUPPORT (ESS)**

**FOR
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR,
TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT**



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AND
THE NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STEERING COMMITTEE**

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A. REPORTING PARTY

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Information on the preparation of the report

Box I.

Please provide information on the preparation of this report, including information on stakeholders involved and material used as a basis for the report.

The Ministry of Labor, Technological Development and Environment (ATM), has contracted a local consultancy firm, Environmental Services and Support (ESS), to assist with the drafting of the 3rd National Report (3NR) on the implementation of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD = CBD). The contract between ATM and ESS was signed in January 2009, and a first draft 3NR was delivered digitally by ESS to ATM April 6th, 2009. Earlier, in 2008, some work had already been initiated by ATM and another consultant; the results of this work, have informed the work of ESS in 2009.

The present document is the 3NR that is to be submitted to the Secretariat of UNCBD; it is based on the draft provided by ESS, and has been completed and adjusted by ATM. It should be noted that this is in fact the first such national report that is submitted, since Suriname did not submit its first and second reports on the implementation of the CBD.

Within ATM, the so-called Environment Section is responsible for matters dealing with environmental policy. ESS established a technical team to undertake the work on 3NR. This team consisted of two biodiversity experts (Mr. Bart De Dijn and Mr. Paul Ouboter), an expert on agriculture (Ms. Hanny van de Lande), and two experts on forestry (Mr. Rutger de Wolf and Mr. Peter van der Hout). Mr. De Dijn had the lead of this team and liaised with the Environment Section of ATM; he was assisted in this task by Mr. Rutger de Wolf.

The different experts in the ESS team were responsible for drafting different sections of 3NR. They sourced the necessary information inputs, e.g. from existing reports, policy documents and input from other experts and stakeholder representatives. The team leader, supported by the ESS office, ensured that these experts made the required contributions, and that the different contributions were edited and merged into a comprehensive draft 3NR.

Because of time constraints, it was deemed necessary by ESS to focus the work leading to the 3NR on certain themes that were considered by ATM as the most important ones at this stage. This has resulted in those sections of 3NR that relate to focal themes being more elaborate than those sections that deal with non-focal themes. In fact, a few non-focal themes have hardly been elaborated at all in this 3NR and require more attention in the fourth report that is also due to be drafted this year.

The following are the focal themes that were identified by ATM for 3NR:

- general state of / trends in biodiversity
- national biodiversity policy
- in-situ-conservation
- research and EIA
- education and awareness
- agriculture and forestry

Important documents that were consulted by ESS during the preparation of this report:

- **ASP – Agriculture Sector Plan / Agrarisch Sectorplan Suriname (2004). Ministry of Agriculture Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Republic of Suriname, Paramaribo.**
- **CAPS – Conservation Action Plan for Suriname (1990). Conservation International et al.**
- **CAPS II (draft) - Conservation Action Plan for Suriname 2001-2005 (2001). Forest Service Suriname (LBB), Paramaribo, Suriname.**

- **IFAP (draft) – Interim Action Plan for the Forest Sector (2008). Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forest Management, Republic of Suriname, Paramaribo.**
- **MOP – Multi-Annual Development Plan / Meerjarenontwikkelingsplan 2006-2011 (2006). Republic of Suriname, Paramaribo.**
- **NCSA – NCSA Thematic Assessment in relation to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). ESS for the Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment, Republic of Suriname, Paramaribo.**
- **NBAP (draft) – National Biodiversity Action Plan / Nationaal Biodiversiteit Actie Plan (2007). ESS for Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment, Republic of Suriname, Paramaribo.**
- **NBF – National Biosafety Framework for Suriname (2004). Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment, Republic of Suriname, Paramaribo.**
- **NBS – National Biodiversity Strategy (2006). Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment, Republic of Suriname, Paramaribo.**
- **NFP – National Forest Policy of Suriname / Nationaal Bosbeleid van Suriname (2003). Ministry of Natural Resources, Republic of Suriname, Paramaribo.**
- **NUES (draft) – Non-Urban Environment Sector plan / Beleid en Actieprogramma Duurzaam Beheer Niet Urbane Milieu (2004). Republic of Suriname, Paramaribo.**
- **Policy Note on Environment / Beleidsnota Milieu (2006). Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment, Republic of Suriname, Paramaribo.**

To facilitate obtaining additional inputs from stakeholders, focal group meetings were organized by ESS. These were meetings of a limited number of people that were experts on some of the themes considered most important by ATM. Five meetings were organized in the course of March and April 2009, each dealing with a different focal theme:

- policy
- research and training
- awareness
- agriculture
- forestry

A first draft 3NR was prepared using the information obtained by the ESS team of experts and via the focal meetings. A workshop was held by ATM to validate it on April 9th, 2009 at the University Guesthouse in Paramaribo. The stakeholders were given the first draft 3NR by mail ahead of the workshop. Highlights of the report were presented orally at the workshop by the ESS team. For this workshop, experts and stakeholders were invited and were given the opportunity to comment. A final draft 3NR was submitted to ATM by ESS in May 2009; this draft took into account all inputs and comments from experts and stakeholders, as well as those obtained, via ATM, from the National Biodiversity Steering Committee (NBSC).

Below is a list of the stakeholder organizations and representatives that were invited to the validation workshop; persons that attended this workshop or the focal meetings held prior to the workshop, are underlined in the list:

- AdeKUS (Anton de Kom University of Suriname) – Mr. A. Li Fo Sjoe, Acting Chairman of the Board; Mr. R. Tjin Foeh, coordinator Agricultural Production at Faculty of Technology; Ms. S. Carilho, coordinator Environment at Faculty of Technology; Ms. C. Chin and Mr. F. van der Lugt, staff at Faculty of Technology;
- ACTS (Amazon Conservation Team Suriname) - Ms. G. Smith, Director;
- ATM (Ministry Labour, Technological Development and Environment) – Ms. R. Defares, permanent secretary; Ms. H. Uiterloo, coordinator Environment Section; Ms. A. Bajnath-Khoenkhoen, Ms. S. de Meza, Ms. S. Soetosenojo, Ms. N. Tjin Kong Foek, and N. Waal, staff;

- **BBS (National Herbarium Suriname) – Ms. M. Werkhoven, head; Ms. D. Traag, deputy head; Ms. A. Grant, and Ms. R. Burnet staff;**
- **BIS (Suriname Bauxite Institute) – R. Mannoë;**
- **CELOS (Center for Agricultural Research in Suriname) – Ms. Gangadin, Director; Ms. M. Playfair, Ms. V. Wortel and Mr. K. Tjon, research staff;**
- **CI (Conservation International) – Ms. A Tjon Sie Fat, Director CI Suriname;**
- **DWT (De Ware Tijd) – Mr. W. Leeuwin, journalist;**
- **GHF (Green Heritage Fund) – Ms. M. Pool, director;**
- **IDPM (Institute for Development, Planning and Management) – Ms. T. Feurich, director;**
- **IOL (Teachers Training Institute) – Mr. A. Marshal, Director; Ms. D. Feurich, staff;**
- **KKF (Suriname Chamber of Commerce) – Chairman;**
- **LBB (Forest Service) – Mr. B. Drakenstein, head of the Nature Conservation Division (NCD); Mr. Baal, advisor; Mr. Esajas, staff;**
- **LVV (Ministry of Agriculture) – Mr. Bhansingh, Permanent Secretary; Mr. Sahtoe, Policy Advisor Agriculture; Ms. Doelahasorie, Ms. S. Bipat, and Mr. Algoe, staff;**
- **NATIN (Nature Technical Institute) – Mr. D. Abeleven, director;**
- **NH (Ministry of Natural Resources) – Mr. J. Abdul, permanent secretary;**
- **NIMOS (National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname) – director; Mr. C. Nelom and Ms. Y. Babb-Echteld, staff;**
- **Mr. I. Poerschke, independent expert on agriculture;**
- **NMR (National Environmental Council) – Mr. C. Julen, chairman;**
- **NZCS (National Zoological Collection) – Mr. P. Ouboter, head; Ms. M. Quik, staff;**
- **NL Amba (Dutch Embassy);**
- **OAS (Organisation of American States);**
- **OIS (Organisation of Indigenous in Suriname);**
- **PLOS (Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation) – Ms. A. Boedhoe, staff;**
- **ROGB (Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forest Management) – Mr. J. Lenne, Head LBB; Ms. E. Kromodihardjo-Madngisa, staff;**
- **Santour (Foundation for Sustainable Tourism in Suriname) – Mr. H. Sijlbing, director;**
- **SBB (Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control) – Mr. R. Somopawiro, director; Mr. H. Daoudi, staff;**
- **SCF (Suriname Conservation Foundation) – Mr. L. Johanns, executive director; Mr. S. Malone and Mr. H. Brandon, staff;**
- **Stinasu (Foundation for Nature Conservation in Suriname) – Director; Mr. I. Fredison, and Ms. W. Sewradj, staff;**
- **TCT (Ministry Of Transport, Communication and Tourism) – Ms. T. Douglas-Pinas, director; Mr. Betterson, deputy director Tourism; Mr. Boeddha, advisor;**
- **TSP (Tropenbos Program Suriname) – Mr. R. van Kanten, director; Mr. S. van Dijk, staff;**
- **UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) – Ms. C. De Rooij, staff;**
- **VIDS (Association of Indigenous Chiefs in Suriname) – Mr. R. Pane, chairman; Ms. L. Jubithana, director of bureau; Mr. M. Ooft, staff of bureau; and**
- **WWF (World Wildlife Fund / World Wide Fund for Nature) – D. Plouvier, director WWF Guianas; Mr. G. Zondervan, Mr. A. Moredjo and Mr. J. Pinas, staff.**

B. PRIORITY SETTING, TARGETS AND OBSTACLES

Box II.

Please provide an overview of the status and trends of various components of biological diversity in your country based on the information and data available.

On 163,820 km² of land, Suriname has about half a million inhabitants. In recent years, the annual population increase has been about 1.37 %. Approximately 90 % of the population lives in the north of the country, in the coastal lowlands; about 50 % lives in the capital Paramaribo itself. Economic activity in the coastal area is diverse: government and commercial services, agriculture, mining, etc. The coastal economy remains very dependent on the export of minerals (e.g. bauxite), and the import of consumer products. Away from the coast, to the south, the land is inhabited by Indigenous (Amerindian) and Maroon people. Traditionally, these people are self-sufficient hunters, fishermen and farmers, but many have, in recent times, become dependent on mining and on supplies obtained in the coastal zone. Part of the land in the Interior is used by migrants from Brazil who are engaged in small-scale gold mining.

Since Suriname is located on the South American mainland, near the equator and near the Amazon river, and borders the Atlantic Ocean, its biodiversity is tropical, with strongly Guiana Shield - Amazonian terrestrial and freshwater components, and strongly Caribbean - Atlantic marine components. Most of the terrestrial, freshwater and marine components of the biodiversity of Suriname are shared with the neighboring countries. While few components are unique to Suriname, many are unique to the larger Guiana Shield area that also includes Guyana, French Guiana, the Brazilian State of Amapa, and much of Venezuela and the Brazilian States of Para and Roraima.

In a nutshell, the biodiversity of Suriname can be described as follows:

- functionally intact coastal wetlands, incl. mangroves, that are of global importance for migratory birds, and of regional importance as fish and shrimp nurseries;**
- a vast pristine rainforest expanse that is globally important as a wildlife refuge and a storehouse of living biodiversity;**
- unique savannas, including the Sipaliwini (connected to the Paru in Brazil), that are part man-made, part of natural origin;**
- high diversity of species, several globally endangered ones; many species are Guiana Shield endemics (ca. 35-40 % for plants, 5-20 % for animals); and**
- high genetic diversity – mainly due to high species diversity – which translates in a great variety of traditional uses of biodiversity, e.g. medicinal use.**

Suriname's marine area is subdivided in four zones; the first three are part of the Continental Sea, a shallow area that used to be dry land during Ice Age glacial periods:

- the Continental Inner or Brown-water Zone; the water reaches a depth of about 30 m and is brown due to the heavy load of mud; along the coast, there are extensive mud banks which move slowly to the west, and sand banks that either also move along or have fixed locations near the mouths of major rivers;**
- the Continental Mid or Green-water Zone; the water is between 30 and 60 m deep and is still a bit muddy, but much less so than in the previous zone; the water has a greenish tint due to the abundance of algae, and is thus biologically very productive;**
- the Continental Outer or Blue-water Zone; the water is between 60 and 100 m deep and is clear, not muddy; the water has a blue tint due to the limited presence of algae, and is biologically less productive than the previous zone;**
- the Deep Sea Blue-water Zone; the water is blue and deeper than in the previous zone; this zone starts where the continental slope begins to drop off (this slope starts at about 100 m and levels off at several 1000 m below the surface of the sea).**

Very little is known about Suriname's marine ecosystems and habitats, although it is obvious that the conditions in the different marine zones (above) determine the character of the habitats and the functioning of the ecosystems. A special habitat that is known to occur off the coast of Suriname is that of old coral reefs. These reefs occur at about 100 m below the surface of the sea, at the transition of the Continental and Deep Sea; the reefs are fossil structures formed during Ice Age glacial periods.

Suriname's land territory, including the coast, is considered part of larger Amazonia. The territory is customarily subdivided in four main zones; the first 3 are of marine-estuarine origin and collectively better known as "the Coastal Plain" (the Northern 20% of the country, along the coast), the last is the crystalline basement of the Guiana Shield itself and better known as "the Interior" (80 % of the country – the mid and southern part):

- the Young Coastal Plain, a mostly clayey marine deposit of very recent origin (Holocene), that is flat and very low-lying (up to 4 m above sea level), and features a variety of natural wetland habitats, as well as man-made rice fields, as well as polders used for agriculture and habitation;
- the Old Coastal Plain, a clayey to sandy marine deposit of recent origin (Pleistocene), that is flat and low-lying (up to 12 m a.s.l.), and features a variety of seasonally flooded and dryland forest habitats, to a considerable extent cleared for habitation and intensive agriculture;
- the Cover Landscape (better known as "the Savanna Belt"), a mostly sandy, much older (Tertiary) coastal plain that is more elevated (ca. 10-100 m a.s.l.), and features savannas and forests, only few of which have been converted by man; and
- the Guiana Shield (*sensu stricto*), is the zone where the ancient (Precambrian) rock formations are covered only by their own weathering products (typically clayey-sandy material); this zone is mostly low-lying (below 250 m) and hilly (with discrete ranges till ca. 1200 m a.s.l.); most of it is pristine and covered with dryland forest, except where poor soil or repeated burning of the vegetation have led to savannization.

The land is very diverse in terms of ecosystems and habitats, and in the northern part of the country - in the Coastal Plain - these ecosystems and habitats have been investigated, described and mapped. The Interior, the hilly land in the mid and south of the country, has only been investigated at a few locations, and much of it remains unknown. It is obvious though that areas in the Interior above 400 m represent peculiar landscape features, with rare and potentially unique habitats, such as cloud forest.

The freshwater ecosystems of Suriname are subdivided based on water quality. The subdivision geographically follows that of the terrestrial ecosystems:

- in the Interior (Guiana Shield *s.s.*; above the first rapids) the rivers have clear and always fresh water which is poor in nutrients, but rich in oxygen and plant and animal life; the smaller creeks have a relatively poor flora and fauna compared to the main rivers;
- in the Cover Landscape, the creek and river water is fresh and clear, but very acidic and poor in oxygen; the fauna and flora is poor but with many special elements; and
- in the Young and Old Coastal Plains, the creeks and especially the rivers (below the first rapids) have less transparent water which can be brackish (depending on tides and season); the water is poor in oxygen, but rich in nutrients, aquatic plants and animals; the lower courses of the rivers are frequented by a number of marine animals, such as dolphins.

The shore and near-shore environment merits special mention. It is the transition between marine, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems. The coastal sea is laden with sediment originating from the Amazon, and cyclically builds and erodes the coastal land. Freshwater flowing into the sea makes the water brackish in the contact zone. This gives rise to mangrove ecosystems and other typical shore ecosystems and habitats.

Suriname's species diversity is known for a number of taxa (groups of plants / animals):

- ca. 5100 species of (mostly higher) plants;
- 318 species of freshwater fishes;
- 277 species of herps (102 amphibians and 175 reptiles);
- 715 species of birds; and
- 192 species of mammals.

When we compare these numbers with the numbers of plant and animal species that are known globally, Suriname has:

- 2.0 % of the world's higher plant species;
- 3.1 % of the world's fish species;
- 2.4 % of the world's amphibian species;
- 2.8 % of the world's reptile species;
- 7.9 % of the world's bird species; and
- 4.8 % of the world's mammals species

These percentages are high, especially those for birds and mammals, and especially taking into account that Suriname's land surface amounts to just 0.1 % of the global land surface. Based on these percentages for better known organisms, an estimate can be made of the total number of biological species that occur in Suriname. Conservative and cautious estimates of the global number of biological species amount to about 10 million. If somewhere between 2 en 8 % of these occur in Suriname, which is a reasonable assumption based on the percentages listed above, this would mean that there should be between 200,000 tot 800,000 species in the country. This number includes not just the more popular large plants and animals, but also species of insects, spiders, crayfish, and other invertebrate animals, as well as algae, mushrooms, and even smaller, microscopic animals, plants, fungi, bacteria and viruses.

Genetic diversity has hardly been investigated in Suriname. There is obvious genetic diversity in crop species, such as cassava and rice, but the genetics thereof has not been investigated in any detail. With some wild animal species, such as poisonous Amphibia, there is very striking color variation that is known to be genetically determined. This has been investigated for a few species, such as the Harlequin toad (*Atelopus*) and the Dyeing Frog (*Dendrobates*).

People and their activities are typically regarded as the most important threat to biodiversity, at least in our time. The adverse impact of humans on biodiversity is no novelty though. Archeological evidence suggests that by about 10,000 years ago, people began having a significant impact on the local wildlife and ecosystems in South America, including in Suriname, due to hunting and likely also the use of fire.

Worldwide, due to increasing globalization, industrialization and human population growth, the pressure on ecosystems and species has increased dramatically over the last 500 years. Biological species have suffered, some have gone extinct, due to the destruction or pollution of their habitats, or simply because they were on the menu of increasing numbers of people. In Suriname, population pressure remains low (3.1 person / km²), and industrialization is still quite limited. Nevertheless, even in Suriname, it is obvious that pristine forests and wild animals are becoming increasingly threatened, certainly in the northern part of the country. This is due to the colonization of the coastal lowlands of Suriname since the 17th Century, recent population growth, and the gradual expansion of infrastructure, agriculture and mining. Even in the Interior of the country, at least at those locations with larger villages, the populations of large-bodied fish and wildlife species have declined.

Many animal species that remain quite common in Suriname are listed globally as endangered species. These include:

- mammals: giant otter, tapir, spider monkey, manatee, and giant armadillo;

- **birds:** many macaw and parrot species;
- **amphibia:** harlequin toads (*Atelopus*) and poison arrow frogs (*Dendrobatids*); and
- **reptiles:** tortoise and sea turtle species.

Suriname is protecting its biodiversity. An important aspect thereof is the establishment of protected areas. Currently, Suriname has legally protected:

- almost its entire coastline, by establishing Nature Reserves (NRs) and Multiple Use Management Areas (MUMAs) along the coast; these coastal NRS and MUMAs protect migratory shorebirds, resident waterfowl, nesting sea turtles, as well as the mudflat, mangrove and sandy beach ecosystems they need to survive;
- representative terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, including the endangered species that occur there, by establishing NRs (and one Nature Park) in the lowlands of the northern part of the country; and
- a large, pristine forested area that covers the upstream part of the catchment of an entire river, including large populations of a variety of biological species, such as endangered ones, by establishing the Central Suriname Nature Reserve (CSNR).

Animals which have a special protected status in Suriname, based on the Game Law, include:

- **marine turtles:** fully protected, both the adults and their eggs and young;
- **migratory shore birds:** fully protected;
- **game species:** protected during part the year (closed season); and
- **songbirds:** certain species that are widely collected the wild are protected.

At present, Suriname has 16 legally established protected areas, and four proposed protected areas. The legally established ones cover 21,383 km² (i.e. 13.5 % of Suriname's land territory), and the proposed ones 1,320 km² (i.e. 0.8 %). The Central Suriname Nature Reserve, located in the Interior, is by far the largest, covering 15,920 km² (i.e. 9.7 %). The other reserves are relatively small, no larger than 1,000 km² (i.e. 0.6 % or less), and most of them are located less than a 100 km from the coast.

The different types of protected areas differ in legal status and management regime:

- **Nature Reserves (NRs)**, established based on the Nature Conservation Law: NR is the oldest form of protected area in Suriname; protection is complete, although traditional activities (by Indigenous or Maroon inhabitants) are allowed, alongside limited scientific and nature tourism activities; the Nature Conservation Division (NCD) of LBB is formally in charge of the overall management on behalf of the State; nature tourism activities in the NR are managed by Stinasu; at several NRs, NCD has set up field stations, which are manned by game wardens; so-called Consultation Committees are established as a forum for discussion and conflict resolution between the NCD, the local population, and other actors or stakeholders (at present two protected areas have CCs); management plans have been developed for about half of the NRs;
- **a Nature Park (Park)**, established on the basis of so-called Land Reform Decrees (1982): the only Park in Suriname is Brownberg Nature Park (BNP), which is part lease and part concession of Stinasu; Stinasu is the park manager, and has developed it for tourism, research and nature education; protection is important, but not as strict as in a NR; the local Maroon community interacts formally with the BNP manager via a local umbrella CBO; the management plan for BNP has recently been updated; and
- **Multiple-Use Management Areas (MUMAs)**, established on the basis of Land Reform Decrees (1982): MUMAs typically have complex ownership and are "areas where integrated management by or on behalf of the Government is needed for a rational use of its natural resources"; protection aims at keeping the ecosystem functionally intact and productive, to ensure the survival of vulnerable wildlife populations; for all the MUMAs, management plans have been developed.

The Government is considering to protect additional forested areas based on provisions in the 1992 Forest Management Law, such as the provision to establish Special Protected Forest

(SPF). To date no areas have yet been designated SPF, but a few have been proposed based on their vulnerability, such as forested areas near rivers and major creeks, on steep slopes, and at higher elevation (above 400 m); the idea behind SPF is to protect erosion-sensitive areas, and potentially also special timber tree stands that can serve as living gene banks.

