

Our Future Forests – Amazonia Verde

Environmental and Social Management Plan Template and Guidance

Conservation International

May 24, 2021

For more information contact:

Eryn Power
Technical Manager TWTIS

Conservation International Suriname
epower@conservation.org

1. INTRODUCTION

Our Future Forests – Amazonia Verde project has organized the safeguards in four (4) templates that apply to all activities and will guide the design, implementation and monitoring of those activities. These include:

- Environmental and Social Risk Management Plan (ESMP).
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
- Gender Action Plan
- Accountability and Grievance Mechanism.

Environmental and Social Risk Management Framework¹

The purpose of Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is to provide a broad blueprint for guiding the Project to fully consider all relevant safeguards policies and processes. The ESMF explains how each of the safeguards can be put into practice by Project teams, how specific safeguard plans can be designed and how safeguard performance can be monitored.

2. PURPOSE

The purpose of this ESMP is to:

- a) identify specific environmental and social risks for country level activities;
- b) to design appropriate mitigation measures; and
- c) to develop steps to respond to and manage, monitor and report on project-specific environment and social (E&S) impacts.

In consultation with the PDM ESA Team, some additional E&S assessment may be needed to confirm the initially determined positive and negative E&S impacts of the project. The ESMP should inform and guide activity design, stakeholder engagement and adaptive management decisions, suggesting possible modifications in the project design to avoid risks/impacts.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION –

Empower Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) to conserve 73.1 million ha (directly: 24.5 million ha; indirectly: 48.6 million ha) or 12% of the Amazon rainforest by 2025. CI uses the word “Conserve” to encompass the designation of new protected areas, Indigenous lands, and area-based conservation sites, as well as improved management of protected areas, Indigenous lands and other area-based conservation sites. The hectares and people who are directly involved in this work are included in the 24.5 million ha and 68,658 direct beneficiaries; the land that will be positively affected by the work (for example, may benefit from the development of a trust fund that would cover this area), but not directly involved in the planning, training, incentives work, are considered to be indirectly supported.

In Suriname, the project will focus on empowering the Trio and Wayana peoples in protecting and managing TWTIS.

¹ For guidance provided on the ESMF and Gender Assessment, see Project Teams Safeguards Folder.

3.1 PROJECT INFORMATION

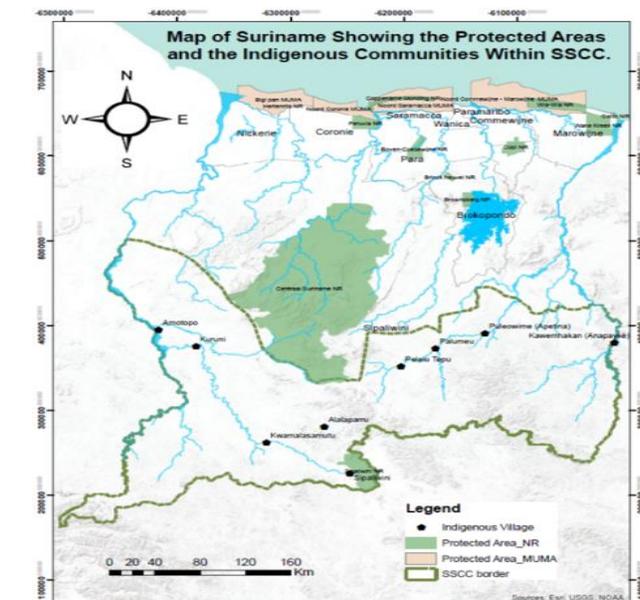
Completed by Project Country Team Lead

Project Title: Our Future Forest-Amazonia Verde

Country: Suriname

Project Location (w/map if possible): South – Suriname (9 Trio & Wayana Villages)

- Approximately 3000 inhabitants from the indigenous trio and Wayana tribes in 9 villages
- Area: 7.2 mln ha
(43.9% of Suriname)- 695.000 ha direct - 6.6 mil. ha indirect
- Covers the headwaters of most rivers in Suriname
- Importance: Biodiversity, Carbon storage, Freshwater production, Indigenous people’s living area



Project Components and Main Activities Proposed:

- 1. Support IPLCs to manage and monitor their land using traditional knowledge and new technology:**
Expand & upgrade Monitoring area Alalapadu
- 2. Strengthen capacity of IPLC organizations:**
Capacity Building Trainings for Trijana
- 3. Train the IPLC leaders of tomorrow – enabling emerging leaders (men and women) to address development pressures:**
In Suriname, strengthen the capacity of Stichting Tuhka
- 4. Expand sustainable livelihood opp. Through Conservation Agreements, developing and enhancing sustainable value chains and business development**
In Suriname, with the Tepu community: Ornamental Fisheries project
In Suriname, with the Alalapadu Trio community: Brazil nuts Enterprize
- 5. Facilitate access to climate and conservation finance and develop innovative finance opportunities**

<i>In Suriname, analyze the potential to create an endowment or public private partnership financial mechanism</i>	
Associated Facilities (access roads or trails, water transport structures, transmission, pipelines, or utilities, storage or logistics structures, etc) ²	
Implementing Partner (s), if any	
ESMP Form Completed by: TWTIS Team Suriname & Community Engagement Manager	Date: March, 4 2021
Safeguard Screening Form Reviewed by: Vince McElhinny	Date: March 28, 2021
<p>ESA Comments:</p> <p>Overall, the ESMP accurately identifies and provides some explanation of the key risks and mitigation options. Additional detail is needed in several areas highlighted below. It is understood that CI lacks detail in some areas due to the engagement challenges caused by the pandemic, and the ESMP will be updated as needed during project implementation. Based on this assessment, the environmental and social risk classification of the project is Medium Risk.</p> <p>Further guidance is forthcoming from CI to help complete the section on grievance redress mechanism.</p> <p>Upon completion of the ESMP, a suitable version should be made available to the primary partner representative organizations.</p> <p>The ESMP describes how the project is expected to have mostly positive social and environmental impacts, since proposed activities will promote greater indigenous control over sustainable management of natural resources, including forests in areas where local communities depend on these resources to sustain these livelihoods. However, several medium to high risk and mitigation actions were identified and will be reported in semi-annual monitoring. .</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. COVID – health and safety risks. – High 2. Human Rights Risks to indigenous peoples from weak governance – Noted low respect for IP rights – High. 3. Risks to Natural Habitats, protected area, endangered species, or ecosystems – High 4. SEAH, Gender-based violence (GBV) and the risk of exclusion of women from project benefit sharing – High 5. Pollution, waste, chemical, pesticide risks from agricultural or agro-processing activities – Medium 6. Conflict risks related to specific land use pressures on Indigenous lands or resources - Medium 7. Land tenure, boundary demarcation related conflicts- medium 8. FI due diligence - medium <p>Some recommendations and questions for completing the ESMP.</p>	

² An **associated facility** (not funded as part of the project, but is a) directly and significantly related to the project, b) carried out or planned at the same time with the project, and c) is necessary for the project to be viable and would not have been constructed, expanded or conducted if the project did not exist.

For the **Stakeholder Engagement Plan**, please note that this is a living document and can be updated periodically, but should be shared with stakeholders and reflect their inputs.

Risk of **political/elite capture of benefits** – This is a low risk, but will be monitored through mitigation action is stakeholder engagement plan (SEP), gender action plan and GRM.

Labor and working condition risks may not be present, but just to clarify what the project needs to monitor:

Child labor. CI excludes any activity that involves the participation of children (5-14 years) in project supported productive activities. There is a high prevalence of child involvement in most productive activities taking place in IPLCs, particularly those related to agriculture. Risks for child labor must be managed in a culturally appropriate way given the focus on Indigenous Peoples. This responds to socio-cultural norms and customs where children are expected to accompany their parents and learn simple tasks at a very young age. Child involvement in agricultural or livestock tasks, then, is only considered as learning part of customary traditions. However, in accordance with relevant local labor laws, the project would not support children under 14 that would be directly engaged or contracted in project work. Children between 14 to 18, as permitted by local law, can be engaged in **non-harmful** child labor in certain traditional and culturally related activities, based on authorization to work from the Ministry of Labor. The Projects will screen and monitoring project activities to prevent child labor.

