

Country: SURINAME

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

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This streamlined reporting format is prepared in response to the request made in the Resolution on Forests for People,

GUIDANCE FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL REPORTS

General information

Name of forest agency: Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB)

Head of forest agency

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

Thematic Clusters of the Forest Instrument The forest instrument has been grouped into five cross-cutting and eight thematic clusters for easy reference⁶:

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

2A: Forest law enforcement and governance

2B: .1651(a)-6.301588(e)-6.30174(212-3.15156())TJ 10.937423(o)-1588(e)-6.30174(212156())TJ 10.937423(o)-154.n

Since the beginning of forestry on entrepreneur's level in Suriname in 1947, about 3,000 km of infrastructure (forest roads) has been constructed in the interior, this have significantly contributed to the development of forest communities. The forest sector provides employment to more than

On project basis several activities are carried out to build capacity and to do technology transfer in the forest sector.

In 2010 a new forest cover map is produced with technical assistance of the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), the Wageningen University of the Netherlands and Conservation International and financial assistance of the German Development Bank (KfW).

A forest carbon assessment project funded by WWF, Tropenbos International Suriname and the government of Suriname has been implemented in 2010. Besides forest carbon assessment the focus was also on capacity building on the methods of carbon

Local

people, conservation and sustainable development, with the mobilization of the research capacity and knowledge of Dutch universities and local partners and it focused initially on the establishment of research and capacity building programmes. Tropenbos International Suriname is engaged with the funding and execution of forest related projects in Suriname.

5. WWF Guyana's; the mission is to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature. WWF Guyana's has programmes in Frans Guyana, Guyana and Suriname with focus areas, sustainable forest management, protected areas, wildlife conservation and marine turtle conservation.

12. In which areas would your country like to see more international cooperation:

Forests and climate change	x
Forest biodiversity	x
Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests	x
Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods	x
Forest degradation and rehabilitation	x

Others; please list:

2A: Forest law enforcement and governance

13.

Regarding science and research on protected area's there is cooperation with the UNDP, CITES secretariat, WWF, Conservation International and RAMSAR regulations.

The actual funding for science and research is higher than the presented figures for the relevant years, some data of activities in this regard executed by the private sector and local communities is not available and the in kind contributions are not included.

22. Does your country have an institute(s) promoting the development and application of scientific and technological innovations for SFM?	Yes	No
	x	
If yes, do they have extension programs for promoting the use of these scientific and technological innovations directed at forest owners, local and indigenous communities and other stakeholders?	Yes	No
	x	

How many persons from the following groups were reached by these

schools, presentation of short documentaries on several location in the city of Paramaribo and the international airport, planting of mangrove trees for the coastal protection against seawater.

Active participation of WWF Guiana's in the rainforest art festival.

25. Has your country implemented actions to increase public awareness of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management?	Yes	
	x	
If yes, which of the following approaches have been utilized?		
Published materials, such as brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.	x	
Meetings with the general public to inform them of the benefits provided by forests to society	x	
Meetings with private and public sector stakeholders to inform them of the benefits of sustainable forest management	x	

Other; please describe (maximum 100 words).

SBB has a weekly radio program to inform the general public regarding SFM in official language and lingua franca. The SBB website is also an effective tool for public awareness. The public relation division of SBB is implementing a national awareness campaign for students on different level regarding SFM. Regular awareness campaigns are executed through events like children book festivals and education & youth information fairs. SBB has organized SFM related presentations for the district commissioners. Beside the task of forest production control the SBB forest guard is also engaged in structural awareness raising on SFM.

The community forest division of the Ministry of Regional Development is implementing awareness programs within the forest communities regarding SFM.

Institutions like the Tropenbos International Suriname, CELOS, Nature Conservation Division of LBB, De

The community forests, these forest areas which are situated around communal land and which are designated as community forest for the benefit the forest dwelling tribal communities living in villages and settlements, and which serve the purpose of providing for their own need for food and wood production, as well as for the commercial timber use, gathering of non timber forest products and development for agricultural purposes. Within the production forest more than 600,000 ha forest communal forests/community forests are issued to 74 indigenous and forest communities.

Several actions are taken by the forest community to claim land rights. The maroon communities of mid-Suriname, the Samaaka tribe are in process to produce a map of a claimed area.

29. Are local communities and indigenous peoples benefiting from the goods and services produced by forests? ⁸	Yes	No
	x	

Describe how this is functioning (maximum 250 words).

As mentioned the community forests gives the forest communities the right for multiple use of it. Besides timber extraction they are allowed to gather and produce non timber forest products and also to do shifting cultivation within these forests, for own use as well for commercialization. The major part of the community forest is leased to third parties, (logging companies) for timber utilization. The third parties pay an agreed royalty per m3 timber to the village which should be utilized for the development of the village.

Written agreements between the authority of the villages and third parties are screened by the Ministry of RO/district commissioners.

Timber and non timber forest products produced from the community forests for own use within the communities (villages), have exemption of forest fees. The communal forests/community forests contribute 30% of the national timber production. The communal forests/community forests are the most important suppliers of the minor timber products and the non timber forest products.