The protected areas in the coastal brackish water zone, which are all the MUMAs and a few NRs, have people living mainly along their southern margin. The threats to these areas are largely due to the over-expansion of agriculture towards the north (the sea), and due to irresponsible mining of shell and sand ridges and inadequate road or dike construction. These activities tend to change the water flow, which in turn changes the vegetation (e.g. die-off of mangroves), and may ultimately lead to coastal erosion and flooding of lands to the south. Important users of these protected areas are local fishermen. Other important users, in the east of Suriname, are the Indigenous communities; they make slash-and-burn fields, fish, hunt and collect marine turtle eggs. The latter is currently illegal, except for local consumption by the Indigenous.

In the rest of the Coastal Plain (the freshwater and savanna zone), the relatively small protected areas are located in areas with small resident populations. Nevertheless, the areas are nearly always part of the lands traditionally used by local communities (in many cases Indigenous). This is a cause of conflict, and complicates the management. The areas are subject to unregulated / illegal logging, hunting, and animal collecting. This is mainly due to the fact that they are relatively well accessible to outsiders. The main problem may be that the many small protected areas are scattered across the coastal plain, and represent a logistical problem for law enforcement by the centralized Government.

In the Interior, human population densities are very low, and the protected areas there (all NRs, except BNP) are virtually uninhabited. Again, this does not mean that local communities are not claiming or using these areas. The main threat in the Interior at the moment is unregulated "small-scale" gold mining. Unregulated / illegal logging and hunting goes hand in hand with the gold mining and causes additional problems. In the eastern part of the Interior, e.g. in the area where the BNP is located, these threats are very serious indeed.

Priority Setting

1. Please indicate, by marking an "X" in the appropriate column below, the level of priority your country accords to the implementation of various articles, provisions and relevant programmes of the work of the Convention.

Article/Provision/Programme of Work	Level of Priority		
	High	Medium	Low
a) Article 5 – Cooperation	X		
b) Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use	X		
c) Article 7 - Identification and monitoring		X	
d) Article 8 – <i>In-situ</i> conservation	X		
e) Article 8(h) - Alien species			X
f) Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions			X
g) Article 9 – <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation			X
h) Article 10 – Sustainable use of components of biological diversity	X		
i) Article 11 - Incentive measures			X
j) Article 12 - Research and training		X	
k) Article 13 - Public education and awareness		X	
l) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts		X	
m) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources			X
n) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology			X
o) Article 17 - Exchange of information			X
p) Article 18 – Scientific and technical cooperation		X	
q) Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits		X	
r) Article 20 - Financial resources		X	
s) Article 21 - Financial mechanism	X		
t) Agricultural biodiversity		X	

u) Forest biodiversity	X		
v) Inland water biodiversity		X	
w) Marine and coastal biodiversity		X	
x) Dryland and subhumid land biodiversity		X	
y) Mountain biodiversity		X	

Challenges and Obstacles to Implementation

2. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the provisions of the Articles of the Convention (5, 6,7, 8, 8h, 8j, 9, 10, 11,12, 13, 14, 15,16, 17, 18, 19 and 20)	
3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Articles																	
	5	6	7	8	8h	8j	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
a) Lack of political will and support	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	1
c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	2	3	1
d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	2
e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2
f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	3	3	1	2	3	2

Challenges	Articles																	
	5	6	7	8	8h	8j	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
g) Loss of traditional knowledge	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	1	2	3	1
i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	3	2
j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	3	3	1	1	3	2
k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	3	1	2	1	2
l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	2	2	3	1	3	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	3	3	2	2	3	2
n) Lack of economic incentive measures	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
o) Lack of benefit-sharing	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1
p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	2	3	2
q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	1
r) Lack of effective	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	2	3	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	2

Challenges	Articles																	
	5	6	7	8	8h	8j	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
partnerships																		
s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	3	3	1	2	1
t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	1	3	1	2	3	3	1	2	3	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	3	2
u) Poverty	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
v) Population pressure	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
x) Lack of capacities for local communities	3	3	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	2	2
y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
z) Weak law enforcement capacity	1	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
bb) Others (please specify)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

2010 Target

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VII/30, annex II, decided to establish a provisional framework for goals and targets in order to clarify the 2010 global target adopted by decision VI/26, help assess the progress towards the target, and promote coherence among the programmes of work of the Convention. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box III.

Goal 1	Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes.
Target 1.1	At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved

I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		X	
Please provide details below.			
<p>Suriname did not establish a % target, but measures were taken in agreement with other targets, which have resulted in a dramatic increase in the amount of land area protected after 1992, to the extent that it now well exceeds 10%. Strictly marine protected areas, however, do not exist in Suriname, and the fraction of the Suriname's Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Marine that is protected is well below 10%.</p> <p>The targets set by Suriname are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - protect (virtually) the entire coastline and coastal ecosystems - protect areas that are representative of the lowland and Interior ecosystems - protect the upstream part of a major pristine forested catchment - protect vulnerable forests from logging 			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water	X		The Central Suriname Nature Reserve (CSNR), established in 1998, serves to protect the entire upstream part of the Coppename river, as well as some tributaries of other rivers. Other, smaller Nature Reserves (NR) protect parts of other river systems, and MUMAs (see below) protect different coastal wetlands.
c) Marine and coastal	X		Since the 1970s, it has been the intention to protect the entire coast and the wildlife / wetland habitats that occur there; with the creation of 3 additional Multiple-Use Management Areas (MUMAs) in 2002, most of the coast now has a protected status, either as MUMA or (strict) Nature Reserve (NR).
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		Areas representative of the different lowland savanna ecosystem have received protected status as NR before 1992; in the Interior, the largest savanna area is almost entirely protected (Sipaliwini Nature Reserve - SNR; also before 1992)
e) Forest	X		<p>The CSNR serves to protect an unbroken block of some 1.6 M ha of pristine forest and the streams that drain it. Other NRs in the lowlands and the Interior protect much smaller blocks of forest (< 100.000 ha).</p> <p>The Government is considering to protect additional forest areas based on the 1992 Forest Management Law (areas in which logging is prohibited) along rivers and major creeks, and on islands, both outside and inside forestry concessions.</p> <p>It is mandatory to incorporate measures to protect forest stands along creeks and rivers and on steep slopes in management plans for timber concessions (and these plans themselves are mandatory for concessionaires).</p>

f) Mountain	X		The Government is considering to establish Protection Forests at locations of 400 m above sea level (a.s.l.) and higher.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	
Please provide details below.			
In the National Biodiversity Strategy, and the National Forest Policy (2003), as well as in the Conservation Action Plan (draft of 2001), the draft Biodiversity Action Plan, and the draft Interim Strategic Action Plan for the Forest Sector (ISAP 2008).			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
(see also II above)			
Suriname currently has 16 legally protected areas, most of which were established before 1992, and is considering to establish another 4 protected areas (in the northwest of the country). The legally established ones cover 2,138,300 ha (i.e. 13.5 % of Suriname's land territory), and the proposed ones 132,000 ha (i.e. 0.8 %). The Central Suriname Nature Reserve, located in the Interior is by far the largest (covering ca. 1,592,000 ha, i.e. 9.7 %). The other protected areas are relatively small (each no larger than 100,000 ha; i.e. 0.6 % or less), and include 4 Multiple-Use Management Areas (MUMAs), and one Nature Park (Brownsberg – BNP).			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
no indicators identified after 1992/1996, but in the 1970/80s the following indicators were identified to establish areas representative of Suriname's (lowland terrestrial) ecosystems:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - envisaged system of protected areas (PAs) should include (samples of) all known ecosystems - fewer large PAs (with many ecosystems) is preferred over numerous smaller / less diverse PAs - PAs should be well dispersed and located between converted / developed areas - (final) selection of areas to be protected opportunistic, taking into account availability (cf. prior ownership / rights in relation to the land) and practical manageability of the area and its natural resources (cf. natural borders and protection, use potential for ecotourism) 			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited baseline information on the biodiversity of the Interior and the sea - Very limited monitoring, and thus hardly any information on trends - Limited consultation, at least in the past (before 1992), of various actors / stakeholders to build consensus on general policy and establishment of protected areas - Indigenous and maroon hinterland communities desire legislation that recognizes and secures their collective rights to their traditional lands, territories and resources; they also want that legislative procedures and other mechanisms are adopted regarding meaningful participation in decision-making on a range of issues, especially conservation and resource exploitation - Deficiencies in systemic and institutional capacity, and shortage of professional and technically skilled employees and people, in the public and private sector, as well as in communities - Limited funding to further develop and implement action plans - Insufficient political will to implement sweeping legislative reforms - Lack of land-use zoning and planning (planning law exists, but is not being implemented) 			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box IV.

Target 1.2	Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
(see also previous target) Specific targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - protection of representative ecosystems in the lowlands - the protection of most of the coastline and coastal wetland habitats - the protection of a large pristine rainforest and catchment area - protection of representatives ecosystems in the Interior - protection of vulnerable forest types from logging The first three targets have largely been met, at least in terms of formal protection (legal protected area status), the last two not yet.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water	X		protection of representative ecosystems in the lowlands and Interior
c) Marine and coastal	X		protection of most of the coastline and coastal wetlands
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		protection of representative ecosystems in the lowlands
e) Forest	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - protection of a large block of pristine rainforest - protection of representative ecosystems in the lowlands and the Interior - protection from logging of vulnerable forests
f) Mountain	X		protection of forest above 400 m elevation
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
In the National Biodiversity Strategy, and the National Forest Policy, as well as in the Conservation Action Plan (draft of 2001), the draft Biodiversity Action Plan, and the draft Interim Strategic Action Plan for the Forest Sector (ISAP).			

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
(see also under II) of previous target) Representative lowland areas legally protected, except those in the northwest of the country. With the establishment of 3 additional MUMAs in 2002, most of the coastline is protected. Central Suriname Nature Reserve established in 1998, which protects 1.6 million ha of pristine forest and the entire upstream part of the Coppename river catchment. Comprehensive inventory of the biodiversity in the Interior remains to be undertaken to serve as the basis for deciding on the eventual protection of additional areas in the Interior. Decisions by the Government of Suriname remains to be made to protect vulnerable forest types from logging, based on a preliminary proposal and forest classification map. The main challenge is to manage the system of protected areas and each protected area. Management plans for most of the NRs and all of the MUMAs have been drafted, as well as for Brownsberg Nature Park (BNP). The Nature Conservation Division (NCD) of the Forest Service (LBB) is fully in charge of the NRs, and has been mandated to ensure that the MUMAs are used in accordance with management plans. The Foundation for Nature Conservation in Suriname (Stinasu) manages BNP. NCD and Stinasu are not adequately staffed and equipped for this task, and would need to be restructured to face the challenges of the task. There are plans to create a Forest and Nature Authority that would absorb both NCD and the Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB).
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
no indicators identified, but see also under II) of previous target
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
(see also VI) of previous target) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity inventory of the Interior remains incomplete - Deficiencies in systemic and institutional capacity - Shortage of professional and technically skilled employees and people at all levels in the public and private sector and in communities - Limited funding to further develop and implement action and management plans
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box V.

Goal 2	Promote the conservation of species diversity
Target 2.1	Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X
Please provide details below.	
Specific targets pre-date the CBD (target set before 1992): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - protect important Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) trees from logging 	

- limit commercial hunting and collecting of wildlife for trade / export, based on a system of export permits and (annual) export quota (with ref. to CITES)
- protect globally important wildlife populations (e.g. migratory shorebirds (with ref. to RAMSAR and Western Hemisphere Shorebird Convention) and Leatherback turtles (with ref. to IUCN))
- protect globally endangered wildlife species (with ref. to IUCN listings)

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water	X		protect living / breeding areas of waterfowl
c) Marine and coastal	X		protect feeding areas of migratory shorebird populations, breeding areas of marine turtles, and areas where juvenile fish and shrimp develop
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest	X		- protect important NTFP trees from logging - protect globally endangered wildlife species - limit commercial hunting and collecting of wildlife
f) Mountain		X	

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X

Please provide details below.

Most of the above is implicitly incorporated in the National Biodiversity Strategy, and remains to be elaborated further (in a final action plan). It is explicitly incorporated in the Conservation Action Plan for Suriname (2001 draft) (except in relation to plant NTFP).

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

Migratory shorebirds and marine turtles are fully protected based on the Game Law and the most recent Game Resolution (2002). Actual protection, e.g. enforcement of the Game and Nature Conservation laws, is limited, and focuses mainly on the marine turtle beaches in the east (Galibi NR) and center (Matapica area) of the coast, and on the protection of birds in along the westernmost part of the coast (Bigi Pan MUMA).

Globally endangered species are best protected in NRs where their habitats and all other species that occur in the area are fully protected; elsewhere they are protected based on the Game Law and the enforcement thereof. This law also regulates hunting and collecting and export of traded species. Enforcement of the law is limited, certainly in the vast Interior of Suriname, but the enforcement is more strict in relation to the export of wildlife (which happens in the capital). CITES regulations are applied and quota have been established for amounts of wildlife that can be exported on a yearly basis.

A project to study and conserve cassava cultivars is ongoing; this may lead to wider studies and a program for the protection of local cultivars.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
no indicators identified
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
(see also previous targets)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vast area to be monitored and patrolled with very limited financial and staff resources - Deficiencies in systemic and institutional capacity - Shortage of professional and technically skilled employees and people at all levels in the public and private sector and in communities, especially for law enforcement and monitoring - Limited funding to further develop and implement action plans and management plans
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box VI.

Target 2.2	Status of threatened species improved		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
(see also previous target)			
Most globally endangered species are considered to be under no serious threat in Suriname, at least not nation-wide, and their populations are assumed to be stable and viable (except locally, i.e. at locations where they are facing a major threat that is site specific, such as hunting or habitat destruction due to mining).			
The Game Law and most recent Game Act (2002) are the current framework for the protection of threatened animal species.			
Two set of species are of major concern in Suriname because they are locally threatened:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - marine turtles (3 species that regularly nest): the eggs of the Leatherback, Olive Ridley and Green turtle are harvested for sale and consumption; the Olive Ridley population appears to have declined dramatically due to overharvesting; - song birds that are kept in Suriname and exported, especially seed finches: two species (<i>Oryzoboris crassirostris</i> and <i>O. angolensis</i>) are severely threatened nation-wide due to excessive collecting (the first species is virtually extinct in the wild in Suriname and the second one has become very rare) 			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	

c) Marine and coastal	X		- protection of sea turtle nesting beaches; collecting of their eggs has been prohibited since 2002 - most of the feeding areas of migratory shorebirds have been formally protected, as well as some of the breeding areas of coastal waterfowl
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		temporary ban on wild collecting of one songbird species, and seasonal ban in relation to three more species; breeders (as well as songbirds kept in captivity) are being registered
e) Forest	X		closed and open season is established each year for the collecting of a variety of wildlife species, and quota are set yearly for export
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	
Please provide details below.			
Much of the above is implicitly incorporated in the National Biodiversity Strategy, and more explicitly in the Conservation Action Plan for Suriname (2001 draft).			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
see I) above			
<p>The prohibition of the collecting of marine turtle eggs and of the wild capture of song birds is based on the 2002 Game Act. The trend has been that prohibition has become more strict in the course of the last decade in response to high pressure on wild populations by collectors: from seasonal prohibition or controlled harvest to total prohibition (for all marine turtles and one songbird species).</p> <p>Macaws and parrots are also of some concern due to presumed overharvesting, at least in the recent past; these birds were exported in large numbers for the pet trade. These birds seem to have declined in the course of the past century, and it remains to be seen if the tighter regulation of the export of these species will lead to a recovery of wild populations.</p> <p>Migratory shorebirds and resident coastal waterfowl are also of concern due to illegal hunting activities in parts of the coastal area, local destruction of mangrove habitats, and disturbance of the hydrology of coastal areas due to urbanization, agriculture and infrastructure development. The threats to the birds and their habitats are on the increase, and the impact on populations remains to be monitored further and assessed.</p> <p>Other species of concern include the "blue frog" (<i>Dendrobates azureus</i>) and some other poisonous animals, such as the harlequin frog <i>Atelopus</i> spp. and the local rattlesnake. The populations of these species are under pressure due to, respectively, collecting for the wildlife trade, vulnerability to disease, and killing by local inhabitants (because considered dangerous).</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
no indicators identified			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
- Current status and trends of the populations of most threatened species not well known			

- Vast area to be monitored and patrolled with very limited financial and staff resources
- Deficiencies in systemic and institutional capacity
- Shortage of professional and technically skilled employees and people at all levels in the public and private sector and in communities, especially for law enforcement and monitoring
- Traditional practices of local communities / users which may lead to unsustainable harvest / eradication
- Demand from consumers promotes unsustainable and illegal harvest, e.g. of traded wildlife species

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box VII.

Goal 3	Promote the conservation of genetic diversity		
Target 3.1	Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
While there are some research initiatives in this respect, very little consideration has been given to date to the conservation of genetic diversity in Suriname.			
Ongoing research initiatives:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - live collection of cassava varieties that are locally / traditionally used - genetic studies of poisonous toad / frog species (<i>Atelopus</i>, Dendrobatids) and some fishes 			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and			

strategies?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	
Please provide details below.	
see i) above	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
see i) above	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
no indicators identified	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
The main challenge is to initiate a national discussion on this topic, e.g. provide background information, indicate importance, and suggest some strategic directions.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

Box VIII.

Goal 4	Promote sustainable use and consumption.
Target 4.1	Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X
Please provide details below.	
<p>In Suriname, the sustainable use of biodiversity is of concern in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - forestry sector: use of timber tree species and NTFP of plant origin, extracted from the wild; - wildlife sub-sector: use of (animal) wildlife species for consumption ("bushmeat", incl. eggs and honey) and collecting wildlife for the pet / animal trade (for local market and export); - fisheries sub-sector: use of commercial fish, and shrimp / crab species for consumption, extracted from the wild; - agriculture sub-sector: use of local crop varieties. <p>In all these sectors / sub-sectors, measures have been taken to promote sustainable use. These measures have not been taken in specific response to the CBD, but have been evolving since the CBD has been adopted.</p>	
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been	

established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		development of local varieties of rice for industrial-scale rice growing (wet cultivation)
b) Inland water	X		resident waterfowl species are fully protected by law or can only be hunted seasonally;
c) Marine and coastal	X		- wildlife: before 2002, limits to the collection of marine turtle eggs, but since 2002, prohibition of such collecting; all migratory shorebird species are fully protected by law; - fisheries: system of fishing permits for different types of fisheries (based on type of boat, net, etc.); no fishing zone in the east of Suriname during marine turtle nesting season
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		wildlife: hunting and collecting of animals regulated based on Game Law and Act; some species are totally protected, others have open / closed season, and all are subject to quota (bag limits for game species; export quota for species in the pet trade)
e) Forest	X		- wildlife: hunting and collecting of animals regulated based on Game Law and Acts; some species are totally protected, others have open / closed season, and all are subject to quota (bag limits for game species; export quota for species in the pet trade) - forestry (timber and NTFP): logging and NTFP extraction regulated based on Forest Management Law; 100% timber tree inventories, production plans and approval of plans by government required from commercial operators
f) Mountain	X		wildlife: hunting and collecting of animals regulated based on Game Law and Act; some species are totally protected, others have open / closed season, and all are subject to quota (bag limits for game species; export quota for species in the pet trade)
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	
Please provide details below.			
<p>In general, in the National Biodiversity Strategy, and the draft Biodiversity Action Plan</p> <p>In relation to forestry and wildlife, also in the National Forest Policy, as well as in the Conservation Action Plan (draft of 2001), and the draft Interim Strategic Action Plan for the Forest Sector.</p> <p>In relation to agriculture and fisheries in the Agriculture Sector Plan.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>In agriculture, there is a tradition to develop locally bred rice varieties, which are adapted to the local climate and soil conditions. There are many more crop species used in modern and traditional agriculture in Suriname. The Indigenous and Maroons use many traditional crops, some of which include old local varieties; only for cassava has there been some research on this.</p>			

In fisheries, a complex system of fishing licenses (and a seasonal no fishing zone) is used to try to achieve wise use of the wild fish, shrimp and crab stocks. Aquaculture has been initiated in the 1990s, but seems to be in decline.

In relation to wildlife (animals), sustainable use is governed by specific national laws and regulations, essentially in full agreement with CITES (and to a lesser extent taking into account IUCN listings of species). The regulatory system works by allowing hunting and collecting based on a positive list of species, and by limiting the export of wild-caught animals (based on pre-set quota). Hunting and collecting are hard to monitor in the field, and law enforcement in the field pragmatically focuses mainly on protected areas and high-profile species like marine turtles.

In forestry, the Forest Management Law and regulations based on this law, are the basis for the sustainable use of timber and NTFP resources. For timber, there is a well developed regulatory system, and a dedicated monitoring and law enforcement agency: the Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB). For NTPF, there are no specific regulations yet; SBB has hardly been in a position to develop and implement a comprehensive set of regulations in relation to NTFP. Sustainable forest management practices are gradually expanding through a gradual increase of forest management requirements. The Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB) is currently developing a project proposal to develop and implement forest management procedures for forest concessions that facilitate sustained yield forest management while minimizing environmental impact, and are consistent with the conservation of biodiversity. Comprehensive, practical, efficient forest management procedures will be developed in the near future for forest concessions, multiple-use community forest management and extraction of bush meat, freshwater fish, wildlife trade, and non-timber plant products. These new procedures are intended to improve the sustainability of resource extraction / production, while minimizing adverse environmental impact.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

no indicators identified

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

- Information on growth / renewal rates of the biological resources that are being harvested remains very limited
- Huge area to be monitored and patrolled with very limited financial and staff resources
- Deficiencies in systemic and institutional capacity
- Shortage of professional and technically skilled employees and people at all levels in the public and private sector and in communities, especially for law enforcement and monitoring
- Demand from consumers which promotes unsustainable and illegal harvest
- Low enrolment in agriculture and forestry studies at the University of Suriname and other higher vocational education institutes in Suriname

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box IX.

Target 4.2	Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?		
a) No		
b) Yes, the same as the global target		
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		X

Please provide details below.			
see previous target			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		see previous target
b) Inland water	X		see previous target
c) Marine and coastal	X		see previous target
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		see previous target
e) Forest	X		see previous target
f) Mountain	X		see previous target
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
see previous target			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
see previous target			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
no indicators identified			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
see previous target			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box X.

Target 4.3	No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade
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I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		X	
Please provide details below.			
see target 4.1			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		see target 4.1
b) Inland water	X		see target 4.1
c) Marine and coastal	X		see target 4.1
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		see target 4.1
e) Forest	X		see target 4.1
f) Mountain	X		see target 4.1
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	
Please provide details below.			
see target 4.1.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
see target 4.1.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
no indicators identified			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
see target 4.1.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XI.