Community Workers. Project activities may employ IPLC community members as **community workers by implementing partner organizations** or by the **directly by the PMU**, which typically involves a voluntary agreement between the community and the Project, but not individual labor contracts. If so, the scope and nature of the risks associated with the work conditions will be assessed and managed. For example, IPLC members may be involved in the patrolling of territory boundaries, management of forests, planting of trees, and other small-scale natural resources management activities supported by the project which may include risks such as exposure to safety and security risks, pesticides, unfamiliar equipment, and potential accidents among others. For these activities the project would adopt safety measures, which may include proper management of pesticides, use of personal protective equipment (PPEs), training for wildfires, and proper disposal of solid and liquid wastes.

Gender-based Violence and Working Conditions. The participation of women in the implementation of project activities is central to the project objectives and indicators. The noted risks of GBV represents a very serious issue and any potential for this project to increase levels of GBV should be explained with evidence that this can be avoided entirely. Appropriate measures to protect, assist and address vulnerabilities of women employees and community workers will be ensured. This includes the promotion of gender empowerment as called for under the gender action plan, provision of gender training as needed on equal opportunity provision of a GRM that is designed for receiving complaints from women, which is made known to all project stakeholders.

Access Restrictions. The project will not engage in land acquisition nor is expected to lead to involuntary resettlement or physical displacement. Any activity that might lead to

community/voluntary enforcement of existing restrictions of access to protected areas and natural resources, the ESMP will describe a Process Framework (PF) (e.g. Conservation Agreement Procedures) which will establish the processes by which potentially affected communities participate in determining the measures necessary to mitigate these risks. ‘Voluntary’ depends on whether all affected stakeholders had the right of refusal at the time of establishment of the agreement.

The project would not support initiatives that directly seek changes in land use or impose additional restrictions, other than those already in place. In case that the project selects to finance an activity that results in enforcement of existing restrictions, the PF will explain the measures will be taken to ensure that this does not result in the loss of livelihoods to members of the community. Community or household dependency on the natural resources in question is also relevant in determining the risk of loss of livelihoods. The Project Team will also provide guidelines for dispute resolution mechanisms to address disputes on land use or access to resources that result from voluntary/community enforced restrictions.

Safeguard Training Plan – please add the following information to Table 4.

- COVID 19 –standard safety information or mini trainings at every activity.
- Gender /GBV SEAH training for Project Team – to be scheduled
- GRM training – to be scheduled.

Project Safeguard Risk Category:

low risk moderate risk high risk

Summary of Safeguards Triggered:

- 4.1.1 Environmental and Social Assessment*
- 4.1.2 Labor & Working Conditions (TBD)*
- 4.1.3 Voluntary Resettlement*
- 4.1.4 Natural Habitats and Biodiversity*
- 4.1.5 Indigenous Peoples safeguard*
- 4.1.6 Physical Cultural Resources*
- 4.1.7 Community Health and Safety safeguard*
- 4.1.8 Climate Change, Resource Efficiency & Pest Management safeguard*
- 4.1.9 Financial Intermediaries and Private investment safeguard*
- 4.1.10 Gender Equity*
- 4.1.11 Stakeholder Engagement*
- 4.1.12 Grievance Redress Mechanism*

Planned Assessments or Tools:

- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (revised)
- Gender Action Plan
- Grievance Redress Mechanism procedure – forthcoming

3.2 PROJECT CONTEXT		
<i>Bullet points, drawing from the project proposal</i>		
Project Location and Scope		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the size and scope of the proposed activities (target area of influence). 7.2 mln hectare 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe where the project will take place showing the project areas, towns/communities/indigenous territories, protected areas, and main rivers/watersheds. South-Suriname: Tepu & Alalapadu (Trio communities) 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		
Physical and Biological Environment -		
Biological Context of Project Area	Yes	No
Indicate global significance (e.g., biodiversity hotspot, Ramsar site, Key Biodiversity Area, irrecoverable carbon) of the project area (<i>Please identify any fragile or critical natural habitat³ that may be affected by project activities and needing specific consideration in the area (wetlands, mangroves, estuaries, etc.).</i>) Tropical Rainforest Centraal Natuur Reservaat (CSNR)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Identify endemic and IUCN Red Listed species (Please list any endangered or critically endangered flora /fauna species found in the Project area based on national and international (<i>IUCN Red List or similar</i>) standards: See table Feasibility bijvoegen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Current or planned indigenous/local community conservation/protected territories (or other types of protected areas) Conservation Agreement for Alalapadu (235.000ha) Sipaliwini Natuur reservaat (legal)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Current or planned buffer zones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Major ecosystem types (<i>check all that apply</i>): forest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , grassland <input type="checkbox"/> , desert <input type="checkbox"/> , tundra <input type="checkbox"/> , freshwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , marine <input type="checkbox"/>		

³ Critical habitats are any area of the planet with high biodiversity value, including (i) habitat of significant importance to Critically Endangered and/or Endangered species; (ii) habitat of significant importance to endemic and/or restricted-range species; (iii) habitat supporting globally significant concentrations of migratory species and/or congregatory species; (iv) highly threatened and/or unique ecosystems; and/or (v) areas associated with key evolutionary processes.

Key natural and other landscape features (<i>check all that apply</i>): major rivers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , mangroves <input type="checkbox"/> , large scale agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> , tourism areas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , major transport infrastructure <input type="checkbox"/> , wind or renewable energy <input type="checkbox"/> , oil/gas or mining <input type="checkbox"/>		
Deforestation rate (local or regional est. if possible) ha/yr (<i>within the indigenous territory or the most relevant local or regional area</i>)		
Targeted Indigenous or Community Conservation Territory (or protected area) (ha)		
Temperature range (min, max)	25-27,5 C	
Precipitation (ave per year, mm),	2.500 mm	
Socio-economic Context of Project Area		
Estimated affected population (people)	3.000	
Direct beneficiaries targeted (people)	Approx.640	
Number of villages or communities targeted	8	
Estimated poverty rate (% of hh, based on national poverty line)	>95%	
Total land area (ha) – <i>affected by the Project</i>	7.2 mln ha	
Number of indigenous groups (<i>please list</i>):	Trio & Wayana	
Describe the project area:	Yes	No
Places of spiritual, social, cultural, religious or historical/archaeological interest (<i>please identify with appropriate attention to any protections of traditional knowledge</i>) <i>Kwamalasamutu; Werehpai</i> <i>Old villages: important for the Indigenous people</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the community have access to electricity; not all villages only Tepu & Curuni have access. The other villages have a generator; Kwamalasamutu, Apetina & Palemeu	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access to health care services? <i>Most of the villages have a PM post. Only Amatopo does not have a PM post.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access to education services? <i>Amatopo, Curuni do not have education services.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access to water and sanitation services? All villages have access to water (river & rainy) Kwamala, Tepu & Apetina infrastructure for running water but does not function properly	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are there legacy issues of conflict?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
In last 5 years, has there been any natural disasters (flood, drought, winds, earthquake, wildfire, volcanic event, etc) ? <i>drought & flood</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have there been any COVID-19 related deaths in the communities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Main livelihood activities (<i>check all that apply</i>): Logging/Forestry <input type="checkbox"/> , Agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , Livestock <input type="checkbox"/> , Hunting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , Fishing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , NFTP collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , Small business <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , Other <input type="checkbox"/> _____		
Land uses (<i>check all that apply</i>): Residential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , Agriculture/pasture (individual) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , Agriculture/pasture (collective) <input type="checkbox"/> , Conservation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , Reduced Impact Logging/Forestry <input type="checkbox"/> , Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> , Other <input type="checkbox"/> describe: _____		
Land ownership (check all that apply): Individual -private <input type="checkbox"/> , Collective/communal <input type="checkbox"/> , State/public land <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , informal, customary ownership <input type="checkbox"/> , Other <input type="checkbox"/> describe: _____		
Describe how men and women access, use, manage and govern the natural resources that the project seeks to focus on. Also describe the level of gender-based violence in the project site or region. The man are hunting and women are working on the plots. This is how the communities divided the roles for years.		