30. Are traditional forest-related knowledge and practices used in forest management, planning and implementation?	Yes	No
	x	

Explain how they are used and by whom (maximum 250).

The indigenous and maroon communities have talent in recognizing tree and plant species. The major part of the tree spotters in the county are members of the indigenous and maroon communities. A significant part (40%) of the forest guards, nature reserve and nature park guards are members of the forest communities.

Indigenous and maroon people have special skills in wood crafting and handicraft. The production of minor timber products, handicraft, wood crafting, medicinal plants, souvenirs and other non timber forest products etc. for the local as well as for the export market is taken place in the forest communities, with traditional knowledge. Some forest communities have developed

at local communities and indigenous peoples in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests?	x	
If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries? In 2007 in collaboration with the nature conservation division of LBB, the Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) trained 25 indigenous people of the Trio and Wayana tribes as park guard. In 2011 ACT trained 14 members of 6 villages in operation and maintenance of chainsaw and outboard motor, in the context of sustainable management of the forest assets. JSOOC trained 25 indigenous people from upper Sipaliwini in the operation of chainsaw and awareness of SFM in 2007. And in 2011 this training center trained 30 maroon people in awareness of SFM and biodiversity. In 2007 the SPWE trained 50 maroon people of upper Suriname river in effective and efficient planning on entrepreneurship. The Ministry of RO provided training and created awareness on SFM of community forest to 25 maroon people, in the maroon village Mungo Tapu in 2007. In 2011 the same training and awareness programme was implemented in 7 maroon villages in the central part of Suriname, to 160 maroon people. CELOS in collaboration with SBB trained maroon women in the villages Pokigron and Marchallkreek in the utilization and marketing of minor timber products and non timber forest products. More training has been conducted in the indigenous and maroon communities but the data is not available. The actual trained persons are higher in the relevant years than the presented figures.	2007	2011
Indigenous	50	14
Local	75	190
Part II: The Global Objectives on Forests		
Global Objective 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;		
33. Extent of the country's forests and other wooded lands (1000 ha.); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.1 - Extent of forest and other wooded land)	2005	2010
34. Extent of the country's forests under public/private ownership (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.2 - Forest ownership and management rights).	2005	2010
Extent of the country's forests under private ownership (1000 ha)		
Extent of privately-owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha)		
Individual		
Business entities and institutions		
Local, indigenous and tribal communities		
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 1 (maximum 250 words). Besides the Forest Management Act of 1992 there are conditions for every license holder to guarantee SFM and to prevent the loss of forest cover, biodiversity and forest degradation. In February 2011 the 3th version of the Code of Practice for sustainable logging is finalized. Prescriptions are included in this version of the document regarding biodiversity conservation, protection of landscape and cultural inheritance within the production forest. There are also rules for the establishment of buffer zone along waterways, lakes and swamps to prevent against erosion and disturbance of water stream and conservation of the water quality. Prescriptions are included for the management of buffer zones and areas that are excluded for logging. Suriname Conservation Foundation in cooperation with the ADEKUS is implementing a project for the protection and planting of mangrove in the coastal zone area.		
Global Objective 2: Enhance forest-based economicTd (f)-15.9926(n)13.(b)0.171652(a1(9)6.53845(9)-6.30331(2)-6.3017		

recognized by the UNESCO and it is on the UNESCO list as a world heritage natural site	
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Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 3 (maximum 250 words).

On proposal of the Minister of RGB the President of Suriname has establish 2 areas the Kabo forest area and the Mapane forest area of total 4,323 ha as special protected forest. Special protected forests are areas with permanent maintained forests due to their location, composition of flora and fauna and the esthetic value, particular scientific, educational cultural or recreational function.

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

Please use this space to describe any significant a

programs in the country.

The total labour force of Suriname is 309,150 people of which 44,455 (14%) are from the forested districts (forest communities). The total employed people are 156,705 of which 18,901 (12%) are from the forested districts (forest communities). The forest sector offers employment to 6,000 people. The contribution of forest sector to the total employed people is 4%. More than 60% of the forest workers in Suriname are members of forest communities, which are the least wealthy people in the country. Forestry creates job opportunities for those forest communities. Members of forest communities, indigenous people as well as maroon

education, is respectively 40% on 60%, and the indication is that this will increase in the future in advantage if the female.

There are 21 professional foresters in the country of which 43% are females.

28% of the staff of SBB is females.

At this moment the cabinet council consist of 17 minsters of which 3 are women (18%). 2 of the 3 ministers are from maroon descendent of whom one is the representative of the political party merely representing the maroon community.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality:

Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	x	

Please list the indicators.
 Indicator 4.1 Under- five mortality; during 2003 – 2008 this was around 24 per 1000
 Indicator 4.2 Infant mortality rate; there is a downward trend from 20.2‰ in 2005 to 18.7‰ in 2008
 Indicator 4.3 Proportion of 1 year old children immunized against measles; immunization of mumps, measles and rubella increased slightly from 73% in 2002 to 85.7% in 2008
 Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).
 There are no clear indications of the contribution

The National Biodiversity Action Plan of Suriname has identified the need of capacity building for the forest sector for the achievement of protection and sustainable utilization of the forest. This is in line with the goal of the convention on biological diversity (CBD).