Goal 5	Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.		
Target 5.1	Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>While there is no comprehensive land use policy yet, which would be the most effective overall tool to reduce pressures that lead to habitat destruction and degradation, several measures have been taken that contribute to reaching the above target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strict protection of areas representative of ecosystems of the lowlands in Nature Reserves (NR) (see previous Goal 2) - protection (less strict) of ecologically important and productive areas along the coastal strip in Multiple-Use Management Areas (MUMAs) (see previous Goal 2) - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of major development projects (e.g. mining and infrastructure development) - regulation of hunting, collection of animals and plants, logging, and fishing by means of a body of specific laws and regulations (see previous Goal 4) <p>The Government of Suriname is also working towards Sustainable Land Management (SLM), and specifically in relation to the coastal area, Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM).</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		see I) above
b) Inland water	X		see I) above
c) Marine and coastal	X		see I) above
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		see I) above
e) Forest	X		see I) above
f) Mountain	X		see I) above
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X

c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X
Please provide details below.	
In the National Biodiversity Strategy, and the National Forest Policy, as well as in the Conservation Action Plan (draft of 2001), the draft Biodiversity Action Plan, and the draft Interim Strategic Action Plan for the Forest Sector (ISAP).	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
<p>Habitat loss is a serious problem in the coastal wetland area, where agricultural, urban and infrastructure development have destroyed wetland habitats or have led to their degradation due to changes in water flow or pollution.</p> <p>It is also an issue in relation to mining, which in the Interior of the country has led to widespread destruction of creek forests and is increasingly leading to the destruction of forest on residual hills (with high biodiversity and rare habitats). The small-scale mining is resulting in the pollution of the larger part of entire river systems with sediment and mercury.</p> <p>With regards to forestry, one ESIA has been carried out to date on a voluntary basis, as part of the requirements for FSC certification of logging operations.</p>	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
no indicators identified	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - management plans of coastal protected areas (NRs and MUMAs) are hardly implemented - ESIA is applied only to a limited extent, in the absence of a law that sets standards and procedures; ESIAs are typically implemented ad-hoc, on a voluntary basis, and in the case of major international / externally funded projects; ESIAs are typically being applied to modify projects that have already been endorsed in principle - small-scale / artisanal mining is having an important adverse impact, at least in certain areas, and is largely unregulated - rates of habitat loss are not being monitored - Lack of alternative economic activities in the Interior that can compete with gold mining - Deficiencies in systemic and institutional capacity - Shortage of professional and technically skilled employees and people at all levels in the public and private sector and in communities, especially for effective land use planning - Changing lifestyles and land-use by local communities / users which lead to habitat destruction, degradation and pollution, such as small-scale mining - Weak overall law enforcement capacity in the Interior of Suriname (by Government of Suriname agencies, such as police and military) and "erosion" of the power of traditional authorities (chiefs of villages and tribes) 	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

Box XII.

Goal 6	Control threats from invasive alien species.
Target 6.1	Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	

a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X		
Please provide details below.			
<p>A Biosafety framework has been drafted but has not been implemented yet.</p> <p>No comprehensive policy on alien invasive species exists, and only in a few sub-sectors some measures have been taken that contribute to reaching the above target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - requirement of health certificates and sanitary inspection of imported plants and animals - monitoring and eradication of some introduced agricultural pests that affect native plants 			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		see I) above
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
In the National Biodiversity Strategy, the draft Biodiversity Action Plan, and the Agriculture Sector Plan.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>There is no comprehensive overview of the magnitude of the problem that may exist in Suriname in relation to alien invasive species, except to some extent in relation to the agricultural sector (e.g. in relation to rice, and as far as fruit flies are concerned).</p> <p>Several invasive species have been recorded in Suriname, many of them ruderal herbs, and their impact seems to be quite limited, restricted to areas where natural habitats have been converted and severely degraded.</p> <p>The invasion of fish species imported as pets and for aquaculture has been reported, and is having some effects on the native fish fauna (this remains to be studied further). The impact of aquarium fishes released in the wild appears to be limited. The impact of (black) tilapia (an African species used in aquaculture worldwide) seems to be more serious. It has been observed to spread in the wild and displace native fish species.</p> <p>It is assumed that invasive earthworm and ant species have spread throughout much of Suriname,</p>			

but it is unknown to what extent and with what consequences for the native fauna.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

no indicators identified

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

- Extensive border area and large size of Suriname make border patrolling / monitoring very challenging
- Limited human and financial resources to identify and monitor invasive species
- Deficiencies in systemic and institutional capacity
- Shortage of professional and technically skilled employees and people at all levels in the public and private sector, e.g. to assess risks and further study invasive species

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XIII.

Target 6.2	Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
see previous target			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		see previous target
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X
Please provide details below.	
see previous target	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
see previous target	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
no indicators identified	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
see previous target	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

Box XIV.

Goal 7	Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution.		
Target 7.1	Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
The impact of climate change on biodiversity has not been considered in Suriname, although it is obvious from national reports in relation to the CCC, that coastal ecosystems will be affected by global warming and sea level rise.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	
Please provide details below.	
see I) above	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
see II) above	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
no indicators identified	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
The main challenge is to initiate a national discussion on this topic, e.g. provide background information, indicate importance, and suggest some strategic directions.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

Box XV.

Target 7.2	Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>In Suriname, the reduction of pollution is an issue that is mainly addressed in the context of policies on human health. No comprehensive overall policy exists on pollution, but in the agriculture sector, and in relation to the environment in general, some measure have been taken that contribute to reaching the above target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - regulation of the import and sales of pesticides, as well as training in the use of pesticides - ESIA guidelines, e.g. for the mining sector 			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		regulation of the import and sales of pesticides
b) Inland water	X		ESIA guidelines for the mining sector
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	

e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
In the National Biodiversity Strategy, the draft Biodiversity Action Plan, the Agriculture Sector Plan, the draft Environmental Framework Law, and the ESIA guidelines (generic ones, and the ones in relation to mining).			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>The main sectors that pollute and have an impact on biodiversity in Suriname, based on our present knowledge, are the mining and the agricultural sectors. The main issue is the pollution of water with pesticides and mercury, and the accumulation and transmission of these chemicals via the food chain.</p> <p>The adverse impact of pesticides use on biodiversity is only known to some extent in relation to the industrial-scale rice industry, although it is also assumed to be a problem in relation to small-scale vegetable farming. Both in rice and vegetable farming, a lot of pesticides are used; high amounts of pesticides have been recorded in birds in Suriname's main rice growing district. Recently, the import of pesticides is being scrutinized more carefully, and there are plans to set up a pesticide screening facility in Suriname.</p> <p>The adverse impact of the use of mercury in small-scale gold mining is better known, in the sense that there has been much research on mercury levels in water, sediment, fishes and people. Recorded mercury levels downstream from small-scale gold mining operations are typically high, but the ultimate impact thereof on fish, wildlife populations and people remains poorly known.</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
no indicators identified			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of effective and comprehensive environmental legislation that would help to further limit the use of pesticides and mercury, and hold polluters accountable - Limited political will and capacity to enforce existing laws and regulations that can be used to hold polluters accountable - Lack of alternative economic activities in the Interior that can compete with gold mining - Limited awareness in the agricultural sector, at least at the level of small farmers, of the adverse effects of pesticide use, and of alternatives to the use of pesticides - No incentives to reduce pesticide use - Deficiencies in systemic and institutional capacity - Shortage of professional and technically skilled employees and people at all levels in the public and private sector and in communities 			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			



Box XVI.

Goal 8	Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods.		
Target 8.1	Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>This has been addressed in Suriname in at least three ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maintenance of the productivity of coastal ecosystems in Multiple-Use Management Areas (MUMAs), thus allowing continued use for e.g. fisheries and agriculture - strict conservation of Nature Reserves (NR), but allowing the traditional use of the NRs by local Indigenous and Maroon inhabitants - maintenance of forest cover through sustained yield forest management in forestry concessions <p>The National Forest Policy identifies two strategic goals and ten action points to maintain the capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services. The Government of Suriname has recently started to consider, applying the principle of Payment for Ecosystem Services, which may lead to measures that will lead to the maintenance of ecosystems and their capacity to deliver goods and services other than timber and NTFP's.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal	X		maintenance of the productivity of coastal ecosystems
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strict conservation of Nature Reserves (NR) - maintenance of forest cover and application of sustained yield forest management in forestry concessions - National Forest Policy
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			

In the National Biodiversity Strategy, and the National Forest Policy, as well as in the Conservation Action Plan (draft of 2001), the draft Biodiversity Action Plan, and the draft Interim Strategic Action Plan for the Forest Sector (ISAP 2008).

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

Suriname's extensive coastal wetlands, bodies of freshwater, and forests are an important source of wealth, due to the goods and services they deliver, such as a favorable climate, protection against erosion, the production of (drinking) water, game, fish, timber, NTFP, etc. For the traditional Indigenous and Maroon communities in the Interior, they are essential to their economic and cultural survival. These communities depend on the natural freshwater and forest ecosystems for their food, shelter, health, and more.

The protection of coastal wetlands by establishing NRs and MUMAs has been an important step, but the implementation of management plans and law enforcement is lagging behind. The protection of forests based on the Forest Management Law is also important, but, while the implementation of forestry laws has improved, mining activities are adversely affecting ecosystems that provide important goods and services, especially creeks and rivers, and the forests along these streams.

In the National Forest Policy, it is proposed, e.g.:

- To investigate innovative financing mechanisms based on ecological forest functions especially where they support livelihoods of forest based communities
- To develop concepts to attach financial value to the contribution of the forest resource to water management and water quality
- To promote that the international community expresses its responsibility for and interest in conservation of the environment in greater financial support
- To establish additional protected zones, also within production forests
- To conduct environment impact assessments in cases of planned activities that may have an adverse impact on forest integrity (e.g. leads to loss of forest cover, more erosion, reduced productivity / regeneration capacity, etc.)

Since 2008 Suriname is investigating the possibilities to get payments for global ecosystem services, e.g. in the REDD context. Suriname mainly focuses on the protection of, and thus payments for stored carbon in existing forests. Payments are mainly sought at the international level.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

no indicators identified

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

- Few studies done in Suriname on the actual value of ecosystems goods and services to various users, and the willingness to pay for these
- No financial incentive mechanisms in place
- Lack of effective land use planning
- Lack of comprehensive environmental legislation
- Deficiencies in systemic and institutional capacity
- Shortage of professional and technically skilled employees and people at all levels in the public and private sector and in communities, especially for law enforcement and monitoring

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XVII.

Target 8.2		Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		X	
Please provide details below.			
see previous target			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal	X		maintenance of the productivity of coastal ecosystems
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest	X		- strict conservation of Nature Reserves (NR) - maintenance of forest cover in forestry concession
f) Mountain	X		
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	
Please provide details below.			
The new National Forest Policy explicitly promotes sustainable forest management by villagers living in the interior ('community forestry'), which is exemplified in two strategic goals: the realization of optimum land use with a transparent system of allocation of land-use rights, and the increase of the physical and in particular financial contribution of non-timber forest products to e.g. the income of hinterland communities (indigenous and Maroon), by increasing the commercial supply of sustainably extracted non-timber forest products.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
see previous target			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
no indicators identified			

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
see previous target
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XVIII.

Goal 9	Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities.		
Target 9.1	Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report; see also Articles 8 and 15 below)			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report; see also Articles 8 and 15 below)			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			

(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report; see also Articles 8 and 15 below)

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report; see also Articles 8 and 15 below)

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report; see also Articles 8 and 15 below)

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XIX.

Target 9.2	Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report; see also Articles 8 and 15 below)			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			

c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	
Please provide details below.	
(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report; see also Articles 8 and 15 below)	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report; see also Articles 8 and 15 below)	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report; see also Articles 8 and 15 below)	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report; see also Articles 8 and 15 below)	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

Box XX.

Goal 10	Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.		
Target 10.1	All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report; see also Articles 8 and 15 below)			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			

f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report; see also Articles 8 and 15 below)			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report; see also Articles 8 and 15 below)			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report; see also Articles 8 and 15 below)			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report; see also Articles 8 and 15 below)			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XXI.

Target 10.2	Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report; see also Articles 8 and 15 below)			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			

d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report; see also Articles 8 and 15 below)			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report; see also Articles 8 and 15 below)			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report; see also Articles 8 and 15 below)			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report; see also Articles 8 and 15 below)			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XXII.

Goal 11	Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention.		
Target 11.1	New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X		
Please provide details below.			
In terms of new / additional financial resources the following:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stinasu has been set up in 1969 as an instrument for the Forest Service (LBB) to direct funds generated through ecotourism to nature conservation activities; Stinasu has continued to play this role, which proved to be particularly important in times when donor funds were very scarce (mid 1980s – mid 1990s); 			

- an endowment (trust) fund for the conservation of biodiversity has been established in 2000, which is managed by the Suriname Conservation Foundation (SCF), and which currently holds about 15 M US \$; based on this trust fund, some 0.5-0.75 M US \$ can be granted annually for conservation-related activities in Suriname;
- WWF has established a Guianas Regional Office in Suriname, which disburses about 0.5 M annually in support of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Suriname;
- CI has a national subsidiary in Suriname which implements its own program, and also sources funds for collaborative conservation projects in Suriname, e.g. funds from GEF and IADB; CI has played a crucial role in the establishment of the above mentioned trust fund and SCF;
- Amazon Conservation Team Suriname sources funds, e.g. from OAS, to conservation and development projects involving Indigenous and Maroon communities.

Recent initiatives of the Government of Suriname are directed at getting Payment for Ecological Services. This is explored in the context of REDD, and in the context of the Guiana Shield Initiative.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X

Please provide details below.

Financial strategies are incorporated in the National Biodiversity Strategy, and the National Forest Policy, as well as in the draft Biodiversity Action Plan, and the draft Interim Strategic Action Plan for the Forest Sector (ISAP).

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

see I) above

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

no indicators identified

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

- Limited capacity to write the necessary project proposal to access new / additional finance
- Weakly developed / inappropriate accountability systems with government agencies

- Deficiencies in systemic and institutional capacity
- Shortage of professional and technically skilled employees and people at all levels in the public and private sector and in communities, especially in relation to project preparation and management

VII) please provide any other relevant information.

Box XXIII.

Target 11.2	Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
(to be elaborated upon in Fourth National Report; see also Article 16 below)			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
(to be elaborated upon in Fourth National Report; see also Article 16 below)			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			

(to be elaborated upon in Fourth National Report; see also Article 16 below)

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

(to be elaborated upon in Fourth National Report; see also Article 16 below)

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

(to be elaborated upon in Fourth National Report; see also Article 16 below)

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VI/9, annex, adopted the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. The Conference of the Parties considered the Strategy as a pilot approach for the use of outcome oriented targets under the Convention. In decision VII/10, the Conference of the Parties decided to integrate the targets into the reporting framework for the Third National Reports. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box XXIV.

Target 1. A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora.

I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

a) Yes

b) No

X

Please specify

The National Herbarium of Suriname has a card index of its specimens. No on-line database is available as yet. For reasons of property rights especially of Indigenous and Maroon peoples, their specific information cannot be made public. International institutions have online databases available on the flora of the Guianas and on Suriname. There is also a printed checklist of the flora of the Guianas, with indication of species occurring in Suriname.

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) Yes

b) No

X

Please specify

The target has not been considered in Suriname.

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

see i) above

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

The target has not been considered in Suriname.
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
The target has not been considered in Suriname.
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
General shortage of experts in botany and related fields. Limited and inadequate storage facilities for scientific plant specimens.
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXV.

Target 2. A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
This target has not been considered in Suriname.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
General shortage of experts in botany and related fields.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXVI.

Target 3. Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>Suriname has developed the so-called CELOS management system (CMS) for sustained yield forest management in the 1980s. CMS consists of a rudimentary Reduced Impact Logging system and a silvicultural system. CMS has been criticized based on the fact that it may reduce tree species diversity, may eliminate tree species that may become commercially desirable at a later stage and the substantial investment in silvicultural interventions without any immediate returns.</p> <p>In order to adapt the CMS to modern views, the Interim Strategic Action Plan for the Forest Sector (ISAP 2008) proposes the development of a new forest management concept and new management procedures. This concept will incorporate: i) determination of a more realistic annual allowable cut (without silvicultural intervention), ii) long-term, mid-term and short-term forest management planning requirements, and iii) a Code of Practice based on modern reduced impact logging principles</p>	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>The development of the new forest management concept and new forest management procedures has been incorporated in the draft ISAP which is based on the National Forest Policy (2003).</p> <p>Since 1998 SBB requirements for forest operators have become more strict. These requirements comply partially with reduced impact logging (RIL) principles, in that a 100% stock survey is required, trees selected for felling are to be marked and skid trails are to be traced in the plan and marked on the ground. Other aspects of RIL such as directional felling, winching and other skidding techniques are not required yet.</p>	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
The majority of the timber concessionaires are currently required to operate according to (some of) the Reduced Impact Logging principles. Requirements will be expanded once the Code of Practice has been developed.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Stepwise introduction of stricter forest concession management requirements.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
no indicators established	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited human resources of commercial operators and regulatory agency (SBB) - Limited finances of both the GoS and the private forestry sector 	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXVII.

Target 4. At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Suriname has 16 protected areas (nature reserves, MUMAs and parks) with a combined area of 2.1 million hectares (or 14% of total land area), including its most important lowland ecosystems.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
In National Biodiversity Strategy, and National Forest Policy, as well as the Conservation Action Plan (2001 draft), the draft Biodiversity Action Plan, and the Interim Strategic Plan for the Forest Sector.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
see I) above	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
No new legislative measures were taken, but existing laws were used. In 1998, the 1.6 M ha CSNR was established and in 2002 three additional MUMAs were established, resulting in over 10% of Suriname's land area becoming protected.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
no indicators established	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited baseline information on the biodiversity of the Interior and the sea - Indigenous and maroon hinterland communities desire legislation that recognizes and secures their collective rights to their traditional lands, territories and resources; they also want that legislative procedures and other mechanisms are adopted regarding meaningful participation in decision-making on a range of issues, especially conservation and resource exploitation - Deficiencies in systemic and institutional capacity, and shortage of professional and technically skilled employees and people, in the public and private sector, as well as in communities - Limited funding to further develop and implement action plans - 	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXVIII.

Target 5. Protection of fifty percent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
This target has not been considered in Suriname.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
General shortage of experts in botany and related fields.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXIX.

Target 6. At least thirty percent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
This target has not been considered in Suriname.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
General shortage of experts in botany and related fields.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXX.

Target 7. Sixty percent of the world's threatened species conserved <i>In-situ</i>.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
This target has not been considered in Suriname.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
General shortage of experts in botany and related fields.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXI.

Target 8. Sixty percent of threatened plant species in accessible *Ex-situ* collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 percent of them included in recovery and restoration programmes.

I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

a) Yes

b) No

X

Please specify

This target has not been considered in Suriname.

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) Yes

b) No

Please specify

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

General shortage of experts in botany and related fields.

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXXII.

Target 9. Seventy percent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
There are no specific programs in relation to this in Suriname, though on-farm management ensures conservation of certain crops.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
see i) above	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
General shortage of experts in botany and related fields.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXIII.

Target 10. Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
No specific list of alien plants is available, though individual research scientists are familiar with some alien plants. This target has not really been considered in Suriname.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
see i) above	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
General shortage of experts in botany and related fields.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXIV.

Target 11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
Suriname applies CITES regulations.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Suriname restricts the export of plants based on the restrictions proposed by CITES.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Export of plants is based on an export permit; the export of CITES-listed species (on Appendix I or II) is only possible in exceptional cases (e.g. for research purposes).	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Forest Management Law (1992) regulates collection and export of all wild plants / plant products. For collecting in legal Nature Reserves, based on the Nature Conservation Law (1954), a special permit is required from the Suriname Forest Service (LBB). Such a permit is typically given when collecting takes place for non-profit, scientific research.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
no indicators established	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Very few botanists available in Suriname who can recognize species that may or may not be endangered / listed by CITES.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXV.

Target 12. Thirty percent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
<p>Aspects of sustainable management have received attention in the agriculture and forestry sector. The Ministry of Agriculture (LVV) has started an education program for extension officers and Farmers on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Integrated Crop Management (ICM). The programs promote sustainable agriculture techniques and increased awareness of farmers and LVV personnel on this subject. In new large-scale agricultural development projects, especially those with foreign partners, EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) is obligatory, to enhance sustainability.</p> <p>In the forestry sector, sustainability of timber species is promoted by requiring a production plan based on a 100% timber stock survey and imposing restrictions on harvesting. A project is being developed to determine sustainable harvest levels at the species level and other management procedures that contribute to sustainability. The requirements will be molded into a Code of Practice for Timber Harvesting. Sustainability of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) is addressed in the National Forest Policy and the Interim strategic Action Plan.</p>	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>The development of new forest management procedures, including the establishment of sustainable harvest levels, environmental impact mitigation measures and forest management planning requirements, are included in the Interim Strategic Action Plan for the Forest Sector (IFAP). The development of protocols to ensure sustainability of NTFP harvest is also included in the IFAP</p>	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
<p>Since 2001, a new policy is gradually being implemented which attempts to persuade forest concessionaires to move towards a system of more planned production. Intensive management requires from the concessionaire that his operation is carried out according to a production plan. Plant collecting for cosmetic and medicinal use (for export and for traditional use) is in need of evaluation regarding the issue of possible over-harvesting.</p>	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
National Forest Policy (2003) and draft Interim Strategic Action Plan for the Forest Sector (2008).	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
<p>New forest management regulations are currently being imposed on nearly all commercial timber concessionaires and a number of communities (based on so-called wood cutting licenses). Indicator: Number of concessionaires that operate under the system of intensively managed forest concessions, which have to comply with the regulations mentioned under I) and III).</p>	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXVI.

Target 13. The decline of plant resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
(to be elaborated further in Fourth National Report)	
<p>There are strong protests by Indigenous communities that the Biodiversity strategy and action plan complies insufficiently with their Indigenous rights (land rights and intellectual property rights). However, the Indigenous and Maroon communities were consulted and involved in de development processes of the NBS.</p> <p>The National Forest Policy (NFP) explicitly states that poor consultation and the lack of consensus on the issue of land rights have led to tensions, notably between traditional collective users of land and the government and between these users and individual title holders (who have obtained a land title based on the “modern” issuance of titles to them as individuals). The NFP also explicitly states that the minimum livelihood of the population in general, and in particular of those people who live in and around the forests and who are directly dependent on the forests for their livelihoods, such as the indigenous and maroon communities, must be increased. The forest-based communities should participate in activities in their surroundings and have a share in the benefits thereof.</p>	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
(to be elaborated further in Fourth National Report)	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
(to be elaborated further in Fourth National Report)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
(to be elaborated further in Fourth National Report)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
(to be elaborated further in Fourth National Report)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
(to be elaborated further in Fourth National Report)	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXVII.