<p>For any planned or existing relevant land agreements (related to conservation agreements, carbon agreements, private or public land donations, contracts with private landowners, informal ownership rights), please identify and document any recent or planned land acquisition or restrictions to natural resource access rights:</p>		
<p>Describe any additional information on economic, social, and cultural context of indigenous peoples or local communities living in, the area of the proposed project (<i>for example, any disadvantaged/vulnerable/disabled groups, human rights issues, conflicts, presence of illegal activities, etc.</i>)</p> <p>Kawemhakan: illegal activities; gold mining</p> <p>Disadvantaged groups in the Trio community. For example, in the village Tepu there is a group of indigenous people called the “Akurio’s” They came at last in the villages back in the 60’s. They are discriminated because they did not learn how to work on the plots and how to do agriculture. They are poorer than the rest of the communities. Overall they are seen as “dumb”.</p>		
Institutional Capacity	Yes	No
Respect for the rights of indigenous peoples (<i>knowledge, recognition, respect and proactive protection of indigenous rights by all relevant parties</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strong local governance (<i>no incidence of corruption, transparent, representative and accountable decision-making bodies, effective resolution of disputes</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Secure land rights (<i>no outstanding land tenure or land rights conflicts</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Satisfaction with existing land use agreements (<i>including any concession, lease, or conservation agreements</i>) Alalapadu = Yes. Kawemhakan=no (illegal Activities)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
No incidence of violence /discrimination toward women or marginalized groups	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the project team have experience in in implementing safeguards, gender, and stakeholder engagement? <i>Please describe briefly:</i> Social Safeguard (hygiene, use and abuse of alcohol, budgeting, decision making) trainings were held in 2019 for Alalapadu	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do the implementing partners have experience in in implementing safeguards, gender, and stakeholder engagement ⁴ (please describe briefly): ACT-S and CIS signed a MoU to work closely together in Sout-Suriname. CIS wil together with ACT-S make sure that the safeguards responsibilities will be implemented and follow up. CIS will have regular meetings with ACT-S .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Please list any other projects (by the government, national or international NGOs or companies) that could either influence this project, be influenced by this project or lead to similar impacts on project stakeholders.		
Source Documentation – please describe any sources for information provided in the ESMP	Yes	No
Site visit(s) – please provide date(s), places, persons visited: November 2020 & December 2020: Alalapadu: 2 persons February 17-28, 2021: Tepu: 3 persons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

⁴ Additional due diligence may be necessary for financial intermediaries or large subgrantees that are funded by the project.

Technical documents: Road Impact Assessment June 2020 , Trio Baseline study ACT-S	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Publicly available source of information, including media reports, please describe or provide links:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consultation with key informants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Biophysical sample analysis Feasibility analyses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Professional judgement by Project team members	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. RISK ASSESSMENT & MITIGATION PLANNING

a. Safeguard Standards for Environmental & Social Assessment

The project will follow CI’s Rights-based Approach (RbA)⁵ and related tools and guidance. In addition, the project will strive to adhere to the safeguard policy framework of the CI GEF/GCF ESMF (v.7),⁶ which outlines more clearly detailed requirements for identifying and managing environmental and social risks and impacts in 12 possible areas. The E&S assessment should focus on the issues that are most important for design, decision-making and stakeholder interests. E&S risks and impacts that need to be further assessed in this report have been identified during the screening and categorization exercise. ***For background detail of the content and procedure for any safeguard, see GEF/GCF ESMF.***

As applicable, the safeguard areas that may require E&S assessment are as follows:

- 4.1.1 *Environmental and Social Assessment safeguard* outlines steps to categorize, assess risk, to define appropriate mitigation measures, to ensure adequate implementation and to monitor and report on results. For example, how the project will avoid the expansion of the agricultural frontier boundary in order to avoid deforestation.
- 4.1.2 *Labor & Working Conditions safeguard* outlines steps to adhere to the ILO core labor standards, including prohibition of child labor or forced labor. Project activities that employ subcontractors or community labor, may involve the establishment of labor management procedures.
- 4.1.3 *Voluntary Resettlement safeguard* outlines steps to assess risks of economic displacement associated with access restrictions, use of compensatory measures, and reaching agreements in a transparent, accountable manner (prohibiting involuntary resettlement).
- 4.1.4 *Natural Habitats and Biodiversity Safeguard* – outlines steps for identifying and managing risks to biodiversity and habitat, including any use of offsets.
- 4.1.5 *Indigenous Peoples safeguard (including Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC))*. CI was founded on the understanding that successful conservation requires respect for human rights and the full and effective participation of IPLCs whose livelihoods depend on

⁵ CI’s Rights-based Approach (RBA) consists of eight (8) guiding principles and institutional policies that ensure human rights are protected in our work. See CI RBA Sharepoint site.

<https://conservation.sharepoint.com/sites/RBASafeguards/SitePages/RBA-Policies.aspx>

⁶ CI GEF Project Agency – Environmental and Social Management Framework, 2020, v7. Updated Version 7 forthcoming. https://www.conservation.org/docs/default-source/gcf/ci_gef_gcf-esmf-version-7.pdf?sfvrsn=a788de43_4

natural resources. CI has in place several institutional policies that all staff must adhere to that uphold a respect for Indigenous People’s rights and processes that respect Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC). CI has accepted that policies alone are insufficient for creating lasting change and created “Guidelines for applying FPIC: A Manual for Conservation international.”⁷ Each component of the guidelines was designed to assist CI staff in implementing a fair and effective FPIC process. FPIC is not simply a decision-making process or a veto mechanism for the community, but a tool to ensure that outside people and organizations engage IPLCs in a culturally appropriate way. While an FPIC process was not possible during the design stage of the project, this safeguard supports documentation of consultation processes that were conducted and plans for continued consultation during project implementation.

- 4.1.6 *Physical Cultural Resources safeguard* – outlines steps to identify and manage risks for tangible (*physical*) and intangible (*traditional knowledge*) forms of cultural heritage.
- 4.1.7 *Community Health and Safety safeguard* – outlines types of risks associated with the collective health and safety of communities, including public health (pandemic), use of private security forces or community patrols, incidence of social conflict, or emergency preparedness for natural disasters.
- 4.1.8 *Climate Change, Resource Efficiency & Pest Management safeguard*– outlines steps to identify and manage risks associated with climate change, and to promote appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures (including sustainable use of pesticides and scarce resources such as water).
- 4.1.9 *Financial Intermediaries and Private investment safeguard* – outlines steps to identify and manage risks associated with use of intermediary bodies to provide subgrants or pool investment for funding project activities.
- 4.1.10 *Gender Equity safeguard* – outlines steps to identify and manage risks of gender exclusion or potential gender-based violence, as well as to promote gender equality in access to project opportunities or benefits.
- 4.1.11 *Stakeholder Engagement* – outlines steps to identify and analyze project stakeholders and design and implement a stakeholder engagement plan.
- 4.1.12 *Grievance Redress* – outlines principles and steps to design and operate a suitable mechanism for receiving and responding to project complaints.

4.2 National Permitting

Project activities will comply with relevant national laws, policies, and procedures. Any necessary approval of permits, licenses or authorizations required under national law or policy will be secured prior to initiating implementation of any activity posing risks to people or the environment. Proper coordination with national oversight bodies to plan, carry out and supervise the work will be ensured.