Target 14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
The National Herbarium of Suriname (BBS) has been quite active in this respect, but other agencies much less so. Nothing has been incorporated in formal programmes.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
This has not been specified in national plans or programs, at least not the need to focus on plants.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
BBS has been participating in national fairs to present its work and to inform the public about plants and e.g. their conservation.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
see above	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
no indicators identified	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited concern about plant conservation in Suriname (compared to animal conservation) - General shortage of experts in botany and related fields. 	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXVIII.

Target 15. The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
Lack of capacity is THE major constraints that hampers progress. The most pressing need is to train persons in botany, which currently cannot be done in Suriname.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
There is currently a proposal for a Masters programme in Conservation Biology, which would allow advanced students of the AdeK University of Suriname (AdeKUS) and the IOL institute (which produces biology teachers) to get more botanical expertise.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
There have been initiatives to train technicians of the BBS (National Herbarium) to become botanists, e.g. as part of the ACT program implemented in Suriname in the 1990s. Tropenbos has also been supporting the training of BBS staff. The net result of these efforts is however disappointing, to the extent that the BBS remains in dire need of additional botanical expertise.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
see above	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
no indicators established	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Limited possibilities to train persons in botany in Suriname. Limited possibilities to get scholarships for botany students.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXIX.

Target 16. Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
Suriname is not part of networks specifically for plant conservation.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XL.


Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.


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Ecosystem Approach


The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention. At its second meeting, the Conference of the Parties has affirmed that the ecosystem approach is the primary framework for action under the Convention (decision II/8). The Conference of the Parties, at its fifth meeting, endorsed the description of the ecosystem approach and operational guidance and recommended the application of the principles and other guidance on the ecosystem approach. The seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties agreed that the priority at this time should be facilitating implementation of the ecosystem approach. Please provide relevant information by responding to the following questions.

3.  ¹ Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6? (decision V/6)


a) No	X
b) No, but application is under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects are being applied	
d) Yes, substantially implemented	

4.  Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions? (decision V/6)

a) No	
b) No, but development is under consideration	
c) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying some principles of the ecosystem approach	X
d) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying most principles of the ecosystem approach	

¹ Please note that all the questions marked with  have been previously covered in the second national reports and some thematic reports.

5. Is your country strengthening capacities for the application of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to apply the ecosystem approach? (decision V/6)	
a) No	X
b) Yes, within the country	
c) Yes, including providing support to other Parties	

6.  Has your country promoted regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders? (decision V/6)	
a) No	X
b) Yes, informal cooperation (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, formal cooperation (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders.	

7. Is your country facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach? (decisions VI/12 and VII/11)	
a) No	X
b) No, some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach.	

8. Is your country creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach, including through development of appropriate institutional frameworks? (decision VII/11)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant policies and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the creation of an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach.	

The Ecosystem Approach as such, as a product of the CBD, has not received any significant attention in Suriname. However, the principles that are guiding this approach have also been guiding protected area management, and have been doing so since well before the CBD came into being. By the mid 1970s, the concept of integral management of the coastal zone was being discussed in Suriname, in line with the contemporary RAMSAR "wise use" (of wetlands) concept. The concept became a reality when the first coastal Multiple-Use Management Area (MUMA) was established in Suriname in 1987. Three more MUMAs in the coastal zone were established in 2002. Management plans were developed based on an assessment of the natural values of the MUMAs and of their history and current use. Stakeholder consultation was undertaken in the course of the process of developing these plans. In the plans, it is proposed to: i) establish Consultation Commissions for the MUMAs, which should allow the process of stakeholder consultation to continue, and ii) establish an overarching national framework that will support the management of the different MUMAs, e.g. by facilitating inter-agency coordination of policy and action. The goals of the coastal MUMAs can be summarized as threefold: i) protect globally significant wildlife populations (e.g. migratory shorebirds), ii) facilitate sustainable use of biological / renewable resources (mainly by local inhabitants), and iii) maintain the physical / biological processes that underpin the productivity of the ecosystems, and are in fact responsible for the importance of the area for both wildlife and people (users of the MUMA). All three goals are to be achieved in each MUMA. All this is in perfect agreement with the Ecosystem Approach.

Currently, the Government of Suriname is planning for the adaptation and implementation of the MUMA management plans, and the establishment mechanisms that will facilitate their implementation. If this process is indeed continued, then Suriname will have a series of coastal protected areas that are managed in agreement with the Ecosystem Approach.

C. ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION

Article 5 – Cooperation

9. Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	
c) Yes, multilateral cooperation (please give details below)	X
d) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation (please give details below)	X
e) Yes, other forms of cooperation (please give details below)	

Further comments on cooperation with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Suriname does cooperate globally and regionally in matters that relate to organisms that live in, or move in and out of International Waters / High Sea. Suriname is member of the International Whaling Commission, and Suriname cooperates regionally in relation to marine turtle conservation via WWF (Guianas) and the Widecast (Caribbean) network. Although Suriname is not party to the Cartagena Convention (Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region), nor its Protocols (Oil Spill, Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife, and Pollution from Land-based Sources), it does participate in the Caribbean Environmental Program which e.g. seeks to implement measures in relation to oil spills (at sea) and marine / coastal protected areas. Suriname is signatory to CITES and actively implements wildlife trade regulations, including on any CITES-listed marine animals.

10. Is your country working with other Parties to develop regional, subregional or bioregional

mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 A)	
a) No	
b) No, but consultations are under way	
c) Yes, some mechanisms and networks have been established (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, existing mechanisms have been strengthened (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on development of regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention.	
<p>Suriname is signatory to the Amazon Cooperation Treaty (ACT; 1978), a treaty on development cooperation between the South American nations that have Amazonian territories. Since the early 1990s, Suriname participates in the programs and activities of the ACT and Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO), created in 1998 to support the implementation of the ACT. Suriname has had a prominent role in the CEMAA (Special Commission on Environment in the Amazon Region) network of ACT during the 1990s; this network has been focusing on environmental matters, incl. on wildlife and protected areas.</p> <p>During the 1990s, activities took place in Suriname within the framework of a number of programs that were prepared and implemented or at least coordinated by ACT / ACTO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological-Economic Zoning (EEZ; GEF funded): in Suriname, workshops on zoning were held, and zoning methodologies were developed and tested (1995-1997); • Training for the Sustainable Use of Amazonian Biodiversity (GEF funded): a first draft National Biodiversity Strategy (NBS) of Suriname was developed as part of this program, and activities were implemented to strengthen (national) institutes; the latter activities included the purchase of literature for the national university (AdeKUS), the training of staff associated with AdeKUS and the Forest Service (LBB), and the implementation of some ethno-biological research and research on the impact of sustainable forestry on biodiversity; • Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Use (FAO financed): this led to the so-called Tarapoto Protocol (regional; 1995) with criteria and indicators for sustainable forestry, and a workshop held in Suriname on the national applicability of these criteria and indicators; • Sustainable Use of Wildlife in the Amazon Region (FAO financed): as part of this program, a regional workshop was held in 1996 in Suriname; • Planning and Management of Protected areas of the Amazon Region (EU financed): as part of this program, a Binational Seminar and Workshop Suriname-Guyana on protected areas was held (1997), and the management plan of the Copi Nature Reserve (1997) was produced. <p>These programs were important in the CBD context, because they allowed Suriname to initiate new activities that were in line with the CBD, such as the development of the NBS.</p> <p>For the new millennium, the Regional Amazon Strategy on Biodiversity was developed by ACT/ACTO, which led to new and follow-up programs under the umbrella of ACTO, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on Biotrade (in coll. with UNCTAD): a national biotrade assessment document was produced, and validated (incl. recommendations to ACTO; 2006); • on Biodiversity / Protected Area Management: a national biodiversity management assessment document was produced, and validated (incl. recommendations to ACTO; 2007); • on Ecotourism: national consultation was held on ACT ecotourism plan; Suriname participates in project Destination Amazonia, which aims at product development and "branding" of ecotourism in the Amazon region. <p>For the management of coastal wetlands, and especially the protection of migratory shorebirds, Suriname has continued to work with the Ramsar (Wetlands Convention) secretariat, with the Governments of the USA (USFWS), Canada (Canadian Wildlife Service), and France, and within the framework of the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network (WHSRN). In recent years, this has resulted in the drafting of management plans for the four Multiple-Use Management Areas (MUMAs) that have been set up to protect coastal wildlife, habitats and ecosystem productivity.</p>	

11. Is your country taking steps to harmonize national policies and programmes, with a view to optimizing policy coherence, synergies and efficiency in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and relevant regional initiatives at the national level? (decision VI/20)

a) No	
b) No, but steps are under consideration	
c) Yes, some steps are being taken (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive steps are being taken (please specify below)	

Further comments on the harmonization of policies and programmes at the national level.

After a change of Government of Suriname (GoS) administration in 1997/1998, the National Environmental Council (NMR) was created, as well as the National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS). NIMOS became the focal point for the implementation of the MEAs, specifically the UN conventions on biodiversity (CBD), climate change (CCC) and land degradation (CCD). In 2002, after another change of GoS administration, matters relating to the environment became the responsibility of the Ministry of Labor, Technological Development and Environment (ATM). Within ATM, an Environmental Branch was created, which ever since has assumed the role of focal point for the MEAs. By 2006 ATM had also become the environmental focal point for ACT / ACTO (a role previously assigned to the Forest Service (LBB)). As a result of these developments, NIMOS was, and ATM now is, in a position to harmonize national policies and programs with above-mentioned UN conventions and regional initiatives (e.g. in ACT/ACTO framework). To date NIMOS and ATM have produced a number of national reports and policy / legal documents that serve the purpose of harmonization:

- a broad Environmental Policy of ATM, as published in the most recent GoS Multi-Annual Development Plan (MOP 2006-2011, which is the first Suriname MOP with a chapter dedicated to environment, which includes a section on biodiversity);
- Environmental Framework Law (EFL): developed by NIMOS, adjusted and split in two parts by ATM, one regulatory, one institutional; a final draft EFL has recently (2008) been submitted for approval by the highest Executive body of Suriname (Council of Ministers);
- a final National Biodiversity Strategy (NBS; 2006) has been produced and accepted by the GoS; draft Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) has been produced, but needs to be expanded and finalized; the present Third National Report to the CBD secretariat will be the first such report produced by Suriname;
- the First National Communication (2005) in relation to climate change has been produced; a draft Climate Change Action Plan (CAP) has been produced, but needs to be expanded; a Climate Change Strategy remains to be formalized;
- the First National Report on land degradation has been produced (2002), and will lead to the development of a strategic document and an action plan on land degradation.

ATM is now in the process of implementing the National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA), which aims to identify synergistic capacity building action that can be undertaken in Suriname to promote the implementation of all the above-mentioned UN conventions.

Box XLI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use

12. Has your country put in place effective national strategies, plans and programmes to provide a national framework for implementing the three objectives of the Convention? (Goal 3.1 of the Strategic Plan)


a) No	
b) No, but relevant strategies, plans and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the strategies, plans and programmes for implementing the three objectives of the Convention.

A National Biodiversity Strategy (NBS) that relates to all the objectives of the CBD is in place since 2006, and a partial / incomplete Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) that is based on this NBS has been drafted in 2007, and remains to be finalized.

In relation to nature (biodiversity) conservation, a first Conservation Action Plan for Suriname (CAPS I) was already developed in 1990, prior to the CBD; a second one (CAPS II) was drafted in 2001, but was never finalized. Specifically in relation to the handling of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO), a National Biosafety Framework (NBF) has been developed in 2004; this NBF includes a strategy and a draft action plan. A National Forest Policy was developed in 2005, with a focus on strategies for the sustainable use of forests and forest products; an action plan for the implementation of the NFP is under development.

The third objective of the CBD – on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing – has arguably received the least attention in terms of policy and the implementation thereof.

13.  Has your country set measurable targets within its national strategies and action plans? (decisions II/7 and III/9)

a) No	
b) No, measurable targets are still in early stages of development	X
c) No, but measurable targets are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, relevant targets are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, reports on implementation of relevant targets available (please provide details below)	

Further comments on targets set within national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

Targets are set, although often not explicitly enough and not quantitatively, i.e. not in such a way that they are operationally measurable. This is the case for the biodiversity-related strategy (NBS) and action plans (BAP, CAPS), as well as the related biosafety framework (NBF) and forest policy (NFP). In the NBF and CAPS (I and II), activities are described that are in themselves measurable, but the higher targets that are supposed to be met by implementing these activities are rarely quantified and thus for the most part hard to measure.

GoS Multi-Annual Development Plans (MOP) integrate all national sectoral strategies and action plans, and provide a framework to quantify national targets and thus make them measurable. The MOP 2006-2011 does identify measures that are to be taken to reach specific targets in relation to environmental management and the forest sector. However, even in the MOP, only part of the measures described are associated with quantitative indicators.

14. Has your country identified priority actions in its national biodiversity strategy and action plan? (decision VI/27 A)	
a) No	
b) No, but priority actions are being identified	X
c) Yes, priority actions identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on priority actions identified in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	
<p>In the National Biodiversity Strategy (NBS), more than 100 “strategic directions” are given that can be considered priorities; there is no ranking of these many directions in terms of degree of priority. In the draft Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP), an attempt is made to identify priority actions, but the BAP document is not complete yet and the process that should lead to its finalization, including prioritization of actions, is still ongoing.</p>	

15. Has your country integrated the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision VI/27 A)	
a) No	
b) Yes, in some sectors (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, in major sectors (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, in all sectors (please provide details below)	
Further information on integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	
<p>Biodiversity-related issues have traditionally been addressed in Suriname by the Forest Service (LBB), which is currently part of the Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forest Management (RGB), but used to be part of the Ministry of Natural Resources (NH). The forest management institute SBB has developed, on behalf of NH / RGB, the National Forest Policy (NFP; 2003), which integrates the sustainable use of forest products and services and forest conservation. The NFP aims to increase contribution of the forest sector to the Country's economy and social development.</p> <p>In other sectors, such as mining, agriculture, and tourism, biodiversity issues have received less attention, at least not in the sense that this they are reflected in sectoral plans, policies or programs.</p> <p>The cross-sectoral policy on environment (see GoS Multi-Annual Development Plan (MOP) 2006-2011) does address biodiversity issues, to the extent that it highlights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the need to arrive at an action plan on biodiversity; • the precautionary principle as the main guiding principle, which means that harm to e.g. biodiversity is to be avoided; • the application of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) for development projects that may be harmful. <p>The focus of the environmental policy is on preventing harm, and in this way contribute to the conservation of biodiversity. ESIA is to some extent is already applied in Suriname a tool to limit adverse impacts of individual development projects. Some Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) have been undertaken in relation to the forest sector (Forest Sector Environmental Assessment; FSEA 2003), the gold mining sector (Greenstone Belt Environmental Assessment; GREA 2003), and regionally significant infrastructure projects (SEA implemented 2007/8 with IADB support, but status of report unknown).</p> <p>There have been other attempts to mainstream biodiversity issues, in line with the CBD, as part of larger initiatives to mainstream environmental issues in general GoS policy. These attempts have included the development of a National Environmental Action Plan in 2005 (NEAP; funded by IADB; not accepted by the GoS), and the development of an Environmental Sector Plan (ESP; 2002-2007, remains unfinished however).</p>	

16. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan (NBSAP)? (decision VI/20)	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
I) If YES , please briefly describe the extent to which it addresses	
(a) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species	Continued protection of marine turtles and migratory bird species (based on Game Law)
(b) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species' habitats, including protected areas	Continued protection of marine turtle and migratory bird habitats, especially coastal beaches, mudflats and wetlands.
(c) Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration	N/A
(d) Research and monitoring for migratory species	Continued monitoring of nesting of marine turtles, and migratory shorebirds.
(e) Transboundary movement	Pit-tagging of marine turtles.
II) If NO , please briefly indicate below	
(a) The extent to which your country addresses migratory species at national level	
(b) Cooperation with other Range States since 2000	

Biodiversity and Climate Change

17. Has your country implemented projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	
b) No, but some projects or programs are under development	X
c) Yes, some projects have been implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	
Mangrove conservation / restoration is proposed to maintain natural defense of the coastal area against sea level rise that is due to climate change.	


18. Has your country facilitated coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	

c) Yes, relevant mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the UNFCCC and the UNCCD.	
(question not entirely clear)	

Box XLII.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

19.  On Article 7(a), does your country have an ongoing programme to identify components of biological diversity at the genetic, species, ecosystem level?	
a) No	
b) Yes, selected/partial programmes at the genetic, species and/or ecosystem level only (please specify and provide details below)	X
c) Yes, complete programmes at ecosystem level and selected/partial inventories at the genetic and/or species level (please specify and provide details below)	
Further comments on ongoing programmes to identify components of biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.	
<p>The National Zoological Collection (NZCS; part of the AdeKUS – Anton de Kom University of Suriname) has a program to inventory hardly known areas for animal species (since the late 1980s). The focus has been on the terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems of the Interior, and the species that occur there. The National Herbarium (BBS; also part of AdeKUS) has participated a number of times in expeditions of the NZCS and in occasional expeditions by others. A program for biodiversity inventories in the Interior of Suriname has been drafted during the late 1990s, but it has never been implemented due to a lack of funding (at least not beyond the stage of a desk study).</p> <p>The CELOS, the Center for Agricultural Research in Suriname (linked to AdeKUS), has produced a preliminary forest classification and map for Suriname, based on detailed pre-existing work done in the late 1970s for the coastal lowlands, coarse pre-existing vegetation interpretations for the whole of Suriname, and their own interpretation of recent satellite data (aided by limited field sampling / ground truthing). The vegetation data is stored in a GIS, together with data on geology, soil, etc. This GIS is being improved on an ad-hoc basis, based on field data that is collected as part of commercial work done by CELOS (e.g. concession mapping for logging companies).</p> <p>There have been no programs that incorporate genetic studies.</p> <p>Suriname has hosted two rapid biological assessments by the RAP unit of Conservation International. This has an ad-hoc character; there is no RAP program specific to Suriname.</p>	

20. On Article 7(b), which components of biological diversity identified in accordance with Annex I of the Convention, have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes?

a) at ecosystem level (please provide percentage based on area covered)	none
b) at species level (please provide number of species per taxonomic group and percentage of total known number of species in each group)	<p>Sea turtles (4 spp.; 80%)</p> <p>Parrots & macaws (7 spp.; 30%)</p> <p>Shorebirds (Scolopacidae; Charadriidae) (ca. 10 spp.; 100%)</p> <p>Dung beetles (ca. 50 spp.; 50%)</p> <p>Amphibians (ca. 40 spp.; 45%)</p> <p>Mammals (ca. 38 spp., 20%)</p> <p>tree species (ca. 300; 20%)</p>
c) at genetic level (please indicate number and focus of monitoring programmes)	none

Further comments on ongoing monitoring programmes at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.

Sea turtles have been monitored by the Nature Conservation Division (NCD) of the Forest Service (LBB), and by the LBB-linked Stinasu (Foundation for Nature Conservation in Suriname) almost continuously (yearly) since the 1960s. This monitoring is focused on *Dermochelys coriacea*, *Chelonia mydas* and *Lepidochelys olivacea*; incidental nesting of *Eretmochelys imbricata* are also noted.

Stinasu has monitored birds in the 2000s:

- shorebirds (many of them migratory species) from 2000-2005 (to be continued)
- parrots and macaws (resident species) in 2004 and 2007 (to be continued)
- ducks (also include migratory species) from 2000-2004 (discontinued)

Dung beetles, frogs and mammals are monitored at several mining sites as an initiative of mining companies. Long-term monitoring of the same taxonomic groups was started in 2008 by NZCS (part of AdeK University of Suriname) at Brownsberg Nature Park (BNP) and Central Suriname Nature Reserve (CSNR).

Stinasu had an ecological monitoring program up and running at BNP from 1999 till 2004/2005 (discontinued), which included the monitoring of tree phenology and wildlife (larger mammals and game species). Stinasu also hosted an independent / autonomous primate research project at CSNR from 1997/1998 till 2007 (discontinued), during which primates and their interactions with plants and wildlife were monitored continuously; as part of this project, several years of monitoring was also undertaken of other large mammals, and of tree and invertebrate phenology.

CI has initiated so-called TEAM long-term monitoring activities at CSNR. Preparations started in 2004/2005, and some monitoring started in a 100 ha plot in 2005. As of 2008, the focus of monitoring was shifted to 1 ha plots; ongoing monitoring involves measurement of tree diameters and growth, of primates and of large mammals.


21. On Article 7(c), does your country have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes on any of the following key threats to biodiversity?

a) No	
b) Yes, invasive alien species (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, climate change (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, pollution/eutrophication (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, land use change/land degradation (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, overexploitation or unsustainable use (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on monitoring programmes on key threats to biodiversity.

c) The long-term monitoring programs mentioned above (see 20) may also be used to assess possible impacts of climate change.

f) In relation to fisheries and wildlife (parrots & macaws). Fishery monitoring is carried out by the Fisheries Service, and is mainly based on the monitoring of the catches of commercial marine and brackish water species that are brought ashore by fishermen. The monitoring of parrots and macaws carried out a few years ago was intended to set realistic quota for the export of these birds for the pet trade. It was initiated by the Nature Conservation Division (of the Forest Service, LBB) with financial support from WWF-Guianas.

22.  On Article 7 (d), does your country have a mechanism to maintain and organize data derived from inventories and monitoring programmes and coordinate information collection and management at the national level?

a) No	
b) No, but some mechanisms or systems are being considered	
c) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are being established	
d) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are in place (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, a relatively complete system is in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the coordination of data and information collection and management.

For animal species, presence and distribution databases exist at NZCS (in Excel and Biolink software). For plants, data is stored on a card system at BBS, and some recently collected data is stored in a Biolink database. The BBS and NZCS data are in principle linked to specimens that have been collected and can be examined. The Biolink database of NZCS is (in part) available on internet (nzcs.uvs.edu). NZCS is in the process of developing a monitoring database.

The Forest Service LBB used to have a system for storage of forest inventory data (inventories done by LBB itself, mainly in the 1960-80s); it would appear that the card system does not exist anymore. These inventories were based on the field-identification of timber "species" with their local, vernacular names; the link to actual biological species is not always easy to make (no or few voucher specimens collected; not all biological species have distinct vernacular names, meaning that some names identify sets of species, sometimes unrelated ones). CELOS and others at AdeKUS have also recorded forest inventory data based on vernacular names, and SBB maintains a database with forest inventory data that were obtained from various timber concessionaires. The usefulness of all these forest inventory data is constrained by the already mentioned problem with names, the variable (unknown) quality of the inventories, and the lack of a shared database system.

23. ♦ Does your country use indicators for national-level monitoring of biodiversity? (decision III/10)	
a) No	
b) No, but identification of potential indicators is under way (please describe)	
c) Yes, some indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	X
d) Yes, a relatively complete set of indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	
Further comments on the indicators identified and in use.	
Some indicators are identified e.g. dung beetles, frogs and larger mammals. The taxonomic group or species used in specific monitoring activities depends on the kind of threat(s) present.	

Box XLIII.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Decisions on Taxonomy

24. ♦ Has your country developed a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) No, but a plan is under development	X
c) Yes, a plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, reports on implementation available (please provide details below)	
Further information on a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1.	
<p>At present, Suriname has insufficient financial means to invest in their taxonomic collections. The institutions themselves (NZCS & BBS) have sought partnership with institutions abroad to train their staff and improve the dissemination of data on the biodiversity of Suriname. A preliminary National Biodiversity Database (only for zoology) is available at nzcs.uvs.edu.</p>	

25. ◊ Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on investment on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections.	
Investment is insufficient to guarantee the long-term conservation of taxonomic collections. Existing investment comes from private and NGO funding based on efforts of the taxonomic institutes themselves.	

26. ◊ Does your country provide training programmes in taxonomy and work to increase its capacity of taxonomic research? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on training programmes in taxonomy and efforts to increase the capacity of taxonomic research.	
No training program yet, but a draft curriculum for MSc training in Conservation Biology includes taxonomic specialization. This training is expected to start in 2010.	

27. ◊ Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are being considered	X
c) Yes, for some institutions	
d) Yes, for all major institutions	

28.*² Is your country collaborating with the existing regional, subregional and global initiatives, partnerships and institutions in carrying out the programme of work, including assessing regional taxonomic needs and identifying regional-level priorities? (decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessments)	

² The questions marked with * in this section on Taxonomy are similar to some questions contained in the format for a report on the implementation of the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative. Those countries that have submitted such a report do not need to answer these questions unless they have updated information to provide.

d) Yes, comprehensive collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessment and priority identification)	
Further information on the collaboration your country is carrying out to implement the programme of work for the GTI, including regional needs assessment and priority identification.	
Cooperation is being developed with Amazon Basin Biodiversity Information Facility (ABBIF). ABBIF is a sub-initiative of Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF).	

29. * Has your country made an assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) Yes, basic assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	X
c) Yes, thorough assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
Further comments on national assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities.	
Capacities in fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, aquatic ecology and vegetation science exist. Capacity is often based on the knowledge of a single scientist, but training of additional specialists is under way for amphibians and reptiles. Needs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of botanists, entomologists and specialists for other invertebrate groups and mammals - Training of additional specialists for fish and birds - Training of forest ecologists - Training of tree spotters - Improvement of taxonomic collection storage infrastructure - Establishment of DNA analytical laboratory facilities 	

30. * Is your country working on regional or global capacity building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) Yes, relevant programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional or global capacity-building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties.	
A project with the University of the West Indies (UWI) is being developed. This project is financed by EDULINK and focuses on the set up of an MSc course in the Conservation of Biodiversity. It is a cooperation between UWI, the University of Oxford, the University of Belize, the University of Guyana, the AdeK University of Suriname and several Caribbean states.	

31. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	X
b) Yes, for forest biodiversity (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for marine and coastal biodiversity (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for dry and sub-humid lands (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for inland waters biodiversity (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for mountain biodiversity (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for protected areas (please provide details below)	
h) Yes, for agricultural biodiversity (please provide details below)	
i) Yes, for island biodiversity (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention.	

32. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, for access and benefit-sharing (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for Article 8(j) (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for the ecosystem approach (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for impact assessment, monitoring and indicators (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for invasive alien species (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for others (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention.	

Article 8 - *In-situ* conservation [excluding paragraphs (a) to (e), (h) and (j)]


33. ♦ On Article 8(i), has your country endeavored to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are being identified	
c) Yes, some measures undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.

In the coastal lowlands of Suriname, the compatibility between conservation and current and future use of biodiversity and the land in general is a major issue, since about 80% of the population lives in the coastal lowlands. The area near the coast is the focus of economic activities: fisheries (swamp, coastal and marine fishery), vegetable and rice cultivation, cattle breeding, land and water transport, harbor and trade activities, and housing development. The area is also important for its biodiversity: extensive mangrove forests, and globally significant wildlife populations. It is of international importance for the conservation of migratory shorebirds and resident waterfowl, and for the conservation of Leatherback turtles. The mangrove forests are indispensable for the development of marine shrimps and certain marine fish species; they are also the cornerstone of natural coastal defense. Infrastructural and agricultural activities pose a severe threat to ecosystem processes and biodiversity, mainly due to forest conversion, changes in drainage, water extraction and pollution. To face the challenge of allowing economic activities in important and fragile ecosystems, virtually the entire coastal strip of the country has received the status of either Nature Reserve (strict protection) or Multiple Use Management Area (MUMA; sustainable resource use allowed). The process of designating coastal MUMAs started in the mid 1980s (Bigi Pan MUMA established in 1987) and continued till 2002 (North Coronie, North Saramacca, and North Marowijne – Commewijne MUMAs established in 2002). Management plans for the MUMAs have been developed between 1990 and 2000. The GoS established an inter-agency commission to guide decisions on land use in MUMAs (2005: Guidelines for Land Allocation in Estuarine Management Areas). However, the government has not yet succeeded in effectively managing the MUMAs in agreement with the management plans, e.g. due to capacity and financial constraints. A recent development is to improve the management of MUMAs based on the value of the areas to users and national and global beneficiaries, and by integrating MUMA management in so-called Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM). These developments are ongoing. The area to be managed under ICZM would be larger and more complex than the MUMAs, as it would not just include a strip along the coast, but also extensive lowlands to the south, and fully converted and densely inhabited areas.

Further away from the coast, in the so-called Savanna Belt (forests and savannas on sandy soil, at 20-80 m above sea level) and especially in the more remote hilly Interior of Suriname, the challenges are less, but still considerable. The main challenge is to accommodate both industrial and artisanal forestry and mining, traditional use of the land by Indigenous and Maroon inhabitants, and nature conservation. The Interior is part of the Guiana Shield proper, is largely forested and mostly sparsely inhabited, essentially along a few main rivers and roads. Nature Reserves have been established in both the Savanna Belt and the Interior; some of these enjoy natural protection (due to remoteness; especially in the Interior), but others have been and are being damaged as a result of mining for gold and bauxite. Gold mining has increased and expanded exponentially since the early 1990s, and is essentially unregulated. Industrial forestry has also expanded considerably since the early 1990s, and almost expanded beyond the control of the Government of Suriname (GoS) at some point in time (mid 1990s). In relation to the Savanna Belt and the Interior, there is as yet no framework for reconciliation of conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity and other economic uses of the land. Specifically in relation to industrial forestry, however, some measures have been taken by the GoS to promote sustainability and reduce adverse impacts. These are based on the 1992 Forest Management Law and the enforcement thereof by a new forestry management body, SBB, created in 1998 (mandate of SBB was formalized in 2000). Some logging companies have recently (since about 2005) started to take steps towards certification of their activities; one company has been certified by the FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) in 2008.

An additional approach to reconcile development and biodiversity conservation is ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment). In Suriname, ESIA's are being required for some projects since about 2005 when ESIA guidelines were developed by the GoS. These guidelines are applied ad-hoc and voluntarily, since environmental legislation to make ESIA legally binding is not yet in place in Suriname.

34.  On Article 8(k), has your country developed or maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations?

a) No

b) No, but legislation is being developed	
c) Yes, legislation or other measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
Further information on the legislation and/or regulations for the protection of threatened species and populations.	
<p>The Game Law (1954), which was amended by means of the Game Act of 2002; this law regulates hunting and the collecting of animal species (for trade). It is also used to enforce CITES in Suriname.</p> <p>The Fish Stock Protection Law (1961) regulates methods to catch fish and species / sizes allowed to catch. It can be used to protect endangered or vulnerable fish species.</p> <p>The Nature Preservation Law (1954) regulates the establishment of (strict) Nature Reserves. It is e.g. used to protect some areas where globally important populations of marine turtles, migratory shorebirds and resident waterfowl occur.</p> <p>The Forest Management Law (1992) regulates timber and NTFP extraction and the collecting of plants / plant products (for trade). It can be used to protect endangered or vulnerable plant species.</p> <p>The last two laws require updating / amendment / renewal.</p> <p>A new fisheries law has been drafted but is not yet finalized.</p>	

35. ♦ On Article 8(I), does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant processes and categories of activities being identified	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the regulation or management of the processes and categories of activities identified by Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biodiversity.	
<p>Yes, ESIA regulations exist since 2005, but application is not yet mandatory since the legal framework for environmental management has not yet been endorsed by the GoS. In a generic ESIA guideline, categories / types of activities that require ESIA are described. Specific ESIA guidelines have been developed for the mining, forestry and energy sectors.</p>	

Box XLIV.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation

Programme of Work on Protected Areas (Article 8 (a) to (e))

36. Has your country established suitable time bound and measurable national-level protected areas targets and indicators? (decision VII/28)	
a) No (please specify reasons)	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on targets and indicators for protected areas.	
<p>At the level of the protected area system, targets have been established for the lowland ecosystems, namely to preserve representative samples of all the different ecosystems in strict protected areas. This has been implemented by first doing an inventory of lowland ecosystems (in the late 1970s), and subsequently establishing additional nature reserves in the coastal lowlands (in the 1980s). Another target has been to establish MUMAs (see 33 above) to protect the entire coastal strip with its globally important wildlife populations; this has gradually been implemented from the 1980s onward. Similar targets have been set for the Interior of Suriname, but a comprehensive inventory of the ecosystems of the Interior has not yet been implemented (to be followed by the eventual establishment of additional protected areas). An additional target of protecting a large, pristine forested catchment area in Suriname was proposed by CI during the late 1990s and was acted upon by the GoS by the creation of the Central Suriname Nature Reserve (1.6 million ha). No targets have yet been set in relation to Marine, off-shore protected areas, and Suriname still lacks basic inventory data on, and protected areas in parts of its extensive Territorial Sea where the depth of the water exceeds 6 m. No time-tables have been set for expanding the protected area system in the Interior and in the Territorial Sea.</p>	

37. Has your country taken action to establish or expand protected areas in any large or relatively unfragmented natural area or areas under high threat, including securing threatened species? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on actions taken to establish or expand protected areas.	
<p>In 1998 the Central Suriname Nature Reserve was established, which protects 1.6 million ha of virtually pristine tropical rainforest, including most of a large river system (the Coppename). This increased the amount of area under strict protection in Suriname by some 8%.</p> <p>Between 1987 and 2002, four MUMAs (Multiple Use Management Areas) were established that are designed to ensure the conservation of coastal biodiversity and the sustainable use of most of the coastal strip of Suriname. They facilitate the protection of globally important bird populations and their habitats.</p>	

38. Has your country taken any action to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	

b) Not applicable	
c) No, but relevant actions are being considered	
d) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on actions taken to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas.	
See above (37): the creation of MUMAs, which includes marine mudflats and the sea till a depth of 6 m, and also includes saline, brackish and freshwater estuarine and swamp ecosystems.	

39. Has your country identified and implemented practical steps for improving the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on practical steps for improving integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures.	
MUMAs (see 37 above) have been established to protect coastal ecosystems, wildlife and use thereof; they are however limited in extent. Some of the MUMAs incorporate strictly protected Nature Reserves, and serve to "buffer" these. MUMAs themselves will become important features in ICZM (see 33 above), which is a larger framework that is being developed for the management of the entire coastal lowland area of Suriname (an area much larger than that covered by MUMAs).	

40. Is your country applying environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant EIA guidelines are under development	
c) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to some projects or plans (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to all relevant projects or plans (please provide details below)	
Further comments on application of environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas.	
ESIA guidelines are applied on an ad-hoc basis in relation to industrial mining and oil exploration projects. Some of these projects overlap with or have impacts on protected areas.	

41. Has your country identified legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on identification of legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas.	
Gaps / barriers are recognized, and include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - weak legal status of MUMA and poor regulation of MUMA management - Nature Preservation Law outdated / not updated based on e.g. CBD principles - legal / administrative barriers to financing protected area management - limited capacity and fragmentation of management authority 	

42. Has your country undertaken national protected-area capacity needs assessments and established capacity building programmes? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, a basic assessment undertaken and some programmes established (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, a thorough assessment undertaken and comprehensive programmes established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on protected-area capacity needs assessment and establishment of capacity building programmes.	
Assessments have taken place in a variety of contexts, such as recently: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - capacity building plan in relation to the forest sector (by SBB, in preparation; also taking into account nature conservation and wildlife management capacity building needs); - Assessment of current training and education programs supporting protected areas in Suriname (2008; draft; for OTS / Moore Foundation); - National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA), thematic assessment in relation to the CBD (2008), which is leading to a Capacity Development Action Plan; - capacity assessments at project level, e.g. by the Suriname Conservation Foundation (capacity building is then incorporated in projects based on needs); also in relation to two globally important protected areas, Central Suriname Nature Reserve (CSNR) and Sipaliwini Nature Reserve (SNR); - capacity assessment (2007) by Tropenbos International, with a focus on capacity to generate and use scientific data in support of forest policy / management; a number of capacity building activities have been implemented; - Capacity building plan for the NCD (Nature Conservation Division of the Forest Service; draft) 	

43. Is your country implementing country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant plan is under development	

c) Yes, relevant plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, relevant plan is being implemented (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on implementation of country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas.	
<p>Suriname has established a trust fund that functions as an endowment for the conservation of biodiversity / protected area management. It is being managed by the Suriname Conservation Foundation (SCF). The main focus of SCF is to support the management of CSNR and SNR (see 42 above). The size of the fund remains limited, e.g. insufficient to ensure financial support to manage all protected areas in Suriname.</p> <p>The establishment of mechanisms for Payment for Ecological Services is under consideration.</p>	

44. Is your country implementing appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods, standards, criteria and indicators are under development	
c) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use and some international methods, standards, criteria and indicators in use (please provide details below)	
Further comments on methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance.	
<p>MARIPA-G, a system of assessment of protected area management effectiveness has been developed in collaboration with WWF. It has only once been applied in Suriname, in an ad-hoc manner.</p>	

Box XLV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation. 	

Article 8(h) - Alien species

45. Has your country identified alien species introduced into its territory and established a system for tracking the introduction of alien species?	
a) No	
b) Yes, some alien species identified but a tracking system not yet established	X

c) Yes, some alien species identified and tracking system in place	
d) Yes, alien species of major concern identified and tracking system in place	

46. ♦ Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?

a) No	X
b) Yes, but only for some alien species of concern (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for most alien species (please provide details below)	

Further information on the assessment of the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species.

Only for the fish species *Tilapia mossambica* (black tilapia) some research has been done on competition with and predation of native species; it suggests that *Tilapia mossambica* is mainly competing for space and is indeed displacing some native species.

47. ♦ Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate, those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under consideration	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.

Only in relation to agricultural pests, such as the Carambola Fruit Fly and the Pink Mealybug, have actual eradication measures been taken. Suriname does have animal and plant import / export and quarantine regulations that are applied by dedicated agencies (part of the Ministry of Agriculture). It is based on restricting the import from suspect countries / sources, requiring sanitary declarations from exporting countries, and inspection of commercial import and export. The implementation of these regulations is considered quite imperfect though, in terms of its actual application.

48. ♦ In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed, or involved itself in, mechanisms for international cooperation, including the exchange of best practices? (decision V/8)

a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation	
c) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation	X
d) Yes, multilateral cooperation	

49. ♦ Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species? (decision V/8)

a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the use of the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches in work on alien invasive species.	

50. Has your country identified national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	X
b) No, but needs and priorities are being identified	
c) Yes, national needs and priorities have been identified (please provide below a list of needs and priorities identified)	
Further comments on the identification of national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles.	

51. Has your country created mechanisms to coordinate national programmes for applying the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	X
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanisms created to coordinate national programmes for implementing the Guiding Principles.	

52. Has your country reviewed relevant policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the Guiding Principles, and adjusted or developed policies, legislation and institutions? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	X
b) No, but review under way	
c) Yes, review completed and adjustment proposed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, adjustment and development ongoing	
e) Yes, some adjustments and development completed (please provide details below)	
Further information on the review, adjustment or development of policies, legislation and institutions in light of the Guiding Principles.	

53. Is your country enhancing cooperation between various sectors in order to improve prevention, early detection, eradication and/or control of invasive alien species? (decision VI/23)
--

a) No	X
b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are under consideration	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on cooperation between various sectors.	

54. Is your country collaborating with trading partners and neighboring countries to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity in ecosystems that cross international boundaries? (decision VI/23)

a) No	X
b) Yes, relevant collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, relevant programmes are in place (please specify below the measures taken for this purpose)	
Further comments on collaboration with trading partners and neighboring countries.	

55. Is your country developing capacity to use risk assessment to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity and incorporate such methodologies in environmental impact assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA)? (decision VI/23)

a) No	X
b) No, but programmes for this purpose are under development	
c) Yes, some activities for developing capacity in this field are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further information on capacity development to address threats of invasive alien species.	

56. Has your country developed financial measures and other policies and tools to promote activities to reduce the threats of invasive species? (decision VI/23)

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant measures and policies are under development	
c) Yes, some measures, policies and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of financial measures and other policies and tools for the promotion of activities to reduce the threats of invasive species.	

Box XLVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions

GURTS

57. Has your country created and developed capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to genetic use restriction technologies?

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to GURTs.

(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report)

Status and Trends

58. Has your country supported indigenous and local communities in undertaking field studies to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but support to relevant studies is being considered | |
| c) Yes (please provide information on the studies undertaken) | |

Further information on the studies undertaken to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and priority actions identified.

(see also 61 & 66 below; this needs to be elaborated further as part of Fourth National Report)

The Association of Indigenous Leaders (VIDS) was involved in projects in several villages to inventory or map biological resource use.

Conservation International Suriname (CI-Suriname) was involved in a bioprospecting project (ICBG; see 61 below) that went through a prior informed consent process (PIC), to inform the communities

in the southern lying Tareno-villages (Trio) of Kwamalasamutu, Alaparu, Sipaliwini, and ten Saamaka villages along the Upper Suriname river.

Akwé:Kon Guidelines

59. Has your country initiated a legal and institutional review of matters related to cultural, environmental and social impact assessment, with a view to incorporating the Akwé:Kon Guidelines into national legislation, policies, and procedures?

a) No

b) No, but review is under way

c) Yes, a review undertaken (please provide details on the review)

Further information on the review.

(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report)

60. Has your country used the Akwé:Kon Guidelines in any project proposed to take place on sacred sites and/or land and waters traditionally occupied by indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)

a) No

b) No, but a review of the Akwé: Kon guidelines is under way

c) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)

d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)

Further information on the projects where the Akwé:Kon Guidelines are applied.

(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report)

Capacity Building and Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities

61. Has your country undertaken any measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making related to the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/16)

a) No

b) No, but some programmes being developed

c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)

X

d) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)

Further information on the measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities.

(this needs to be elaborated further as part of Fourth National Report)

A bioprospecting project / initiative (1993-2003) was executed by the National Pharmaceutical Company (BGVS), the University of Suriname, and NGO's working in the communities in the Interior and the rural areas in Suriname. There were no government-initiated actions in this field, however written permission was provided by governmental institutions dealing with some aspects of biodiversity and sustainable development (i.e. the Suriname Forest Service (LBB) and the District Commissioner dealing with the interior (DC. Sipaliwini)).

The Association of Indigenous Leaders (VIDS) was involved in projects in several villages to inventory or map biological resource use.

In 2008 an Indigenous Park Rangers training was organized (by the Suriname Forest Service (LBB) and ACT Suriname) with participants from 3 Indigenous villages. The general objective of this training was: enhancing knowledge and skills for the benefit of monitoring and conservation of natural and cultural resources.

62. Has your country developed appropriate mechanisms, guidelines, legislation or other initiatives to foster and promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision making, policy planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at international, regional, subregional, national and local levels? (decision V/16)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are under development	
c) Yes, some mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the mechanisms, guidelines and legislation developed.

The Ministry of ATM invites and involves all stakeholders to participate in national consultation processes. Development of policies and plans relating to the CBD is done in close cooperation with a National Biodiversity Steering Committee, which includes representatives of the public and private sector, as well as civil society representatives, such as those of the Indigenous.

To be developed further in line with the National Biodiversity Strategy of 2006, and with the National Biodiversity Action Plan that is currently under development.

63. Has your country developed mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in all elements of the programme of work? (decision V/16, annex)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are being developed	X
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of women of indigenous and local communities in all elements of the programme of work.

(see also 66 below; this needs to be elaborated further as part of Fourth National Report)

With the establishment of the Suriname Fonds Ontwikkeling Binnenland (SFOB) and Community Development Fund Suriname (CDFS) mechanisms were indirectly established as part of the development of the rural areas and communities in the interior of Suriname.

Support to implementation

64. Has your country established national, subregional and/or regional indigenous and local community biodiversity advisory committees?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	X
c) Yes	

65. Has your country assisted indigenous and local community organizations to hold regional meetings to discuss the outcomes of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and to prepare for meetings under the Convention?

a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details about the outcome of meetings)	

Further information on the outcome of regional meetings.

(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report)

66. Has your country supported, financially and otherwise, indigenous and local communities in formulating their own community development and biodiversity conservation plans that will enable such communities to adopt a culturally appropriate strategic, integrated and phased approach to their development needs in line with community goals and objectives?

a) No	
b) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further information on the support provided.

(this needs to be elaborated further as part of Fourth National Report)

Since the creation of the Central Suriname Nature Reserve (CSNR) and the Suriname Conservation Foundation (SCF), representatives of Indigenous and Maroon communities have been included in the process of developing the management plans of the protected areas known as CSNR and the Sipaliwini Nature Reserve (SNR). There have been several community mapping projects involving Indigenous and Maroon villages and groups, which have focused on mapping the biological and cultural resources they use.