N/A for Suriname

Permit / Document	Status	Actions
-------------------	--------	---------

⁷ See FPIC guidelines here https://www.conservation.org/docs/default-source/publication-pdfs/ci_fpic-guidelines-english.pdf?sfvrsn=16b53100_2

Small scale construction. Any support for renovations of the community lodges/ camps and maintenance of nature trails, if not requiring a permit, will not trigger CI construction policy.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL RISK MITIGATION MEASURES

5.1 Prediction and Assessment of Risks and Impacts from Project Activities

Based on preliminary screening assessment of E&S risks related to planned activities that is summarized in **Section 4.1 and 4.2 of the Project ESME**, the most significant, highest potential risks related to planned activities in the country work plan are identified below. This assessment defines the risk categorization (**A – high risk, B – medium risk, or C -low risk**) for the Project, based on the highest risk activities. Risk category is a professional judgement based on several factors:

- the significance of the predicted impacts (affects how many people or size of footprint)
- likelihood of occurrence (high, low),
- reversibility of the impact (can the impact be mitigated?)
- the sensitivity, value and/or importance of the affected resource or people.
- Consider also the exclusion list (**ESMF Section 4.4**).

Table 1. Project Activity Risk Categorization

Project Activity	Type of social or environmental risk or impact (or N/A)	Risk Category (Low, Medium, High)
1. Context Risk – Weak Governance	Threats to indigenous rights, poor recognition of land rights or exclusion of indigenous peoples due to weak governance	High
2. Context Risk – COVID-19	Health, safety, and security risks for community partners and for CI staff related to how COVID-19 infections limit the ability to conduct field work.	High
3. Land use management plans/Life Plans	Conflict risks related to specific land use pressures on Indigenous lands or resources	Medium
	Risks to Natural Habitats, protected area, endangered species, or ecosystems. Endangered species: from people within the communities	High

	and outsiders. For example in April 2021 we had a field trip to the village Tepu. When we arrived at the airport in Tepu a plane just took off to collect endangered “birds” people from the community sold it to the outsiders. In some areas in South Suriname (village Kawemhakan) they are having gold mine activities.	
4. Land titling or tenure security improvements	Land tenure, boundary demarcation related conflicts	Medium
5. Training, fellowships, business plan development	Exclusion of project affected people from benefit sharing contributing to internal conflict	Low
	Gender related exclusion from decision making and benefit sharing	Low
	Pollution, waste, chemical, pesticide risks from agricultural or agro-processing activities	Medium
	Risks to tangible, intangible cultural heritage, particularly if ecotourism intends to commercialize cultural heritage	Low
6. Conservation Agreement - access restrictions to resources or lands	Conflict related to benefit sharing equity	Medium
	Risks to livelihoods when access to natural resources is restricted, particularly when affected peoples are dependent on natural resources.	Low
7. All activities	Sexual exploitation, abuse, or harassment of women (SEAH) or children. The SEAH is similar to all of the communities	High
8. Financing mechanism, co-financing	the possible dilution of the project ESMF requirements when investor funding requirements set a lower standard, the reputational risk to the project from financial partners that may not uphold equally high standards in their wider operations or portfolio, and finally, greater operational risk through dependence on subgrantees to implement activities	Medium

5.2 Risk Mitigation Measures

Table 2 identifies appropriate and justified measures to avoid, reduce or mitigate potential negative impacts and enhance positive impacts. Due diligence for implementing partners is also considered. Project staff will assess the safeguard capacity of any implementing partner, including Indigenous Peoples Organizations as a need and identify appropriate training measures to ensure ESMF requirements are met (as outlined in a subgrant contract). Safeguard training will be made available as needed to partner organizations, particularly those that are implementing project activities.

Please note that all risk identified in these matrixes need to be reported in the semestral report on section IX. RISK MONITORING.

Table 2. Project Activity - Risk Mitigation Measures

Project Activity -Risk	Planned risk mitigation measure or action	Person responsible in your team	Est. budget form the project to solve the risk	Residual impact (Y/N)
1. Context Risk – Weak Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted engagement strategy for key government counterparts as part of the stakeholder engagement plan; Disclosure and communication about project objectives including as appropriate, defined exit strategy. Grievance mechanism 	Erlyn Power	500 USD	Y
2. Context Risk – COVID-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety and security protocol is defined with partner inputs and followed. CIS developed a COVID-19 protocol in June 2021 when the Surinamese authorities allowed flights to the interior again. Reporting on safety and security plan 	Erlyn Power, Krisna Gajapersad	1000 USD	Y
3. Land use management plans/Life Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder engagement plan Gender assessment and action plan Biodiversity assessment 	Angelique Mackinthosh, Krisna Gajapersad	7,500 USD	
4. Land titling or tenure security improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FPIC assessment, training Conflict sensitivity Negotiation training 	Anthony Emanuel	7,500 USD	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grievance mechanism 			
5. Training, fellowships, business development plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder engagement plan Gender assessment and action plan FPIC training for cultural heritage commercialization 	Erlyn Power, Shaniel Gena	4,000 USD	
6. Conservation Agreement - access restrictions to resources or lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robust feasibility assessment FPIC process Transparent and effective communications Negotiation training Conflict sensitivity training Grievance mechanism If agrochemical or pesticides will be used for project activities, guidance will be provided on measures for the adequate management of agrochemicals/pesticides and other hazardous materials to prevent soil/water contamination and reduce H&S risks. 	Krisna Gajapersad, Shaniel Gena		
7. All activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender assessment and action plan Capacity building on SEAH, and gender-based violence as needed. The SEAH/GBV training is noted later in the document, see Table 6.2. Accountability and Grievance mechanism 	Erlyn Power & Angelique Mackinthosh	10,000 USD	
8. Financing mechanism, co-financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due diligence process to assess ESMS or safeguard requirements of any FI or co-financing partner. 	Anthony Emanuel		
9. Other				

6 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT, PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AND GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

6.1 Stakeholder Engagement Plan

1. Project description
2. Summary of previous stakeholders
3. Stakeholder identification
 - a) Stakeholder needs
 - b) Groups and individuals
 - c) Stakeholder assessment: prioritization and needs
4. Stakeholder engagement program
 - a) Purpose and timing of SEP
 - b) Proposed strategy for information disclosure
 - c) Proposed strategy for consultations
 - d) Proposed strategy for incorporate vulnerable groups
 - e) Timeline
 - f) Gather feedback from stakeholders
 - g) Future phases
5. Resources and responsibilities for stakeholder engagement
6. Grievance mechanism
7. Monitoring and reporting
 - a) Involvement
 - b) Reporting back

The OFF-Amazonia Verde project is a continuation of the project in South Suriname (TWTIS project). The communities and partners are collaborating on protection of South Suriname since 2015 when they signed the declaration for protection of South Suriname with the communities and other partners (WWF, ACT)

After identification of the stakeholders, we have sent letters to the 9 communities in South Suriname to inform them about the start of OFF-Amazonia Verde, French Embassy and CIS has sent out a press release. The information that was shared about the project was about the objectives and activities of the project. CIS shared the information about the project with the communities during the meetings. In the indigenous village of Alalapadu, CIS have held meetings to inform the community about the proposed activities

Actions planned during project implementation:

- Meetings in the villages
- Meetings in Paramaribo with Trijana
- Letters send to the stakeholders

Capacity building activities for Trijana has been derived from the capacity building plan that was designed for Trijana. Sustainable livelihood activities, secured protection of indigenous lands, income generating activities (Tuhka in Alalapadu) have been derived from previous workshops that had been held with the communities

List of planned stakeholder events:

Meeting in the communities:

- Decide date for field visit with the community
- Ask community to select translators
- Preparation of the meeting with the translators

- Meeting is planned and it is announced that it will be recorded, photos will be taken, meeting notes, translators recorded important notes in their language on paper

Meeting in Paramaribo with Trijana

- People informed about the meeting
- Consultate with chairman of Trijana about the proposed date of the meeting in Paramaribo
- Invitation letter to communities at least a month upfront
- Meeting is recorded
- Facilitator with experience with working in the indigenous people and try to facilitators that speak the language of the people in the communities (COIAB)

Meetings with other stakeholders that are active in the field (ACT)

- Monthly meetings on updates and progress
- MoU with ACT

The stakeholders engagement plan will be presented with partner ACT-S. The plan will be presented during the monthly update meeting.