Box XLVII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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Article 9 - *Ex-situ* conservation

67. ♦ On Article 9(a) and (b), has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex-situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity native to your country and originating outside your country?	
a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures adopted for the <i>ex-situ</i> conservation of components of biodiversity native to your country and originating outside your country.	
Suriname does have a national zoo (Paramaribo Zoo) and botanical garden (Cultuurtuin) which could potentially serve for <i>ex-situ</i> conservation, but these were not originally designed to be used for this purpose. <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation has never been seriously considered in Suriname, except in the context of the conservation of agricultural biodiversity (see thematic chapter on agriculture, below).	

68. ♦ On Article 9(c), has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions?	
a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions.	


69. ♦ On Article 9(d), has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for <i>ex-situ</i> conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and <i>in-situ</i> populations of species?	
a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for <i>ex-situ</i> conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and <i>in-situ</i> populations of species.	

Box XLVIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity


70.  On Article 10(a), has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making?

a) No	
b) No, but steps are being taken	
c) Yes, in some relevant sectors (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, in most relevant sectors (please provide details below)	

Further information on integrating consideration of conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making.

In the forest sector, which includes forestry and wildlife / nature preservation, there is a long tradition dating back to at least the 1950s, to integrate conservation and sustainable biological resource use in the national decision making about the overall use of land and natural resources. The 1992 Forest Management Law, the 2003 Forest Policy, and the 2006 National Biodiversity Strategy continue that tradition. The establishment of MUMAs (see 33 above) also reflects the tradition of integrating considerations of sustainable biodiversity use and conservation in land use and development decisions.

Biodiversity issues are also addressed in the draft Environmental Framework Legislation (EFL) and associated ESIA guidelines, meaning that development projects may be weighted in terms of their impact on biodiversity.

71.  On Article 10(b), has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures adopted relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity.

In the forestry sector, a set of measures is in place, which include tree inventorying and planning of logging operations, excluding sensitive areas from logging (e.g. streamside forest, steep slopes), and using reduced impact logging techniques.

72. On Article 10(c), has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.

Within Nature Reserves (NRs), the customary use of biological resources by Indigenous and Maroon inhabitants is allowed, to the extent that it does not damage key biological resources of the NR.

Based on so-called Wood Cutting Licenses (old terminology) or Community Forest (new terminology, based on 1992 Forest Management Law), Indigenous and Maroon inhabitants can continue and develop the use of forest resources.

The Commission on Landrights of the Indigenous People of the Lower Marowijne (CLIM) implemented, with support of VIDS (Association of Indigenous Village Chiefs in Suriname), a study on customary use by Indigenous People in the Lower Marowijne area, and currently Bureau VIDS (support unit of VIDS) is implementing a study on legislation and international agreements (conventions) with regards to protected areas.

73. On Article 10(d), has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced.

In the East of Suriname (Moengo-Wane Hills area), the local population is involved in the rehabilitation of old bauxite mining areas. This has been initiated and developed by a mining company (Suralco). There is also at least one project being developed to restore biological diversity in agricultural areas (in the Saramacca coastal zone) that have been damaged by excessive use of pesticides; this is a project initiated by a national NGO (Caribbean Institute).

74. Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)

a) No	
b) No, but assessment of potential indicators and incentive measures is under way	X
c) Yes, indicators and incentive measures identified (please describe below)	

Further comments on the identification of indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to

the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

For the forestry sector, identification of criteria & indicators are under way. These will be based on research in Suriname (CELOS Forestry System), and the region (Reduced Impacts Logging), and based on criteria of FSC (potentially also based on criteria derived from the Tarapoto protocol). Incentives are linked to certification, e.g. by FSC, which guarantees continued access to European and other discriminating and lucrative markets for wood products.

75. Has your country implemented sustainable use practices, programmes and policies for the sustainable use of biological diversity, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation? (decision V/24)

a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, programmes and policies are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on sustainable use programmes and policies.

Through the UNDP Small Grants Program communities in the interior of Suriname are assisted in using biodiversity components to increase their income (mainly through tourism) and often replacing less sustainable income generating strategies.

The Forest Service LBB offers local Indigenous and Maroon people living near protected areas some job opportunities in relation to the management of these areas.

76. Has your country developed or explored mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)

a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please describe below)	X

Further comments on the development of mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity.

In the forestry sector, efforts have been done to introduce reduced impact logging and improved concession management practices in the private sector, in line with national legal requirements and international requirements to get forestry operations certified.

77. Has your country initiated a process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)


a) No	X
b) No, but the principles and guidelines are under review	
c) Yes, a process is being planned	
d) Yes, a process has been initiated (please provide detailed information)	

Further information on the process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.


78. Has your country taken any initiative or action to develop and transfer technologies and provide financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some technologies developed and transferred and limited financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many technologies developed and transferred and significant financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development and transfer of technologies and provision of financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.	

Biodiversity and Tourism

79.  Has your country established mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	X
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please specify below)	
d) Yes, existing mechanisms are under review	
Further comments on the establishment of mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity.	
Some research on this topic was done at Brownsberg Nature Park (2002-4); mechanisms are expected to be developed and implemented in Central Suriname Nature Reserve (CSNR). No comprehensive mechanism or monitoring is in place for all protected areas.	

80.  Has your country provided educational and training programmes to the tourism operators so as to increase their awareness of the impacts of tourism on biodiversity and upgrade the technical capacity at the local level to minimize the impacts? (decision V/25)

a) No	X
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please describe below)	
Further comments on educational and training programmes provided to tourism operators.	
Individual lodge owners may be active in this respect, but no comprehensive programs are in place.	

81. Does your country provide indigenous and local communities with capacity-building and financial resources to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management? (decision VII/14)

a) No	
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b) No, but relevant programmes are being considered	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments in the capacity-building and financial resources provided to indigenous and local communities to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management.	
<p>CI has developed and is implementing a program that has involved the Kwinti Maroons and now involves the Trio and Wayana Amerindians (at Kwamalasamutu). ACTS has been working with the Trio and Wayana in relation to handicraft production (for the tourism market).</p> <p>An EU-sponsored tourism development program is ongoing and focuses on community-based tourism; it includes capacity building components. In the past some activities have been undertaken by the Suriname Tourism Foundation (STS), within the framework of Youth Path (a Caribbean Program aimed at capacity building with youth); the activities took place at the Amerindian community of Galibi, which is involved in sea turtle tourism.</p> <p>Some capacity building components have also been part of projects supported by the UNDP Small Grants Program. The projects were related to the development of community-based tourism, and the beneficiaries have been local communities in the Interior of Suriname, such as the Indigenous inhabitants of Kwamelasamutu.</p>	

82. Has your country integrated the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development in the development or review of national strategies and plans for tourism development, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, and other related sectoral strategies? (decision VII/14)	
a) No, but the guidelines are under review	X
b) No, but a plan is under consideration to integrate some principles of the guidelines into relevant strategies	
c) Yes, a few principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	
d) Yes, many principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	
Further information on the sectors where the principles of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development are integrated.	
Government agencies in Suriname do not seem to be aware of these guidelines.	

Box XLIX.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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Article 11 - Incentive measures

83. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has your country established programmes to identify and adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the programmes to identify and adopt incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	

84. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has your country developed the mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas? (decisions III/18 and IV/10)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	X
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, review of impact of mechanisms available (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanism or approaches to incorporate market and non-market values of biodiversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes.	
Suriname is considering Payment for Ecological Services, especially in the REDD context.	

85. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has your country developed training and capacity-building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives? (decision III/18)	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place	
d) Yes, many programmes are in place	

86. Does your country take into consideration the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures as contained in Annex I to decision VI/15 when designing and implementing incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision VI/15)	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on the proposals considered when designing and implementing the incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

87. Has your country made any progress in removing or mitigating policies or practices that generate perverse incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity? (decision VII/18)

a) No	X
b) No, but identification of such policies and practices is under way	
c) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified but not entirely removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified and removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	
Further information on perverse incentives identified and/or removed or mitigated.	

Box L.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 12 - Research and training

88. On Article 12(a), has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components?

a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the programmes for scientific and technical education and training in the measures for identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The Biology Course of Teachers College (IOL) offers limited training on identification.
 Environmental Sciences Course of the Faculty of Technology (FTeW) of the Anton de Kom University of Suriname (AdeKUS) offers some training in relation to conservation at BSc level
 Forestry is taught as a stream of the FTeW of AdeKUS at BSc level; forestry is also taught at mid technical level at the NATIN school.
 MSc course on Sustainable Management of Natural Resources will start at the Anton de Kom University of Suriname in November 2009. Biodiversity is one of the issues addressed during this

course.

MSc course on Conservation Biology, including some specialization in taxonomy, is under development.

Training courses for game and forest wardens and tree spotters are organized by the JSOOC training center (Jan Starke Ooleidings- en Ontspanningscentrum; a vocational training facility), in collaboration with Nature Conservation Division (NCD) of the Forest Service (LBB), and the Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB).

Ad hoc training courses in reduced impact logging, forest inventory and forest management planning have been organized by the private timber sector in the past (2003 and 2008). These courses were coordinated by the Suriname Chamber of Commerce and funded by Centre for Development of Enterprise of the European Committee.

89. On Article 12(b), does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further information on the research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Research institutions involved in these issues are free to determine research priorities and carry out their research, but usually have to find funding from NGOs or other organizations to finance their activities. The AdeK University of Suriname (AdeKUS) has some (very limited) funding available for applied research.

A program to establish an MSc course in Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, a cooperation between the AdeKUS and the Flemish Inter-university Counsel (VLIR), provides some funding to establish (new) research lines in natural resource management, including biodiversity.

90. On Article 12(c), does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further information on the use of scientific advances in biodiversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The Center for Agricultural research in Suriname (CELOS), in a longstanding collaboration with the University of Wageningen (in the Netherlands), has developed the CELOS Management System (CMS), a sustainable logging system that aims at permanent forestry with a reduced impact.

The National Zoological Collection (NZCS), supported by some other research institutions, works on the establishment of a DNA laboratory, the integration of GIS and monitoring data in its biodiversity database, the use of trail cameras in the monitoring of terrestrial mammals and the use of sound recording equipment in the identification and monitoring of amphibians. Trail cameras have also been used for the same purposes by Stinasu, Conservation International and mining companies.

Box LI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 13 - Public education and awareness

91. Is your country implementing a communication, education and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation in support of the Convention? (Goal 4.1 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	
b) No, but a CEPA strategy is under development	X
c) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a limited extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the implementation of a CEPA strategy and the promotion of public participation in support of the Convention.

The Nature Conservation Division (NCD) of the Forest Service (LBB), as well as the LBB-linked Stinasu, have been implementing education and awareness activities before the CBD came into being, and have continued doing so after 1992 (Rio Summit) and 1996 (ratification of CBD by Suriname). The focus has always been on nature and conservation, in line with the CBD that came later, and this message has changed little over time. NCD and Stinasu have been implementing education and awareness activities since the 1970s. Also since the 1970s, a Wildlife Rangers Club has been associated with Stinasu which consists of youths who organize activities for other youths, in particular activities in protected areas that enhance awareness about nature and conservation. NCD has a special program for schools: NCD staff visits schools and teaches about nature and conservation. Both NCD and Stinasu have a small library and dedicated staff that provides access to the library and answers questions of students and teachers about nature and conservation. Stinasu's activities have been diverse, and included:

- creating lodging and recreation facilities for tourists and other visitors in protected areas, to expose these visitors on-site to nature, and to convey messages about conservation;
- facilitating the activities of the Wildlife Rangers Club and schools, e.g. by creating on-site facilities for them, so that they can experience nature / protected areas;
- publishing animal field guides; producing information brochures on protected areas, as well as T-shirts and postcard; producing press releases.

Since about 2000, WWF has also had a diverse strategy, which included:

- the creation of Wildlife Clubs (see 94 below) and of a TV series (see 93 below);
- the production of a booklet, and posters on protected and traded wildlife species;
- the production of children's books.

Since the mid 1990s, the strategy of CI has included (see also 94 below):

- production of teaching materials on nature / biodiversity for primary and secondary schools;
- the production of an environment page in one of the local newspapers (see 93 below);
- the development of posters, brochures and items for TV and radio on mangrove conservation.

2002-4, Natuurweb (an informal network; discontinued) was operated by CI, and used as a platform for joint activities by NGOs and Government agencies in relation to nature and biodiversity.

Other NGOs have also implemented awareness activities in relation to nature, such as:

- ACTS, mainly targeting local communities (see 94 below);
- Green Heritage Fund, mainly targeting volunteers.

92. Is your country undertaking any activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on Communication, Education and Public Awareness as contained in the annex to decision VI/19? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on CEPA.

The Ministry of Labor, Technological Development and Labor (ATM) is currently working on a CEPA strategy, as a follow-up to the participation of ATM staff in a CEPA workshop in Trinidad in 2008.

93. Is your country strongly and effectively promoting biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the promotion of biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level.

The main national newspaper, De Ware Tijd, has had a two-weekly page on the environment since the mid 1990s. Since 2007, there is a weekly page on the environment in this newspaper, as well as a monthly page on environment that specifically targets young readers. About half of the items on these pages relate to biodiversity. During the early 2000s, CI sponsored a page on the environment in another national newspaper, De West, with a strong focus on biodiversity.

Since 2000, the Ministry of Labor, Technological Development and Labor (ATM) has a magazine on national TV programme called Wroko Afersie, which occasionally focuses on biodiversity-related issues. WWF has started a production in 2008 for national TV, named WWF TV, which focuses mainly on biodiversity-related issues.

The Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB) has a weekly radio broadcast on one of the local radio station in relation to its work and the forest sector.

94. Does your country promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the efforts to promote the communication, education and public awareness of

biodiversity at the local level.

NGOs such as WWF, CI and ACTS have been the most active in this respect. They have been implementing projects that relate to biodiversity conservation, and as part of these, a lot of background information is provided to local community members, mostly Indigenous and Maroons. WWF has introduced local Wildlife Clubs in these communities, which can host or initiate awareness activities targeting young people. Both CI and ACTS have developed close relationships with a number of Maroon and Indigenous communities, and over the years have worked with them to implement a variety of activities, e.g. in relation to protected area management, the use of medicinal plants, and the development of community-based tourism. This has involved a lot of communication and awareness-building, e.g. in the course of traditional community meetings.

The VIDS (Association of Indigenous Leaders of Suriname), ACT, CI, and others have implemented a number of projects that involve the mapping of the lands that are traditionally used by specific Indigenous or Maroon groups. This has also enhanced local awareness of the traditional use of biodiversity. VIDS has implemented an in-depth study of the use of the land and biodiversity in the northeast of Suriname. The local inhabitants themselves were trained to implement the study.

In general, the awareness of local communities has also been enhanced as a result of their increased participation in workshops in relation to the development of management plans for protected areas. VIDS has had, and continues to have, an important role in enhancing public awareness at local level, at least in Amerindian communities. VIDS staff in the capital participates in most national meetings held in Suriname in relation to Biodiversity, and has been sharing its experience at the local level.

95. Is your country supporting national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness? (decision VI/19)

a) No	X
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities supported (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities supported (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the support of national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness.

96. Has your country developed adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness?

a) No	X
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development of adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness.

97. Does your country promote cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness at the national, regional and international levels? (decisions IV /10 and VI/19)

a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the promotion of cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness, at the national, regional and international levels.

98. Is your country undertaking some CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention?

a) No (please specify reasons below)


X

b) Yes, some activities undertaken for some issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)

c) Yes, many activities undertaken for most issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)

d) Yes, comprehensive activities undertaken for all issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)

Further comments on the CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention.

99.  Does your country support initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes as well as into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision IV/10 and Goal 4.4 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No

X

b) Yes (please provide details below)

Further comments on the initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programmes as well as their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

100. Is your country communicating the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and establishing appropriate linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development in the implementation of your national CEPA programmes and activities? (decision VII/24)

a) No

X

b) No, but some programmes are under development

c) Yes, some programmes developed and activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)

d) Yes, comprehensive programmes developed and many activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)

Further comments on the communication of the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and the establishment of linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

101. On Article 14.1(a), has your country developed legislation requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity?

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, legislation is still in early stages of development | |
| c) No, but legislation is in advanced stages of development | X |
| d) Yes, legislation is in place (please provide details below) | |
| e) Yes, review of implementation available (please provide details below) | |

Further information on the legislation requiring EIA of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity.

Environmental law, including requirements for ESIA, drafted, but not yet passed on to parliament for vote into effective law.

102. On Article 14.1(b), has your country developed mechanisms to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development | X |
| c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development | |
| d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the mechanisms developed to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity.

Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) have been done in relation to:

- the forestry sector (2003)
- the gold mining sector (2003)
- major road infrastructure development (implemented 2007/8; status of this study unknown)

At least in relation to forestry, the SEA has supported the development of the National Forest Policy (2003). There are however as yet no legal provisions that require SEAs to be undertaken.

103. On Article 14.1(c), is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction?

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but assessment of options is in progress | X |
| c) Yes, some completed, others in progress (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes (please provide details below) | |

Further information on the bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biodiversity outside your country's jurisdiction.

IIRSA, the project for regional integration of transport networks, has been subject to SEA. The SEA process took place in Suriname in 2007/8, but an accepted final report is not available.

104. On Article 14.1(d), has your country put mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your territory to biological diversity in the territory of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction?

a) No	X
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place based on current scientific knowledge	

105. On Article 14.1(e), has your country established national mechanisms for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity?

a) No	X
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on national mechanisms for emergency response to the activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biodiversity.

106. Is your country applying the Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environment-Impact-Assessment Legislation or Processes and in Strategic Impact Assessment as contained in the annex to decision VI/7 in the context of the implementation of paragraph 1 of Article 14? (decision VI/7)

a) No	
b) No, but application of the guidelines under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects being applied (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, major aspects being applied (please specify below)	

Further comments on application of the guidelines.

Biodiversity-related issues are addressed in national ESIA guidelines, but ESIA is not mandatory because the Environmental Framework Law is not yet in force. The guidelines are currently applied ad-hoc and/or on a voluntary basis.

107. On Article 14 (2), has your country put in place national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity? (decision VI/11)

a) No	X
b) Yes (please specify the measures)	

Further comments on national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity.

108. Has your country put in place any measures to prevent damage to biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being developed	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures in place to prevent damage to biological diversity.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - legal protected area system - legal restrictions on hunting, fishing and wildlife trade - full protection by law of certain species - biological diversity issues addressed in EIA (guidelines) 	

109. Is your country cooperating with other Parties to strengthen capacities at the national level for the prevention of damage to biodiversity, establishment and implementation of national legislative regimes, policy and administrative measures on liability and redress? (decision VI/11)	
a) No	X
b) No, but cooperation is under consideration	
c) No, but cooperative programmes are under development	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on cooperation with other Parties to strengthen capacities for the prevention of damage to biodiversity.	

Box LIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 15 - Access to genetic resources

110. Has your country endeavored to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms, in accordance with paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of Article 15?

a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on the efforts taken by your country to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms.

(to be elaborated further in Fourth National Report)

A project for biodiversity prospecting (or bioprospecting) by the International Cooperative Biodiversity Group (ICBG) was implemented in Suriname 1993-2003 (discontinued).

The ICBG project allowed a consortium of partners to screen plant extracts for effectiveness to combat disease. The permit of the Government of Suriname (GoS) to ICBG was given in 1993 by the Forest Service under these conditions:

- the local partner BGVS would function as main responsible party in relation to the permit;
- a permit was given for research purposes only (not for product development); and
- to initiate commercial application of research results, a new permit would have to be negotiated.

International expertise was hired in the late 1990s and early 2000s, at the request of the GoS, to advise on appropriate ways to deal with bioprospecting. This led to a new policy (early 2000s) of the GoS in relation to bioprospecting, namely not to provide new permits to bioprospecting initiatives, at least not in protected areas, and not until such activities can be adequately guided and monitored. The latter is not possible to date, due to a lack of capacity.

111. Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Parties, in accordance with Article 15(6)?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties.

(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report)

112. Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and of the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources, in accordance with Article 15(7)?

a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the type of measures taken.

(to be elaborated further in Fourth National Report)

As part of the ICBG activities (see 110 above), a benefit sharing protocol was developed and implemented by the ICBG partners.

It should be noted, though, that there is as yet no generally accepted national protocol or policy for benefit sharing, let alone special national legislation for biosprospecting in Suriname.

113. In developing national measures to address access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, has your country taken into account the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on national measures taken which consider the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing as set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report)

114. Is your country using the Bonn Guidelines when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing and/or when negotiating contracts and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing? (decision VII/19A)

a) No	
b) No, but steps being taken to do so (please provide details below)	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	

Please provide details and specify successes and constraints in the implementation of the Bonn Guidelines.

(to be elaborated further in Fourth National Report)

115. Has your country adopted national policies or measures, including legislation, which address the role of intellectual property rights in access and benefit-sharing arrangements (i.e. the issue of disclosure of origin/source/legal provenance of genetic resources in applications for intellectual property rights where the subject matter of the application concerns, or makes use of, genetic resources in its development)?

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential policies or measures have been identified (please specify below) | |
| c) No, but relevant policies or measures are under development (please specify below) | |
| d) Yes, some policies or measures are in place (please specify below) | |
| e) Yes, comprehensive policies or measures adopted (please specify below) | |

Further information on policies or measures that address the role of IPR in access and benefit-sharing arrangements.

(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report)

116. Has your country been involved in capacity-building activities related to access and benefit-sharing?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| a) Yes (please provide details below) | |
| b) No | |

Please provide further information on capacity-building activities (your involvement as donor or recipient, key actors involved, target audience, time period, goals and objectives of the capacity-building activities, main capacity-building areas covered, nature of activities). Please also specify whether these activities took into account the Action Plan on capacity-building for access and benefit-sharing adopted at COP VII and available in annex to decision VII/19F.

(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report; see also note under 110, above)


Box LIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:


- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology

117.  On Article 16(1), has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment.	
(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report)	

118.  On Article 16(3), has your country taken measures so that Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative arrangements are in place	
g) Not applicable	

119.  On Article 16(4), has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of Government institutions and the private sector of developing countries?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	
Further information on the measures taken.	

(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report)

Box LV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Programme of Work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation

120. Has your country provided financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the provision of financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation.

(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report)

121. Is your country taking any measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but some measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation.