6.2 Accountability and grievance redress mechanism (AGM)

The Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM) procedure for Our Future Forests- Amazonia Verde will guide the design and implementation of the handling and management of any received grievances. The full Accountability and Grievance Mechanism procedure, which may involve implementing partners as focal points in specific countries, will be followed consistently in all of the seven project countries. The full procedure can be found in the Project Document Folder⁸, and is summarized here. The full procedure seeks to ensure consistency in how complaints are treated.

AGM Contacts : amackintosh@conservation.org/+5978981979

In CI-Suriname, Angela Mackintosh will be the primary contact for the AGM.

Based on an assessment of the partner organization capacity, the CI-Suriname project team will rely on the four indigenous implementing partner organizations to utilize their own traditional dispute resolution practices as the first level of the AGM procedure for receiving and managing any low-risk grievance that is received. **CI-Suriname will endeavor to understand and document as an Appendix to this ESMP how these traditional practices for addressing a grievance operates.** CI-Suriname will ensure appropriate coordination between the traditional dispute resolution practices of the indigenous partner organization by explaining the requirements of the Project AGM procedure that any implementing partner will need to comply with. CI-Suriname will ensure any project related grievance that is handled by an indigenous partner organizations meets the following requirements:

- The partner can assess whether reported grievances are eligible or not (e.g., related to the project)
- The partner reports any grievance related to the project, along with appropriate level of detail to CI-Suriname in a timely way;
- Based on the CI risk rating scale, the partner can assess whether the grievance is low or high risk, and;

⁸ The Accountability and Grievance Mechanism Procedure can be found here.

- If the submitted grievance is high risk, reports the situation to CI-Suriname immediately;
- The partner will seek to address the grievance in a timely manner, consistent with the principles of the project AGM procedure;
- The partner will report to CI-Suriname the result of the process to address the grievance;
- The partner will provide updates on any grievance process at periodic monitoring activities;

Any project stakeholder can submit a grievance directly to the CI-Suriname Project AGM primary contact, or to the PMU contact, M&E Manager, Carlos Montenegro, or alternatively directly to CI EthicsPoint. Written material describing the project AGM will provide full contact information for each option.

The CI-Suriname AGM Primary Contact will:

- Maintain an updated **written record** of all complaints received, with appropriate protections for privacy and confidentiality (*see sample log in AGM procedure*);
- Report in semi-annual monitoring reports an updated list of received grievances and their status;
- Proactively communicate, **raise awareness and provide written information** to all project stakeholders about how the AGM process works, including options for where to submit a grievance (*see sample brochures and posters*);
- **Provide training** as needed for stakeholders to be able to effectively access and use the AGM;
- **Take immediate action** to define the issues and resolve the grievance or complaint or refer to the next level of authority for resolution if necessary;

Immediate actions include:

- Classify the risk of any complaint;
- Assess eligibility of a complaint;
- Determine what Tier of the AGM should handle the complaint and make contact with that responsible party;
- Consider the appropriate time limits for handling and addressing the complaint;
- Ensure confidentiality of the complainant (if requested);
- **Register the grievance** immediately with the PMU (M&E Manager) and inform the Country program lead;
- **Publicly report** on complaints received and actions taken on each complaint (*in semi-annual monitoring reports*);
- Ensure that a **transparent, timely and fair process** is adopted to address each complaint;

The AGM procedure provides a three-tier structure to address grievances (*see Figure 1 below*)

- **For Tier 1 at the Community/Country level there are two options:**
 - **Option A. The AGM site-level procedure requirements are managed by indigenous implementing partners where appropriate and decided by CI country office.**
 - CI-Suriname due diligence of local practice for dispute resolution is necessary before deciding to incorporate this practice into the Project AGM;
 - Thematic meeting between CI-Suriname and Indigenous implementing partner to evaluate the project, identify risk potential and clarify how to make a complaint. Done by the coordinator;

- In - situ workshops or training will be needed to explain and then to co-create the Tier 1 mechanism procedure that is customized to the cultural aspects of the subregion and organizational requirements of the indigenous partner organization;
- A dedicated focal point will be identified as the responsible party for any low risk grievance that is addressed at the community level;
- The partner focal point will be responsible for coordinating with CI– Suriname AGM contact and carrying out the duties indicated above.
- Identify appropriate communication channels on how to submit a complaint (in -person, email, telephone, SMS Text, WhatsApp, evaluate with external grants);
- Raise awareness with stakeholders about the AGM (poster, video for dissemination via WhatsApp, dissemination on the CI-Suriname website and the external grant, among others);
- Create a requirement within external grants to report and monitor complaints.
- **Option B. The AGM procedure requirements are managed by the designated CI Project Team AGM primary contact.**
 - The Project Team AGM Primary Contact will follow the grievance handling procedure for any received grievances, as summarized above.
 - If eligible grievances cannot be resolved at the country level, the grievant will be informed of the right to appeal the grievance to the PMU level (Tier 2).
 - Upon request, the grievance will be escalated to Tier 2.
- **For Tier 2 - Project Management Unit (PMU) level**
 - Project M&E Manager will coordinate all grievance handling processes according to the AGM procedure and summarized above;
 - The Project M&E Manager will establish and maintain communication with the grievant regarding the process for addressing the complaint;
 - The M&E manager will coordinate appropriately with the Country Program and partner;
 - The M&E manager will coordinate with the CI Grievance Subcommittee as appropriate for any grievances that present risks that require external advice;
 - If eligible grievances cannot be resolved at the PMU level, the grievant will be informed of the right to appeal the grievance to the CI Grievance Subcommittee level (Tier 3).
 - Upon request, the grievance will be escalated to Tier 2.
- **For Tier 3 – CI Grievance Subcommittee level**
 - Any high-risk grievances will be escalated automatically to the CI Grievance Subcommittee, chaired by CI General Counsel Office (GCO);
 - Eligible grievances that are not resolved at the country/community or PMU levels may also be escalated to the Subcommittee level;
 - The CI Grievance Subcommittee will follow the procedure described in the Project Accountability and Grievance Mechanism Procedure.

Table 3. Grievance Risk Classification

Complaint Risk Level	Description	Responsible for resolving the complaint	Maximum time period for addressing grievance
1 (low)	<p>The complaint is straightforward, the issue is clear, and the solution is obvious, and resolutions can be developed and provided immediately. This may include cases where the grievance is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefit sharing /elite capture • Rejection of grant proposal • Exclusion from the target geographies • Representation issues • Access to Information • Procurement related issues • Perceived conflicts of interest 	<p>Point person for Tier 1 (if community level AGM is used), in coordination with the CI Country Program lead</p> <p>Or</p> <p>PMU M&E Manager (AGM Coordinator) if no Tier 1 mechanism is identified</p>	TBD
2 (medium)	<p>The complaint may be low risk, but lacks full necessary information and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • needs to be investigated for further information and may involve engagement with multiple stakeholders; or • the resolution of the grievance involves action from a particular stakeholder. 	<p>Point person for Tier 1 (if community level AGM is used), in coordination with the CI Country Program lead</p> <p>Or</p> <p>PMU M&E Manager (AGM Coordinator) if no Tier 1 mechanism is identified</p>	TBD
3 (high)	<p>Grievances with, or with the potential to have, a significant adverse impact on, and interaction with, stakeholders. These may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • repeated grievances; • clear/strong evidence of (threatened) violence in all its forms including SEAH; or • clear/strong evidence of illegal activity, victimization, or corruption, etc. • Reputational (to CI or donor) 	<p>Tier 3 CI Grievance subcommittee in coordination with the Country Program and the PMU.</p>	TBD