(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report)

122. Has your country made any technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, basic assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, thorough assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building.	
(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report)	

123. Has your country made any assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies.	
(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report)	

124. Has your country identified and implemented any measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation, including assessing capacity building needs? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place and being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation.	
(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report)	


125. Has your country taken any of the measures specified under Target 3.2 of the programme of work as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional,

administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	
b) No, but a few measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please specify below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please specify below)	
Further comments on the measures taken as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention.	
(to be elaborated in Fourth National Report)	


Box LVI.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 17 - Exchange of information

126.  On Article 17(1), has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources with a view to assist with the implementation of the Convention and promote technical and scientific cooperation?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	X
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

The following question (127) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES


127.  On Article 17(1), do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries and include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?	
a) No	
b) Yes, but they do not include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	

c) Yes, and they include categories of information listed in Article 17 (2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	
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Box LVII.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <p>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</p> <p>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</p> <p>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</p> <p>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</p> <p>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</p> <p>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</p>

Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation

128.  On Article 18(1), has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation.


International technical and scientific cooperation has occurred via ACT / ACTO (see 10, under Article 5, above). This has been a very significant cooperation in relation to biodiversity since 1992.

Since 2005, Tropenbos International has established technical cooperation with the AdeK University of Suriname, and with CELOS, in relation to the forest sector. This has been resulting in, e.g.:

- an assessment of capacity building needs in this sector;
- some post-graduate training in Suriname, and training of some Surinamers abroad;
- support for the creation of a new curriculum for the AdeKUS forestry stream (BSc level); and
- initiation of a joint / participatory assessment of resource use by a local community.


A new technical cooperation has been established between the VLIR (consortium of Flemish universities) and the AdeK University of Suriname. The cooperation will lead to:

- training of local staff abroad (in Belgium) and hosting of Belgian academic staff in Suriname;
- initiation of research on sustainable natural resource management / use; and
- creation of an MSc-level training program in natural resource management / use.

129.  On Article 18(4), has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods are under development	X

c) Yes, methods are in place	
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130.  On Article 18(5), has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide some examples below)	X

Examples for the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention.

(see also 110 and 112 above)
 A bioprospecting initiative (ICBG) was implemented 1993-2003, which included aspects of transfer of knowledge and technology, to a limited extent.

131. Has your country established links to non-governmental organizations, private sector and other institutions holding important databases or undertaking significant work on biological diversity through the CHM? (decision V/14)

a) No	
b) No, but coordination with relevant NGOs, private sector and other institutions under way	X
c) Yes, links established with relevant NGOs, private sector and institutions	

The following question (132) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

132. Has your country further developed the CHM to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation? (decision V/14)

a) No	
b) Yes, by using funding opportunities	
c) Yes, by means of access to, and transfer of technology	
d) Yes, by using research cooperation facilities	
e) Yes, by using repatriation of information	
f) Yes, by using training opportunities	
g) Yes, by using promotion of contacts with relevant institutions, organizations and the private sector	
h) Yes, by using other means (please specify below)	

Further comments on CHM developments to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation.

133. Has your country used CHM to make information available more useful for researchers and decision-makers? (decision V/14)


a) No	X
b) No, but relevant initiatives under consideration	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on development of relevant initiatives.	


134. Has your country developed, provided and shared services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of the CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions? (decision V/14)	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please specify services and tools below)	
Further comments on services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions.	

Box LVIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation. 	

Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

135.  On Article 19(1), has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research?	
a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation are in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy and subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place	

136.  On Article 19(2), has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access by Parties, on a fair and equitable basis, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Parties?
--

a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

Box LIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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Article 20 – Financial resources

Box LX.

Please describe for each of the following items the quantity of financial resources, both internal and external, that have been utilized, received or provided, as applicable, to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, on an annual basis, since your country became a Party to the Convention.

a) Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries	no comprehensive data available (estimated annual contribution by GoS = 1 M)
b) Extra-budgetary resources (identified by donor agencies)	unknown
c) Bilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	no comprehensive data available (input from Dutch and French governments via GoS and WWF = 15 M total = 1.25 M annually)
d) Regional channels (identified by donor agencies)	no comprehensive data available (estimated input via ACT / ACTO = 0.2 M annually)
e) Multilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	no comprehensive data available (large GEF CSNR/SNR - Trust Fund/SCF project and some associated funds, est. 10 M total, i.e. annually est. 0.9 M)
f) Private sources (identified by donor agencies)	no comprehensive data available (Moore Foundation grant to CI and ACTS)
g) Resources generated through financial instruments, such as charges for use of biodiversity	none

Box LXI.

Please describe in detail below any major financing programmes, such as biodiversity trust funds or specific programmes that have been established in your country.

A major cluster of projects that has been implemented in Suriname is that around the GEF project to Conserve Globally Important Ecosystems in Suriname. Part of this project was financed by non-GEF donors, as well as some other projects strongly linked to this one (financed by the Dutch Government, CI, IADB, etc.). The total investment in this cluster of projects has been about 18 M US \$.

The above-mentioned GEF project has resulted in the establishment of a national endowment fund for the conservation of biodiversity, which is managed by the Suriname Conservation Foundation, a dedicated manager created for this specific trust fund. The annual financing capacity of SCF, based on the fund it manages, is an estimated 0.5-75 M.

137. On Article 20(1), has your country provided financial support and incentives to those national activities that are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes, incentives only (please provide a list of such incentives below)	
c) Yes, financial support only	
d) Yes, financial support and incentives (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on financial support and incentives provided.

The Government of Suriname (GoS) has established and finances the operational costs for the NIMOS, NMR, and the Environment section of ATM, which are responsible for the coordination of environmental policy and guiding / overseeing ESIA. These national agencies have been responsible e.g. for the development of NBS, and the ongoing development of NBAP.

The GoS also finances the operational costs of LBB and SBB (which constitute the forest service) that are part of the RGB ministry; these are responsible for the implementation of policy in relation to forest / nature conservations and (sustainable) use. These agencies are managing protected areas, and enforcing laws and regulations on timber, NTFP and wildlife extraction and export.

The GoS has created foundations such as Stinasu and SCF to further support the conservation of Biodiversity, and has entered into agreements with e.g. WWF, CI and Tropenbos to facilitate joint efforts for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Suriname.

The next question (138) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

138. On Article 20(2), has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of new and additional financial resources your country has provided)	

Further comments on new and additional financial resources provided.

The next question (139) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

139. On Article 20(2), has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable it to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes	X

140. Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector? (decision V/11)

a) No	X
b) No, but procedures being established	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on processes to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector.

141. Has your country considered any measures like tax exemptions in national taxation systems to encourage financial support to biodiversity? (decision V/11)

a) No	X
b) No, but exemptions are under development (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, exemptions are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on tax exemptions for biodiversity-related donations.

142. Has your country reviewed national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance allocated to biodiversity, with particular attention paid to positive incentives and their performance as well as perverse incentives and ways and means for their removal or mitigation? (decision VI/16)

a) No	X
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes (please provide results of review below)	

Further comments on review of national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance.

143. Is your country taking concrete actions to review and further integrate biodiversity considerations in the development and implementation of major international development initiatives, as well as in national sustainable development plans and relevant sectoral policies and plans? (decisions VI/16 and VII/21)

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, in some initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, in major initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	
Further comments on review and integration of biodiversity considerations in relevant initiatives, policies and plans.	
Suriname has drafted Environmental Framework Legislation that includes ESIA. While the law is not yet in force, ESIA guidelines have been developed and are implemented ad hoc / selectively. National Strategic Environmental Assessments, which also consider biodiversity issues, have been undertaken in relation to forestry, gold mining, and major infrastructure development initiatives (mainly IIRSA). Suriname has recently also started to consider integrating payment for ecological services, in the REDD context.	

144. Is your country enhancing the integration of biological diversity into the sectoral development and assistance programmes? (decision VII/21)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, into some sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, into major sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the integration of biodiversity into sectoral development and assistance programmes	
Biological diversity is integrated in the plans of the Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forest Management (RGB). The ministry is responsible for the National Forest Policy (2003) and is finalizing an action plan based on that policy. The action plan will integrate important aspects of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and associated capacity building.	

The next question (145) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

145. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which area your country has provided financial support to developing countries and/or countries with economies in transition. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.	
A r e a s	Support provided
a) Undertaking national or regional assessments within the framework of MEA (decision VI/8)	
b) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	
c) Enhance national capacity to establish and maintain the mechanisms to protect traditional knowledge (decision VI/10)	
d) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation (decision V/26)	
e) Implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9)	

f) Implementation of the Bonn Guidelines (decision VI/24)	
g) Implementation of programme of work on agricultural biodiversity (decision V/5)	
h) Preparation of first report on the State of World's Animal Genetic Resources (decision VI/17)	
i) Support to work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and development of regional and sub regional networks or processes (decision VI/27)	
j) Development of partnerships and other means to provide the necessary support for the implementation of the programme of work on dry and subhumid lands biological diversity (decision VII/2)	
k) Financial support for the operations of the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision VII/9)	
l) Support to the implementation of the Action Plan on Capacity Building as contained in the annex to decision VII/19 (decision VII/19)	
m) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity (decision VII/27)	
n) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28)	
o) Support to the development of national indicators (decision VII/30)	
p) Others (please specify)	
Further information on financial support provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	

The next question (146) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

146. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which areas your country has applied for funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), from developed countries and/or from other sources. The same area may have more than one source of financial support. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

Areas	Applied for funds from		
	GEF	Bilateral	Other
a) Preparation of national biodiversity strategies or action plans	X		
b) National capacity self-assessment for implementation of Convention (decision VI/27)	X		
c) Priority actions to implement the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision V/9)			

d) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	X	X	X
e) Development of national strategies or action plans to deal with alien species (decision VI/23)			
f) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation, establishment and maintenance of <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation facilities (decision V/26)			
g) Projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 (Education and Public Awareness) (decision VI/19)			
h) Preparation of national reports (decisions III/9, V/19 and VI/25)	X		
i) Projects for conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity (decision IV/4)			
j) Activities for conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity (decision V/5)			
k) Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (decision VI/26)	X		
l) Implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative			
m) Implementation of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity			
n) Others (please specify)			
Further information on application for financial support.			

Box LXII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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D. THEMATIC AREAS

147. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the thematic programmes of work of the Convention (marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, inland waters biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands and mountain biodiversity).

3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Programme of Work					
	Agricultural	Forest	Marine and coastal	Inland water ecosystem	Dry and subhumid lands	Mountain
(a) Lack of political will and support	2	2	2	2	2	2
(b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	2	1	1	2	2	2
(c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	3	3	3	3	3	3
(d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	3	2	2	3	2	3
(e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	2	2	2	3	2	3
(f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	1	1	1	1	1	1
(g) Loss of traditional knowledge	1	1	1	1	1	1
(h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	1	2	3	2	2	2
(i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	1	1	2	1	1	1
(j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	2	2	3	2	2	2
(k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	2	2	1	1	2	2
(l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	3	3	3	3	3	3
(m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	2	2	3	2	2	2
(n) Lack of economic incentive measures	3	2	3	3	3	3

(o) Lack of benefit-sharing	1	2	2	2	2	1
(p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	2	2	2	2	2	2
(q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	2	2	3	2	2	2
(r) Lack of effective partnerships	2	1	2	3		1
(s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	1	1	2	1	1	1
(t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	2	2	2	2	2	2
(u) Poverty	1	1	1	1	1	1
(v) Population pressure	1	1	1	1	1	1
(w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	1	1	1	1	1	1
(x) Lack of capacities for local communities	1	3	2	2	2	3
(y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	2	2	2	2	2	2
(z) Weak law enforcement capacity	3	3	3	3	3	3
(aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	2	1	2	2	1	1
(bb) Others (please specify)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Inland water ecosystems

148. Has your country incorporated the objectives and relevant activities of the programme of work into the following and implemented them? (decision VII/4)				
Strategies, policies, plans and activities	No	Yes, partially, integrated but not implemented	Yes, fully integrated and implemented	N/A
a) Your biodiversity strategies and action plans	X			
b) Wetland policies and strategies		X		
c) Integrated water resources management and water efficiency	X			

plans being developed in line with paragraph 25 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development				
d) Enhanced coordination and cooperation between national actors responsible for inland water ecosystems and biological diversity		X		

Further comments on incorporation of the objectives and activities of the programme of work

Suriname has taken significant action by establishing Multiple-Use Management Areas (MUMAs) along most of the Suriname coast, which also protect inland water ecosystems immediately behind the coastline. Management plans for these areas have been developed in agreement with the RAMSAR principles of wise wetland management. These plans however have hardly been implemented, mainly due to capacity and financial constraints. However, plans to adjust and implement the MUMA management are being prepared.

149. Has your country identified priorities for each activity in the programme of work, including timescales, in relation to outcome oriented targets? (decision VII/4)

a) No	X
b) Outcome oriented targets developed but priority activities not developed	
c) Priority activities developed but not outcome oriented targets	
d) Yes, comprehensive outcome oriented targets and priority activities developed	

Further comments on the adoption of outcome oriented targets and priorities for activities, including providing a list of targets (if developed).

150. Is your country promoting synergies between this programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level? (decision VII/4)

a) Not applicable (not Party to Ramsar Convention)	
b) No	X
c) No, but potential measures were identified for synergy and joint implementation	
d) Yes, some measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	

Further comments on the promotion of synergies between the programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level.

The programme of action as such has not been considered in Suriname, but wetland-related activities in Suriname have been, and continue to be guided by Ramsar.

151. Has your country taken steps to improve national data on: (decision VII/4)			
Issues	Yes	No	No, but development is under way
a) Goods and services provided by inland water ecosystems?	X		
b) The uses and related socioeconomic variables of such goods and services?	X		
c) Basic hydrological aspects of water supply as they relate to maintaining ecosystem function?	X		
d) Species and all taxonomic levels?	X		
e) On threats to which inland water ecosystems are subjected?	X		
Further comments on the development of data sets, in particular a list of data sets developed in case you have replied "YES" above.			
a) b) and c) studies have been undertaken in the Bigi Pan MUMA, in relation to these aspects			
d) studies of freshwater organisms, especially fishes, have continued, along the lines of research summarized in The Freshwater Ecosystems of Suriname (1993; Ouboter, editor)			
e) studies have focused on the impact of pollution caused by artisanal gold mining on water quality and fish fauna (implemented by e.g. University of Suriname, with support from WWF)			

152. Has your country promoted the application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems? (decision VII/4)	
a) No, the guidelines have not been reviewed	X
b) No, the guidelines have been reviewed and found inappropriate	
c) Yes, the guidelines have been reviewed and application/promotion is pending	
d) Yes, the guidelines promoted and applied	
Further comments on the promotion and application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.	
An aquatic rapid assessment has however taken place in Suriname, as part of CI's RAP program.	

Box LXIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation.

Marine and coastal biological diversity
General

153. Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following? Please use an "X" to indicate your response. (decisions II/10 and IV/15)

a) Developing new marine and coastal protected areas	
b) Improving the management of existing marine and coastal protected areas	X
c) Building capacity within the country for management of marine and coastal resources, including through educational programmes and targeted research initiatives (if yes, please elaborate on types of initiatives in the box below)	X
d) Instituting improved integrated marine and coastal area management (including catchments management) in order to reduce sediment and nutrient loads into the marine environment	
e) Protection of areas important for reproduction, such as spawning and nursery areas	X
f) Improving sewage and other waste treatment	
g) Controlling excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices	X
h) Developing a comprehensive oceans policy (if yes, please indicate current stage of development in the box below)	
i) Incorporation of local and traditional knowledge into management of marine and coastal resources (if yes, please elaborate on types of management arrangements in the box below)	
j) Others (please specify below)	
k) Not applicable	

Please elaborate on the above activities and list any other priority actions relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.

Suriname has taken significant action by establishing Multiple-Use Management Areas (MUMAs) along most of the Suriname coast, which protects areas that include mangroves and mudflats, and extend till where the sea until reaches a depth of 6 m. Management plans for the MUMAs have been developed, but have hardly been implemented, mainly due to capacity and financial constraints. However, plans to adjust and implement the MUMA management are being prepared. Both MUMA management plans and the plans to implement them include capacity building to e.g. improve the coordination of action between government agencies, and resolve conflict between agencies, users and other stakeholders.

Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management

154. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?

a) No	
b) Early stages of development	X

c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management.	
Several new arrangements and strengthening measures have been proposed (e.g. in MUMA management documents), but few have been implemented yet. A revision of these is ongoing as part of a project to arrive at Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) in Suriname, and this is expected to lead to the implementation of new arrangements and strengthening measures.	

155. Has your country implemented ecosystem-based management of marine and coastal resources, for example through integration of coastal management and watershed management, or through integrated multidisciplinary coastal and ocean management?	
a) No	X
b) Early stages of development	
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of application of the ecosystem to management of marine and coastal resources.	

Marine and Coastal Living Resources

156. Has your country identified components of your marine and coastal ecosystems, which are critical for their functioning, as well as key threats to those ecosystems?	
a) No	
b) Plans for a comprehensive assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
c) A comprehensive assessment is currently in progress	
d) Critical ecosystem components have been identified, and management plans for them are being developed (please provide details below)	
e) Management plans for important components of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	X
f) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of assessment, monitoring and research relating to marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as key threats to them	
Critical components have already been identified in the 1960-80s, and a recent assessment thereof can be found in the MUMA management plans. There are however plans to update and adjust the MUMA management plans, e.g. based on a re-assessment of critical components (which include water (hydrology, quality), mangroves, wildlife (e.g. birds) and fish (also shrimps and crabs)).	

157. Is your country undertaking the following activities to implement the Convention's work plan on coral reefs? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.

Activities	Not implemented nor a priority	Not implemented but a priority	Currently implemented	Not applicable
a) Ecological assessment and monitoring of reefs				X
b) Socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stakeholders				X
c) Management, particularly through application of integrated coastal management and marine and coastal protected areas in coral reef environments				X
d) Identification and implementation of additional and alternative measures for securing livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral reef services				X
e) Stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes and public education campaigns				X
f) Provision of training and career opportunities for marine taxonomists and ecologists				X
g) Development of early warning systems of coral bleaching				X
h) Development of a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality				X
i) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coral reef habitats				X
j) Others (please specify below)				X

Please elaborate on ongoing activities.

There has been no comprehensive survey of reefs in Suriname, although it is known that some reef-like formations do occur at the edge of Suriname's continental shelf. These reefs are however assumed to be fossil reefs, remnants of reefs that must have formed during recent Glacial Maxima (times of very low sea level).

Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

158. Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.	
a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted (please indicate below how many)	X
b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders	X
c) Effective management with enforcement and monitoring has been put in place	
d) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas is under development	
e) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas has been put in place	X
f) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas managed for purpose of sustainable use, which may allow extractive activities	X
g) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas which exclude extractive uses	X
h) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas is surrounded by sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment.	
i) Other (please describe below)	
j) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of marine and coastal protected areas.	
<p>a) two coastal protected areas and four MUMAs</p> <p>b) the recent management plans (post 1996) have been developed based on e.g. comprehensive stakeholder involvement</p> <p>e) although the network is extensive, it is not yet complete; what is lacking are strictly marine protected areas</p>	

Mariculture

159. Is your country applying the following techniques aimed at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity? Please check all that apply.	
a) Application of environmental impact assessments for mariculture developments	
b) Development and application of effective site selection methods in the framework of integrated marine and coastal area management	
c) Development of effective methods for effluent and waste control	
d) Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level	
e) Development of controlled hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods in order to avoid seed collection from nature.	

f)	If seed collection from nature cannot be avoided, development of environmentally sound practices for spat collecting operations, including use of selective fishing gear to avoid by-catch	
g)	Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture	
h)	Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polypoids.	
i)	Use of proper methods of breeding and proper places of releasing in order to protect genetic diversity	
j)	Minimizing the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques	
k)	Use of selective methods in commercial fishing to avoid or minimize by-catch	
l)	Considering traditional knowledge, where applicable, as a source to develop sustainable mariculture techniques	
m)	Not applicable	X
Further comments on techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity.		

Alien Species and Genotypes

160. Has your country put in place mechanisms to control pathways of introduction of alien species in the marine and coastal environment? Please check all that apply and elaborate on types of measures in the space below.	
a) No	X
b) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from ballast water have been put in place (please provide details below)	
c) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from hull fouling have been put in place (please provide details below)	
d) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from aquaculture have been put in place (please provide details below)	
e) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from accidental releases, such as aquarium releases, have been put in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of activities relating to prevention of introductions of alien species in the marine and coastal environment, as well as any eradication activities.	


Box LXIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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Agricultural biological diversity

161.  Has your country developed national strategies, programmes and plans that ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components? (decisions III/11 and IV/6)

a) No	
b) No, but strategies, programmes and plans are under development	X
c) Yes, some strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	


Further comments on agrobiodiversity components in national strategies, programmes and plans.

The Ministry of Agriculture (LVV) in its Sector plan has a "chain" approach in relation to the following basic activities: research, extension, agricultural education, health and food safety. LVV initiated a national food authority, water board jurisdiction, food safety, Good Agriculture Practices (GAP within farmers field schools) and integrated crop management (ICM) practice training (including integrated pest management) for farmers. Agricultural extension officers received trainings to start an agriculture census, which is currently being implemented.

GAP training was started in relation to vegetables and is now running in relation to rice. GAP is also incorporated within the practice of the state-owned Banana company.

These policies are supported by the following legal / regulatory innovations:

- Adaptation of 1972 Pesticide act, nr 151 in 2005
- 6 water boards (Dutch: waterschappen; local surface water management bodies that help ensure adequate drainage and water supply, mainly for local agricultural purposes) initiated by law in the Nickerie district in 2005
- Act for import and export of goods was adapted in 1996 with a so-called "negative list" (of kinds of items that are subject to special scrutiny by customs), including pesticides, with reference to the FAO negative list.
- Bureau of standards started (2007)
- Fisheries Quality Control Institute (2000)
- Codex Bureau (2003)

162.  Has your country identified ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the *In-situ* and *Ex-situ* conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity? (decision V/5)

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	X
c) Yes, some measures identified (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures identified (please provide details below)	
Further information on ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <i>In-situ</i> and <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity.	
In 2004, a National framework for biosafety was developed, incl. a draft National biosafety plan (which remains to be elaborated further). The Ministry of Agriculture intends to set up a residue analysis laboratory by mid 2009. Training of personnel Agriculture and Health Safety Unit (AHAFSU) is under way.	

Annex to decision V/5 - Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity

Programme element 1 – Assessment	
163. Has your country undertaken specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity such as on plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources, pollinators, pest management and nutrient cycling?	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are in progress (please specify components below)	X
c) Yes, assessments completed (please specify components and results of assessments below)	
Further comments on specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity.	
<p>As part of the Agricultural sector Plan (ASP), the Anne van Dijk Rice Research Center (ADRON) conserves a collection of local land races of rice, including upland rice from the inlands. High yielding crosses were introduced in 2007 to villages in the inlands to safeguard local needs. The Center of Agricultural research (CELOS) in cooperation with Anton de Kom University of Suriname (AdeKUS) maintains collections of cassava from various parts of Suriname, including those from the Interior.</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture (LVV) started a Seed Improvement Program for local varieties of certain vegetables (Aubergine, garden egg, bitter melon, long yard bean) adapted to Surinamese conditions.</p> <p>IPM and GAP (see 161 above) trainings were initiated to train farmers to reduce pesticides and to identify and conserve the beneficial insects within the agricultural environment. Several NGOs trained local groups in the urban, rural area and in the interior on sustainable waste management, emphasizing composting and agroforestry techniques. The government supported those NGO in their sustainable farming actions through its extension service and by facilitating aid from FAO, IICA.</p> <p>There have also been composting + organic vegetable growing initiatives: i) by a women's group in Wanica district, ii) by NGOs like National Women's Movement (NVB) and Eco-system 2000, and iii) by Caribbean Institute (Saramacca district) who support local communities of (women) farmer's groups.</p> <p>In relation to Animal Husbandry, there has been, since 2003 a registration of businesses and identification of pests and diseases in cattle; also training of extension officers and farmers. The set-up of a specialized laboratory is in progress.</p> <p>An Agricultural Health Food Safety Unit (AHFSU) was set up in 2006 with GAP + pesticide management training and registration of farmers.</p> <p>An agricultural census started in 2008 and is ongoing.</p>	

164. Is your country undertaking assessments of the interactions between agricultural practices and the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I of the

Convention (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance)?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments completed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments completed (please provide details below)	
Further comments on assessment of biodiversity components (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance).	
<p>A Bio-safety framework has been formulated and will be implemented.</p> <p>The government and local NGO's lack sufficient trained middle and high level people, and funding (transportation) for improvement. They acknowledge lack of attention for agricultural practices to reduce pesticide use and other cross-sectoral issues.</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture (LVV) focuses on education and improvement of knowledge of personnel and acquisition of young researchers; through the Polytechnic College (PTC) and in collaboration with the Agricultural college Dronten in the Netherlands a bachelor course was started in the field of health, food safety and marketing (major topics of the chain approach within the Ministry of Agriculture).</p> <p>The government, through LVV, is taking actions to reduce the use of chemical based pesticides, which are detrimental to the environment, health and safety of users and consumers. There is no general assessment or measurement of effects of interaction of agricultural practices and components of biodiversity. There is a plan to start with a laboratory for pesticide residue assessment in especially vegetable crops. There is specific research by scientists (ADEK University) who investigated effects of agricultural practices: i.e. the effects of tilapia fish (alien species) on nesting and occurrence of the local 'kwi-kwi' fish population.</p>	

165. Has your country carried out an assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities in sustaining agricultural biodiversity and agro-ecosystem services for food production and food security?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, assessment is under way	
c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify where information can be retrieved below)	
Further comments on assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities.	
<p>Not specifically, but Farmers fields school system includes knowledge assessments of experiences of farmers and local communities. Local NGOs (i.e. National women's movement, Ecosystem 2000) and CELOS (experiment station) sustain agricultural knowledge and its transfer within communities.</p> <p>A Seed Improvement Program exists for locally adapted vegetables.</p> <p>There is a great need for specialized higher educated personnel in a variety of biology and related fields to accommodate monitoring, environmental assessments and conservation actions in the field.</p>	

166. Has your country been monitoring an overall degradation, status quo or restoration/rehabilitation of agricultural biodiversity since 1993 when the Convention entered into force?	
a) No	X

b) Yes, no change found (status quo)	
c) Yes, overall degradation found (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, overall restoration or rehabilitation observed (please provide details below)	
Further comments on observations.	
<p>The Ministry of Agriculture (LVV) is aware of the deplorable state of its experimental gardens. Lack of specialized personnel for guidance in research and execution of action plans is one of the major limitations. There exists a plan for the rehabilitation of experimental gardens in the districts: these experimental gardens harbor fruit collections (i.e. citrus, pineapple).</p> <p>GAP (see 161 above) and Integrated Pest Management / Integrated Crop Management trainings also support restoration of agricultural biodiversity.</p> <p>LVV prioritizes the employment of higher educated young people and to provide them on the job training to improve capabilities.</p>	

Programme element 2 - Adaptive management	
167. Has your country identified management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive, and mitigate the negative, impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, technologies and policies being identified	
c) Yes, some practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on identified management practices, technologies and policies.	
<p>See comments under 161 to 163 (above).</p> <p>There are also initiatives to mitigate impacts of slash and burn practices in the Interior by promoting sustainable techniques like composting, agroforestry and ridge planting in hilly areas (along river banks).</p>	

Programme element 3 - Capacity-building	
168. Has your country increased the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainable agricultural biodiversity and to develop strategies and methodologies for <i>In-situ</i> conservation, sustainable use and management of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please specify area/component and target groups with increased capacity)	
Further comments on increased capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders.	
<p>Training is initiated in the rural areas on vegetable growing and rice cultivation and good agricultural practices, GAP (Integrated crop management, ICM; see also 161 above). There are no activities yet for in-situ conservation strategies and methodologies. Some present actions may affect local biological diversity (introduction of newly developed material from abroad into the forest or savannah area, e.g. cashew and Acai (<i>Euterpe</i>) seeds from Brazil for large scale plantations in Brokopondo and Marowijne districts (effects on local population of related species unknown)).</p>	

The Ministry of Agriculture (LVV) started inventories at points of sale to check what types of seed are sold (the present act does not cover the ability to retrieve information from agricultural products sale).

169. Has your country put in place operational mechanisms for participation by a wide range of stakeholder groups to develop genuine partnerships contributing to the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential mechanisms being identified	X
c) No, but mechanisms are under development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place	

170. Has your country improved the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity?

a) No	X
b) No, but some measures and arrangements being identified	
c) No, but measures and arrangements are under development	
d) Yes, measures and arrangements are being implemented (please specify below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to improve the policy environment.

Programme element 4 – Mainstreaming

171. Is your country mainstreaming or integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes?

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) No, but potential frameworks and mechanisms are being identified	
d) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed and integrated into some sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed into major sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on mainstreaming and integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes.

Environmental assessment is included in projects, especially those with foreign investment component. Local project developers are encouraged to include environmental assessments in their project planning.

Agroforestry systems are studied by CELOS, and are being introduced in the Interior, including sustainable agricultural techniques, in cooperation with IICA and other local NGOs (e.g. Pater Ahlbrinck Stichting and National Women's Movement), for example in the upper Suriname area (Sipaliwini district).

172. Is your country supporting the institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in agricultural strategies and action plans, and its integration into wider strategies and action plans for biodiversity?

a) No	
b) Yes, by supporting institutions in undertaking relevant assessments	X
c) Yes, by developing policy and planning guidelines	
d) Yes, by developing training material	
e) Yes, by supporting capacity-building at policy, technical and local levels	
f) Yes, by promoting synergy in the implementation of agreed plans of action and between ongoing assessment and intergovernmental processes.	

Further comments on support for institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms.

See earlier comment under 171 (above).

173. In the case of centers of origin in your country, is your country promoting activities for the conservation, on farm, *In-situ*, and *Ex-situ*, of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including their wild relatives?

a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on of the conservation of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture in their center of origin.

No in-situ actions.

Some ex-situ collections were started for rice and cassava. The government has a plan to re-initiate work on fruit collections in experimental gardens. Lack of trained and dedicated personnel and funds limit activities (see answer in comment under 166 above).

Box LXV.

Please provide information concerning the actions taken by your country to implement the Plan of Action for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators.

None, but indirectly some actions are supportive: i) IPM and GAP trainings (see 161 above) by the Ministry of Agriculture (LVV) and directed towards farmers also focus on beneficial insects, ii) LVV promotes apiculture, through its own extension service and by supporting actions of local NGOs.

Box LXVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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Forest Biological Diversity

General

174. Has your country incorporated relevant parts of the work programme into your national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes?	
a) No	
b) Yes, please describe the process used	X
c) Yes, please describe constraints/obstacles encountered in the process	
d) Yes, please describe lessons learned	
e) Yes, please describe targets for priority actions in the programme of work	
Further comments on the incorporation of relevant parts of the work programme into your NBSAP and forest programmes	
<p>Although the work program did not serve as a guideline to the development of the national forest programs, these programs do seem to be in line with the work program.</p> <p>In 1998 a national map that identifies Protection Forests was developed, i.e. vulnerable forests requiring some degree of protection, e.g. along rivers/creeks, in swamps, on steep slopes and higher / mountainous regions. Measures are incorporated in the management plans of timber concessionaires for the protection of river/creek banks, swamps and steep slopes.</p> <p>The National Biodiversity Strategy (2006) proposes strategic directions on the sustainable use of forests, strengthening timber harvesting and forest control, rehabilitation of degraded forests and prevention against forest loss.</p> <p>The Interim Strategic Action Plan (2008) for the forest sector focuses on the increase of forest product yields by means of sustainable exploitation of forests and preservation of biodiversity and essential environmental functions, while considering social, cultural and economic issues. Implementation of sustainable practices within the forestry sector remains a high priority, and the development of a Code of Practice is in progress.</p> <p>Currently, efforts are made to compile forest data from previous forest studies and forest concessionaires' inventories to analyze the spread of marketable tree species and for other management and economic goals.</p>	

Box LXVII.

Please indicate what recently applied tools (policy, planning, management, assessment and measurement) and measures, if any, your country is using to implement and assess the programme of work. Please indicate what tools and measures would assist the implementation.
<p>Before 1998, the Forest Service (LBB) was responsible for all forest related activities. The national economic decline in the 1980's and 1990's and the internal conflict during 1986-1993 destroyed most of the infrastructure and facilities of the Forest Service (LBB) and the timber industry in the interior. LBB was therefore no longer in the position to carry out its tasks and responsibilities in an adequate way. By 1995, continuing economic difficulties led to a situation where LBB was facing acute shortages of skilled staff and few facilities. At that time, LBB assumed that much of the domestic</p>

timber production went unrecorded, with a very low capture of the fees due. In 1996 it was therefore proposed to establish the Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB) to monitor and control concessions. In 1998 the Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB) was effectively established as an interim organization towards a Forest and Nature Authority. Initially SBB focused on timber production control and administration, but its tasks expanded later on to the guidance and promotion of sustainable forest practices. The establishment of a Forest and Nature Authority is not yet achieved, though still intended.

In 2002 obligations towards forest inventories for forest concessionaires were introduced, followed by compulsory forest planning (annual cutting areas with maximum allowable cut) (in 2005) and the compulsory development of production plans with tree selection and log extraction routes (in 2007).

Although forest studies from the past and recent forest concessionaires' inventories will provide information on impacts on forest biodiversity, still additional exploration samples are needed.

Box LXVIII.

Please indicate to what extent and how your country has involved indigenous and local communities, and respected their rights and interests, in implementing the programme of work.

The country has a long history in forest allocation, and distinguishes between forest concessions (to logging companies), and so-called Wood Cutting Licenses (old terminology) and Community Forest (new terminology, based on 1992 Forest Management Law), in which Indigenous and Maroon inhabitants can continue and develop the use of forest resources.

Box LXIX.

Please indicate what efforts your country has made towards capacity building in human and capital resources for the implementation of the programme of work.

The private timber sector organizations organized a number of training courses on Reduced Impact Logging, Forest inventory and Forest management planning for the private sector with the financial support of CDE (EU). These courses were delivered in 2003 and 2008). Some logging companies participated in such courses abroad. WWF funded a tree spotting course (2006-2007) and forest guard course (2007-2008). There are ongoing capacity building programs of several NGOs, next to curricula of several educational institutes (including curriculum improvement initiatives). Several trainings / courses include basics of environmental impact issues.

Box LXX.

Please indicate how your country has collaborated and cooperated (e.g., south-south, north-south, south-north, north-north) with other governments, regional or international organizations in implementing the programme of work. Please also indicate what are the constraints and/or needs identified.

The Government of Suriname collaborated with the Dutch Government in the establishment of the Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB), in the improvement of the training institute JSOOC, and preparatory work for the Forest and Nature Authority.

FAO provided additional support to SBB for its establishment and the implementation of its activities and tasks. IDB financed the development of the National Forest Policy (2003) and ITTO the elaboration of the Interim Strategic Action Plan for the Forest Sector (2006-2008). CDE funded training courses on Reduced Impact Logging, Forest inventory and Forest management planning for the private sector. Furthermore, a few international NGOs (WWF, Tropenbos International) provided financial and technical support.

Expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity

Programme element 1 – Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing	
175. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests?	
a) No (please provide reasons below)	
b) No, but potential measures being identified (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Comments on application of the ecosystem approach to management of forests (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impact on forest management, constraints, needs, tools, and targets).	
<p>The ecosystem approach as such has not received any specific attention in Suriname in the context of forest management, but nevertheless, the principles behind this approach are apparent from the country's management of its forests.</p> <p>In line with the Ecosystem Approach, Suriname developed a map (1998) indicating forest areas in which logging operations should be avoided, for the protection against erosion, water pollution and forest loss. Also, several studies were implemented by CELOS (research institute) on NTFP collection and environmental services, and agroforestry practices.</p>	

176. Has your country undertaken measures to reduce the threats to, and mitigate its impacts on forest biodiversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please specify below the major threats identified in relation to each objective of goal 2 and the measures undertaken to address priority actions - studies on mercury pollution on fish stocks and local human population - awareness campaigns on dangers of mercury use in gold mining
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on measures to reduce threats to, and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

177. Is your country undertaking any measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details

a) Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
		- protection of biological diversity is a general aim in the Governments policy - forest regeneration at former mining areas
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below
Further comments on measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
In general, total forest area remains high in Suriname, and forest degradation very limited in extent. In forestry: compulsory directives regarding extraction and allowable cut prevent serious forest degradation. Mining activities do have a serious impact on forest biological diversity especially at creek and river banks (small-scale gold mining). Large mining companies implement some rehabilitation measures.		

178. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
		- Interim Strategic Action Plan is primarily focused on sustainable use of forests for timber and non-timber forest services (including forest services) - concession regulations and forest control prevent damaging forest practices
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the promotion of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
Control of timber harvesting is quite well managed and sustainable practices are promoted by means of regulations and information, assisted by several (inter)national NGOs. Control on non-timber forest products is mainly limited to export. No NTFP-licenses are awarded, as controlling structures and facilities still need to be established.		

179. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 5 and describe measures undertaken

b) No		Please provide reasons below
	X	This a very complex issue which is quite difficult for both Government of Suriname (GoS) and the local stakeholders to come to terms with.
Further comments on the promotion of access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources. (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets)		
There has been a bioprospecting initiative in Suriname (ICBG; 1993-2003), which involved the testing of extracts from forest plants. The initiative was allowed based on agreements for research, collaboration, and benefit sharing etc. The most important lessons learnt from this initiative has been that it was met with a lot of suspicion because the country lacks the necessary capacity (institutes) and legal / regulatory framework to accommodate such an initiatives.		

Programme element 2 – Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment		
180. Is your country undertaking any measures to enhance the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities - sustainable use of forest biological diversity is a general aim of the Government and is incorporated in Forest Law (1992) and National Forest Policy (2003)
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the enhancement of the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
National Biodiversity Strategy, Interim Strategic Action Plan, and National Forest Policy include objectives and actions towards an improved enabling environment that favors the sustainable use of forest biological diversity A Code of Practice for forest product harvesting is currently under development and a review of the Forest Law recently started to propose adaptations to make it compatible with and adequate for actual developments		

181. Is your country undertaking any measures to address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details

a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
		- concession and community forest regulations are developed / regulated towards more sustainable practices
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on review of socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

During the last ten years, several regulations were developed and introduced which dramatically improved the control over forest activities and promoted the use of sustainable practices. Increasingly these practices are now used by forest users (both intensive users - concessionaires, and extensive users – local communities for subsistence).

However, plans for large-scale mining and oil palm projects as well as hydro-power installations for national development at (semi-)pristine forested locations remain a threat to forests.

Since 2008 Suriname is increasingly assessing and promoting the possibilities to earn payments for ecosystem services at international forums. Suriname mainly focuses on protection of and thus payments for stored carbon in existing forests, with respect to climate change mitigation. Payments are mainly sought at international level.

182. Is your country undertaking any measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
		- timber / logging sector: mainly through training - the Government of Suriname (GoS), WWF and CI use the media to increase awareness on forest biodiversity
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

There is no specific program on forest biodiversity, but forests dominate the biodiversity, and even environmental agenda in Suriname. Most biodiversity / awareness activities are in relation to forests. See also responses in relation to Article 13 of the CBD.

Programme element 3 – Knowledge, assessment and monitoring		
183. Is your country undertaking any measures to characterize forest ecosystems at various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?		

Options	X	Details
a) Yes		Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No	X	Please provide reasons below Lack of appropriate data, especially in the Interior. Collecting sufficient and appropriate data at a large-scale (> 10 million ha) is a logistically and financially challenging operation. Some preliminary and rough maps have been developed though (most recently by CELOS).
Further comments on characterization of forest ecosystems at various scales (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

184. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve knowledge on, and methods for, the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - many anecdotal assessments of forest biodiversity have been done during expeditions, "rapid assessments", baseline studies (part of EIA) - a lot of methodological work has been done by NZCS and BBS of the Anton de Kom University of Suriname (AdeKUS), and AdeKUS-linked CELOS - there has been some monitoring of tree composition and growth in experimental forestry concessions by CELOS (to be restarted) - there have been biodiversity monitoring efforts in some of the protected areas, most have been have been discontinued - a new monitoring project in one of the protected areas has started, as part of CI's TEAM initiative - monitoring is being done in relation to commercial EIA studies by the NZCS (part of AdeK University of Suriname)
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on improvement of knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
The capacity and funds to set up and continue monitoring programs is very limited, mostly dependent on outside funding and technical support, which is typically only available for a limited time (a few to 10 years at most).		

185. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes		Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No	X	Please provide reasons below Hardly any research on this topic is being done, because of limited availability of capacity (experts); some research has been done but this has been anecdotal.
Further comments on the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

186. Is your country undertaking any measures at national level to improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biodiversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - plant and animal databases have been set up the National Zoological Collection (NZCS) and National Herbarium (BBS) (both part of AdeK University of Suriname) - for monitoring, see 184 (above)
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the improvement of the infrastructure for data and information management (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
It should be noted that the absence of regulations on how to deal with traditional knowledge (especially in relation to flora) is frustrating initiatives to document it.		

Box LXXI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

187. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work? (decisions V/23 and VII/2)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on scientific, technical and financial support, at the national and regional levels, to the activities identified in the programme of work.

188. Has your country integrated actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD.

189. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD process and other processes under related environmental conventions? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, some linkages established (please provide details below) | |
| c) Yes, extensive linkages established (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the measures to ensure the synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD processes and other processes under related environmental conventions.

Programme Part A: Assessment

190. Has your country assessed and analyzed information on the state of dryland biological diversity and the pressures on it, disseminated existing knowledge and best practices, and filled knowledge gaps in order to determine adequate activities? (Decision V/23, Part A: Assessment, Operational objective, activities 1 to 6)

a) No	
b) No, but assessment is ongoing	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive assessment undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the relevant information on assessments of the status and trends and dissemination of existing knowledge and best practices.

Savanna ecosystems of the lowlands were inventoried in the 1970s, and based on this work representative areas were protected with all the major savanna types.

Programme Part B: Targeted Actions

191. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences? (part B of annex I of decision V/23, activities 7 to 9)

a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences.

see 190 above

192. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work?

a) No	X
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, all identified capacity needs met (please provide details below)	

Further comments on measures taken to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work.

Box LXXII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Mountain Biodiversity

Programme Element 1. Direct actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing

193. Has your country taken any measures to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures are being considered	X
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity

There is a proposal from the Forest Service (LBB) to protect areas with an elevation above 400 m. However, the proposal has not been incorporated in a regulatory product yet. Also, this would protect these areas from logging, but hardly from hunting and mining (the latter are in fact the biggest threats). More comprehensive measures have been proposed as a result of rapid assessment and EIA studies, but only in relation to a few areas that have been studied ad-hoc. No measures have been implemented yet.

194. Has your country taken any measures to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity

Mountain biodiversity is mostly undisturbed. The main mountain ranges, at least in the central part of the country, are located in protected areas. However, several ranges (in the east and west of the country) with a rich biodiversity are not protected and are threatened by alluvial gold mining and strip-mining for bauxite.

195. Has your country taken any measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems?	
a) No	X
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems	

196. Has your country taken any measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources, including preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge?	
a) No	X
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources	

Programme Element 2. Means of implementation for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing	
197. Has your country developed any legal, policy and institutional framework for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing this programme of work?	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant frameworks are being developed	
c) Yes, some frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the legal, policy and institutional frameworks for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing the programme of work on mountain biodiversity.	
There is a proposal from the Forest Service (LBB) to protect areas with an elevation above 400 m. However, the proposal has not been incorporated in a regulatory product yet.	

198. Has your country been involved in regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	X
b) No, but some cooperation frameworks are being considered	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on the regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity

Programme Element 3. Supporting actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing

199. Has your country taken any measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biodiversity

Several mountain ranges have been the focus of inventories of biological diversity, and will continue to be. Much of this work has been done by NZSC and BBS of the AdeK University of Suriname (AdeKUS), or by others in collaboration with NZCS and BBS.

200. Has your country taken any measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity

201. Has your country taken any measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems?

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems

Box LXXIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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E. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION

202. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention? (decision V/20)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the regional and subregional activities in which your country has been involved.

Suriname, as such the Ministry of ATM, participates in sub regional and regional activities through the Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean and through ACTO.

203. Is your country strengthening regional and subregional cooperation, enhancing integration and promoting synergies with relevant regional and subregional processes? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on regional and subregional cooperation and processes.

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The following question (204) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

204. Is your country supporting the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, included in existing cooperation frameworks (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities ongoing (please provide details below)	

Further comments on support for the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes.

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205. Is your country working with other Parties to strengthen the existing regional and subregional mechanisms and initiatives for capacity-building? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) Yes	

206. Has your country contributed to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms for implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on contribution to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms.	

Box LXXIV.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of the above decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.

F. COMMENTS ON THE FORMAT

Box LXXV.

Please provide below recommendations on how to improve this reporting format.