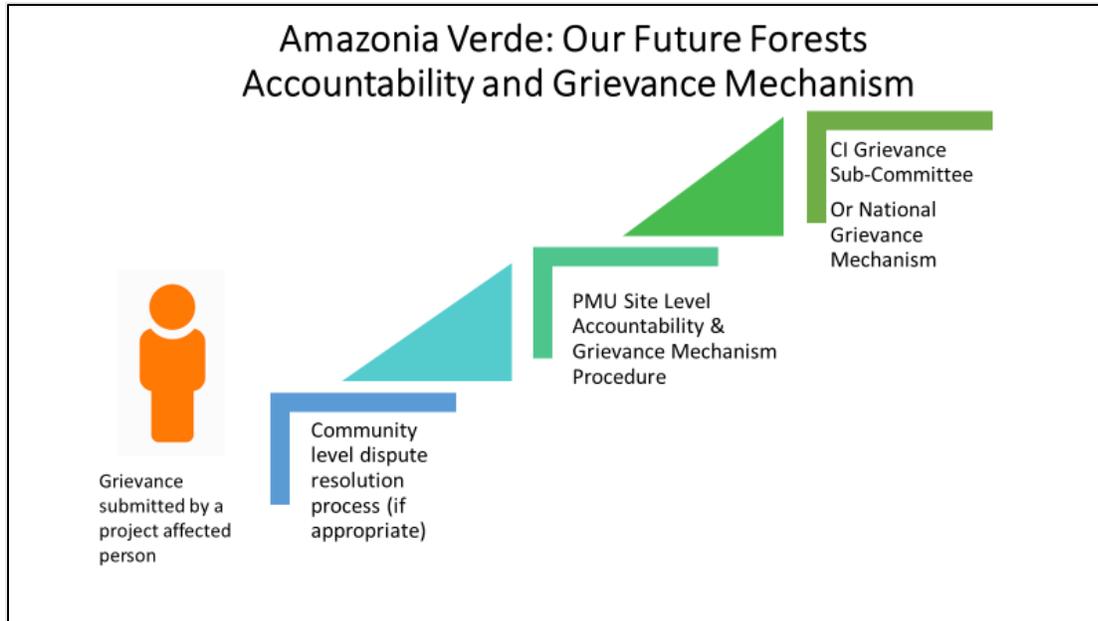


Figure 1. Generic design for a three tier project grievance mechanism

7 MANAGEMENT & MONITORING

Describe here how the ESMP will be implemented.

7.1 Roles & Responsibilities

- **TWTIS Team:**
- Technical Manager: Erlyn Power
- Field and Engagement Advisor: Krisna Gajapersad
- Sr. Technical Coordinator: Angelique Mackintosh
- Technical Coordinator: Shaniel Gena
- Technical Administrator: Anthony Emanuel

7.2 Monitoring Plan

Safeguard monitoring will be part of the Project Monitoring Template to be prepared by the project lead in each country office and sent to the M&E manager of the project

Dates:

- The first monitoring plan is due in late February 2021
- An updated monitoring plan is due in late December 2021

7.3 Capacity Building

- Priority areas for capacity building:

- Facilitation techniques for meetings with communities
- Grievance mechanism
- Gender related issues

Table 4. Safeguard Training Plan

Safeguard Training Type	Dates	Description	Target Audience	Training Lead	Cost	Associated Project Activity
Grievance Mechanism		Preparation to use local dispute resolution practices within Project	Community Tepu & Alalapadu & TWTIS team	CI HQ	100 USD	Output 2.2.6
Facilitation techniques		Training how to lead a meeting	Trijana & TWTIS team	Consultant	Co-funding ACT-S	Subgrant Trijana-Output 4
Gender related issues (regarding to children)		To make sure that women and men have equal rights	Community Tepu & Alalapadu & TWTIS team	Kame Westerman	-	Output 2.1
Deal with social issues (alcohol abuse & SEAH)		Mitigate use of Alcohol and SEAH	Community Tepu & Alalapadu & TWTIS team	Consultant	10,000 USD	Output 2.1

7.4 Budget and Schedule

Table 5. ESMP Budget

Safeguard Mitigation Action	Description	Associated Project Activity	Additional Costs		Start dates
			Staff or consultant time	Activity costs	
Stakeholder Engagement Plan	See SEP Annex 1	Output 2	Staff		May 2021
Gender action plan	See GAP	Output 2	Staff HQ-Kame Westerman		May 2021
Grievance Mechanism	Preparation to use local dispute resolution practices within Project	Outcome 4	Staff HQ-Kame Westerman		May 2021

COVID-19			Staff		Every time when there is a meeting
Gender/GBV SEAH Training			Staff HQ		To be scheduled
GRM Training			Staff HQ		To be scheduled

ANNEX I. Stakeholder engagement plan

1. PURPOSE

1.1 Brief Description of the Project

Empower Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) to conserve 73.1 million ha (directly: 24.5 million ha; indirectly: 48.6 million ha) or 12% of the Amazon rainforest by 2025. CI uses the word “Conserve” to encompass the designation of new protected areas, Indigenous lands, and area-based conservation sites, as well as improved management of protected areas, Indigenous lands and other area-based conservation sites. The hectares and people who are directly involved in this work are included in the 24.5 million ha and 68,658 direct beneficiaries; the land that will be positively affected by the work (for example, may benefit from the development of a trust fund that would cover this area), but not directly involved in the planning, training, incentives work, are considered to be indirectly supported.

1.2 Social Context

2 NATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

We have no national laws, policies or regulations in Suriname to apply to consultation or stakeholder engagement.

3 IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS OF STAKEHOLDERS

The methodology used for executing the stakeholder analysis was based on the principles of stakeholder analysis from the Worldbank.

Design: The standard Worldbank methodology was used for stakeholder analysis for the context of the TWTIS area through the design of a stakeholder matrix.

Data gathering: Stakeholders were individually interviewed between 0.5 and 1 hours. With a specially designed checklist Attune employed a cultural-sensitive way of gathering information from the stakeholders.

Data processing: The information acquired through consultations was then compiled in a spreadsheet showing the various types of stakeholders, their position/interest, thematic interest, potential future role, networks, power, leadership, participation, and approach for participation in the

Stakeholders were identified according to the manner in which they influence CSP. We identified primary, secondary and tertiary stakeholders.

The primary stakeholders are organizations/groups directly influenced by or those that have direct influence over the protection of the TWTIS area (financially, legally and/or socially). Secondary stakeholders are organizations/groups who have a role in the decision-making process without being directly affected by the outcome. Tertiary stakeholders are organizations/groups/individuals who are external to the process but can play an advisory role to other stakeholders.

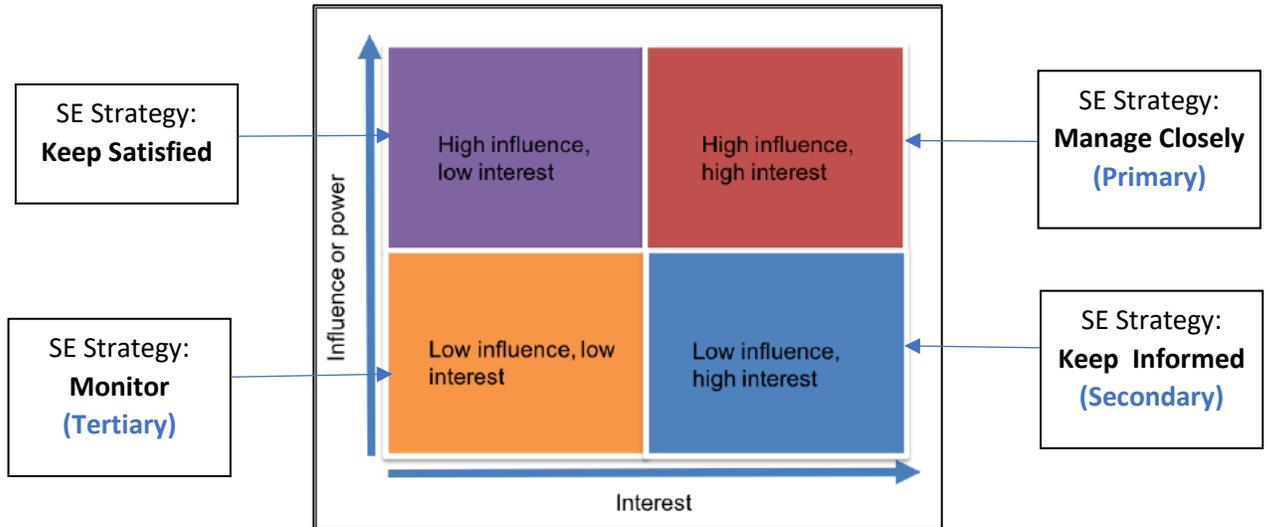


Figure 2. Generic Stakeholder Map used for Stakeholder Analysis

4 INFORMED CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

5 VULNERABLE GROUPS⁹

IPO's

6 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM

6.1 Stakeholder activities already undertaken

With regards to activities no specific actions has been executed yet, but all relevant stakeholders are briefly informed about this project and de goal we want to achieve with this project.

⁹ including but not limited to women, children, migrants, elderly, minorities, displaced, and persons with disabilities;

6.2 Planned engagement activities

Types of Engagement Processes	Types of Engagement Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Project Design</i> • <i>E&S Risk Assessment</i> • <i>Project Awareness or Socialization</i> • <i>Consultation or consent</i> • <i>Training/Capacity Building</i> • <i>Network or Alliance Building</i> • <i>Advocacy</i> • <i>Project Governance</i> • <i>Research & Analysis</i> • <i>Monitoring & Evaluation</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Design workshops</i> • <i>Environmental and social assessment</i> • <i>Due diligence of implementing partners</i> • <i>Project kickoff meetings</i> • <i>Consultation workshops/meetings</i> • <i>Negotiation workshops and meetings</i> • <i>Focus groups (youth, women, migrants, etc.)</i> • <i>Multi-stakeholder groups</i> • <i>Independent expert panels</i> • <i>Formation of advisory or steering committees</i> • <i>Beneficiary exchanges</i> • <i>Project or Sector specific training activities</i> • <i>Monitoring & feedback activities</i> • <i>Evaluation activities</i>

Table 6. Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Process/Activity	Target Stakeholder	Stakeholder Interests	Description (including stage of project cycle)	Timing
Biodiversity Baseline assessment	Community of Tepu	CI-S & ACT-S	This biodiversity baseline will be used to measure the effectiveness of the implemented conservation actions. The objective is to gather the necessary ecological baseline information and the development of an ecological monitoring protocol to facilitate the measurement of the effectiveness of conservation actions and sustainable development interventions at the community level (in process)	3 months
Socio-Economic assessment	Community of Tepu	CI-S & ACT-S	Gather necessary baseline information to facilitate effective conservation and sustainable development interventions at the	In process

			community level based in Tepu for a potential Conservation Agreement. This baseline focusses specifically on the human population, and less on ecological factors.	
Engagement session regarding the renewal Conservation Agreement	Community of Alalapadu	CI-S	The purpose of this activity is to continue the collaboration between CI-Suriname and the Trio community of Alalapadu, to protect the Tuha trees and the nature that belongs to them, with the aim of managing everything that the people of Alalapadu use from the forest in a sustainable way and to seek ways for sustainable development for the community of Alalapadu (Nearly completed)	
Engagement session value chain ornamental fisheries	Community of Tepu	CI-S & ACT-S	A session to focus on the activities of the ornamental fisheries project to gain an understanding of the costs of the business and how different activities can add value to the product (in process)	1 year

Activity	Target Stakeholder	Stakeholder Interests	Description (including stage of project cycle)	Timing
Capacity building	Tuhka Foundation	CI-S	By strengthening the people in capacity, Alalapadu can develop and protect the village much better in the future (not started)	1 year
Oil production & hygiene training	Tuhka Foundation	CI-S	Training to improve the tuhka oil production by the community in a safe way (not started)	2 months

Machine operation and maintenance training	Tuhka Foundation	CI-S	Training for the community in the operation and maintenance of machines they use in the village to enhance their knowledge. This way, there is no need to hire a consultant every time (not started)	2 months
Feasibility study ornamental fisheries Tepu	Community of Tepu	CI-S & ACT-S	A study to look into the possibilities of bringing the ornamental fishes to the market (the trade). (not started)	1 month
Engagement session Conservation agreement Tepu	Community of Tepu	CI-S & ACT-S	The Conservation Agreement specifies conservation actions to be undertaken by the resource users, and benefits that will be provided in return for those actions. In addition, the Conservation Agreement details the monitoring framework used to verify execution of the conservation actions, and the sanctions to be applied if conservation actions are not executed (not started)	4 months
Training of Tepu community in sustainable harvesting of fish	Community of Tepu	CI-S & ACT-S	The purpose of this training is to ensure that fishes are caught in a sustainable manner so that species do not become extinct due to overfishing (started)	4 months
Improve agriculture and food security for Tepu	Community of Tepu	CI-S & ACT-S	This training is meant to prevent the shifting cultivation tradition within the community, as villagers have to travel long distances for agricultural plots. CI-S will search for possibilities to stay longer on a piece of plot to plant, than to keep	2 months

			moving forward due to infertility of the soil after 2-3 plantings. This will also keep the forest protected and there will be no need for the slash and burn tradition.	
SMART, firecast and remote sensing training	Tuhka Foundation	CI-S	For a better monitoring and protection of the Alalapadu area by using advanced techniques.	1 year
Engagement with the government	Natural Resources and Regional Development		To inform and update the government about the activities in South-Suriname	1 year
Capacity Building Training	2 women from Alalapadu to	Women Alalapadu	To become female leaders	1 year
Gender Training	Women	Women in Alalapadu & Tepu	To understand and implement gender activities	1 year

8 GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

See above.

9 STAKEHOLDER REGISTER FOR FPIC and PRIMARY CONSULTATION MEETINGS

CIS record all meetings and docs are saved in the TEAMS folder

Stakeholder (group or individual)	Contact details	Date of meeting	Location of meeting	Summary / Issues raised	Follow up Actions	Status (closed / Open)

10 RECORDING, MONITORING and REPORTING

Monitoring of stakeholder engagements will be performed as a part of overall project monitoring, based on defined performance indicators. Monitoring reports will be prepared by the project lead in each

country office and sent to the M&E manager of the project. The M&E manager will make comments and send it back to the project lead. The reviewed version will be considered as the final version.

Dates: Report due end of February 2021

Updated: Update report December 2021

The reporting for these formats should be conducted yearly until the end of the project.

11 ANNEX I: TEMPLATE FOR STAKEHOLDER LIST

Group	Stakeholder	Contact details
Project Developers/Private Sector		
	GUM AIR	Address: Doekieweg # 3 Email: info@gumair.com/ dgummels@gumair.com
National Government Authorities		
	Foundation for Forest management and Control (SBB)	Address: Ds. Martin Luther Kingweg #283 Email: sbbsur@sr.net
	National herbarium	Address: Anton de Kom University of Suriname Leysweg 86 Email: eliza.zschuschen@uvs.edu/ gunovaino.marjanom@uvs.edu/ bbs@uvs.edu
	Ministry of Land Policy and Forest management - Nature Conservation Division	Adress: Cornelis Jongbawstraat #10-12
	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment	Adress: Jamaludinstraat # 26 Email: secreatariaat.minrom@gov.sr/ pa.minrom@gmail.com
	Ministry of Regional Development and Sport (RO & Sport)	Adress: Prins Hendrikstraat # 26 - 32 BV
	NIMOS - REDD+	Adress: Mr. J. Lachmonstraat #100/ Hoek Bersabalaan Email: info@nimos.org/ cnelom@nimos.org

	NZCS (zoologische collectie)	Adress:AdeKUS complex, Leysweg 86 Email: gwendolyn.landburg@uvs.edu
	IGSR	Adress: Prof. Dr. Ir. J. Ruinardlaan Email: oraya.Sitaram@uvs.edu
	Centre for Agricultural Research in Suriname (CELOS) Dept. of Natural Resources and Environmental Assessment (NARENA)	Adress: Prof. Dr. Ir. J. Ruinardlaan, AdeKUS complex, P.O.B. 1914 Email: narena@celos.sr.org
	National Assemblée - Commissie Natuurwetgeving	Adress: Onafhankelijkheidsplein # 10 Email: m.bee@dna.sr
	Commissie Ruimtelijke Ordening & Milieu	Adress: Onafhankelijkheidsplein # 10 Email: p.etnel@dna.sr
	Commissie Grondbeleid en Bosbeheer	Adres: Onafhankelijkheidsplein # 10 Email: m.huur@dna.sr
District Level Government Authorities		
	Organization / Name	Address Email
Local Level Government Authorities		
	Organization / Name	Address Email
NGOs/CSOs/IPOs		
	Stg. Mulokot	Email: mulokotkawemhakan@gmail.com
	Stg. Palemeu	
	Stg. Tuhka	Adress: Kromme Elleboogstraat # 20 Email: stichtingtuhka@gmail.com
	Stg. Apetina	
	Association of Village leaders (VIDS)	Email: ooftmax@hotmail.com
	Organization of Indigenous Peoples in Suriname (OIS)	Adress: Grote Combe weg # 20a Email: oiscoica@gmail.com
	Amazon Conservation Team (ACT)	Doekhieweg Oost # 24 m.parahoe@act-suriname.org

	World Wildlife Fund Guianas (WWF)	Adress: Henck Arronstraat #63 suite E Email: info@wwf.sr
	Medische Zending	Adress: Zonnebloemstraat # 45-47 Email: info@medischezending.sr
	Tropenbos	Adress: CELOS Building, University Complex Prof Dr Ruinardlaan Email: info@tropenbos.sr
	Groene Alliantie	
	ESAV (Inheems platform)	Email: platformesav@gmail.com
	GGG	Adress: Laterietstraat Email: gwen@greengrowthsuriname.org
	MAF	Adress: Doekieweg Oost # 7 Email: info@maf.sr / manager@maf.sr
	CSP	Adress: Arlington VA, United States Email: zwells@conservation.org / arosselli@conservation.org
	European Union	
	French Embassy	Adress: Dr. J.F. Nassylaan 23 Email: cad.paramaribo-amba@diplomatie.gouv.fr
	Twinning	Email: mptwinning@gmail.com
	Probios (Erlan Sleur)	Email: erlan55@hotmail.com
	Association of Biodiversity in the Guyana Shield in Suriname (VBGSS)	Email: surbiodiveristy@gmail.com

ANNEX II: FREE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT (FPIC) PROCESS

Describe Plan for any required FPIC Process, using the template in Table 5.

Table 7. FPIC Process Log

Country	IP partner	Completed or Planned consultation or consent related activities toward FPIC with primary Indigenous partner organizations	In case of modifications proposed by IPOs to the original work plan, what qualifications, if any, were agreed to?	Gaps with respect to national or CI FPIC standards	CI Plans to address FPIC gaps.
Suriname	Trijana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evidence of feedback from the wider community: Whenever there has to make a decision about an activity in South-Suriname, CIS contacts Trijana. For example CIS had funding for a 2nd village in South-Suriname to start a sustainable livelihood project. CIS asked Trijana to decide which village. The Chairman contacted all the members and they discussed this with their community as well and they collectively decided which village. 			

Our Future Forests Country Gender Action Plan (GAP) – Suriname

May 2021

Within the first six months of the project (by December 2020), country program teams should complete the following Gender Action Plan to ensure proactive and thoughtful integration of gender considerations, as well as identify gaps or needs that should be addressed. These GAPs will be updated on an annual basis.

1. Who is the designated person(s) with responsibility for implementing and monitoring this GAP?
Erlyn Power
2. Reflecting on the gender issues identified in the regional gender action plan, and the specific activities that your country component will undertake, explain what steps will need to be taken to ensure gender equity and promote women’s leadership in the table below:

In 2017, a gender assessment was conducted by CI-S in Apetina in relation to the SSCC program, which concluded the following:

- Women usually spend most of their time collecting firewood and in cassava processing, as well as jewelry/handicrafts.
- Due to their role gathering resources like wood, water and forest products, not to mention subsistence agriculture, women have a unique understanding of the natural resources around them.
- The processing of cassava is very time intensive and restricts women t to actively participate in project activities. Therefore, support systems need to be in place for women that will shorten the process of harvesting and processing the cassava.
- Women are mostly dependent on men for information regarding developments concerning the village. it is also customary that women remain silent at general meetings. This means that separate engagement meetings with women need to be held to ensure that their input is integrated within the project.

Finally, gender-based violence has been identified as an underlying issue and key risk within this region. The project must make sure that activities do not exacerbate GBV, and that staff and partners are prepared for responding to reports of GBV (whether through the GRM or through more informal reports).

	In which activities might gender considerations be important?	What specific steps are needed to ensure gender equity and promote women’s leadership? Have they been budgeted?
Outcome 1: Newly secured protection and improved management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) lands		

Gender Outcome: increased access and control of natural resources for women

<p>Output 1.1 Support IPLCs to manage and monitor their land using traditional knowledge and new technology</p>	<p>Expand & upgrade Monitoring area of Alalapadu</p> <p>Monitoring is mainly field work consisting of travel to the field to monitor the Brazil Nut trees (nut counting in the canopy and fallen nuts, DBH measurements), wildlife monitoring (primate monitoring, hunting monitoring), monitoring agricultural plots, Tuhka tree counting. The monitoring team consists of 6 men. The community considers this as a men’s job.</p> <p>It is not common within the community to send mixed groups for longer period of time to the field. It is only possible if you send partners to the field but not a mixed group of male and female. If partners go together to the field they do not have a babysitter for their children.</p>	<p>We have session for male and female to inform them about certain topics but we also have separate sessions. Because the women are more open about specific topics (for example awareness session use and abuse of alcohol) than when the group is mixed.</p> <p>The notes of all the meetings are translated and send to the community to make sure that everyone is well informed. The highlights of the meetings with the women are also shared with the community. When the women would like to have specific trainings this is also shared during the general meeting with everyone.</p>
---	--	---

Outcome 2: Indigenous Leaders empowered and community capacity needs met

Gender outcome: improve women’s participation and decision-making in natural resource management

<p>Output 2.1 Strengthen capacity of IPLC organizations</p>	<p>Training sessions for Foundation Tuhka (Brazil Nut Enterprise). These are both community trainings and specific trainings for the Brazil Nut facility.</p>	<p>Gender training for Tepu & Alalapadu & TWTIS team</p> <p>From experience, we know that women will not attend the training when they have to make “Kasiri” (alcohol drink) or work on the plots. They also have challenges with child care.</p> <p>CIS can arrange a babysitter-during the training sessions, and provide lunch for the women who follow the training. Women don’t have to go home then to cook.</p> <p>1 male & 1 female as co-lead during the improvement training for the Brazil Nut Enterprise</p>
---	---	--

		<p>Capacity building training for the 2 female leaders in Alalapadu (Mieke and Itaria).</p> <p>Costs (\$7,500) have been budgeted into the OFF-Amazonia Verde project.</p>
Output 2.2: Train the IPLC leaders of tomorrow – enabling emerging leaders (men and women) to address development pressures	Indigenous Women Fellowship	Suriname will guide 2 fellows: Sharmaine Artist Marijanne Makedepuung
Outcome 3: Sustainable value chains and financial mechanisms identified and implemented		
Gender outcome: generate socioeconomic benefits and services for women		
Output 3.1 Expand sustainable livelihood opportunities through Conservation Agreements, developing and enhancing sustainable value chains and business development	Negotiate a new Conservation Agreement in the village “Tepu” and the renewal of the Conservation Agreement in the village “Alalapadu”	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. During the engagement sessions CIS will make sure that the whole community is invited and the perspectives of all groups is gathered. 2. There will be separate meetings for males and females. When CIS will arrange separate meetings, we will receive more detailed and gender-specific information. Both groups will explain in depth their needs. 3. Female facilitator during the sessions 4. Gender incorporated into value chain activity for ornamental fish conservation agreement in Tepu <p><i>There is in total 15K USD budget for above mentioned activities</i></p>
Output 3.2 Facilitate access to climate and conservation finance and develop innovative finance opportunities	St. Tuhka (Brazil Nut Enterprise in Alalapadu)	We will gather gender-specific information by organizing sperate engagement sessions for male & female; to discuss the needs of both groups. Maybe they need tools for their plots or an extra training