



Participatory Science for the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in and around the Protected Areas in Suriname

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Introduction

Suriname:

- Situated in South-America and also considered Caribbean
- The greenest country in the world (approx. 94% coverage)
- The interior (>80% of the land area) is part of the Guiana Shield and Wider Amazonia.
- Considerable amount of natural wealth (biodiversity, freshwater resources and cultural heritage).



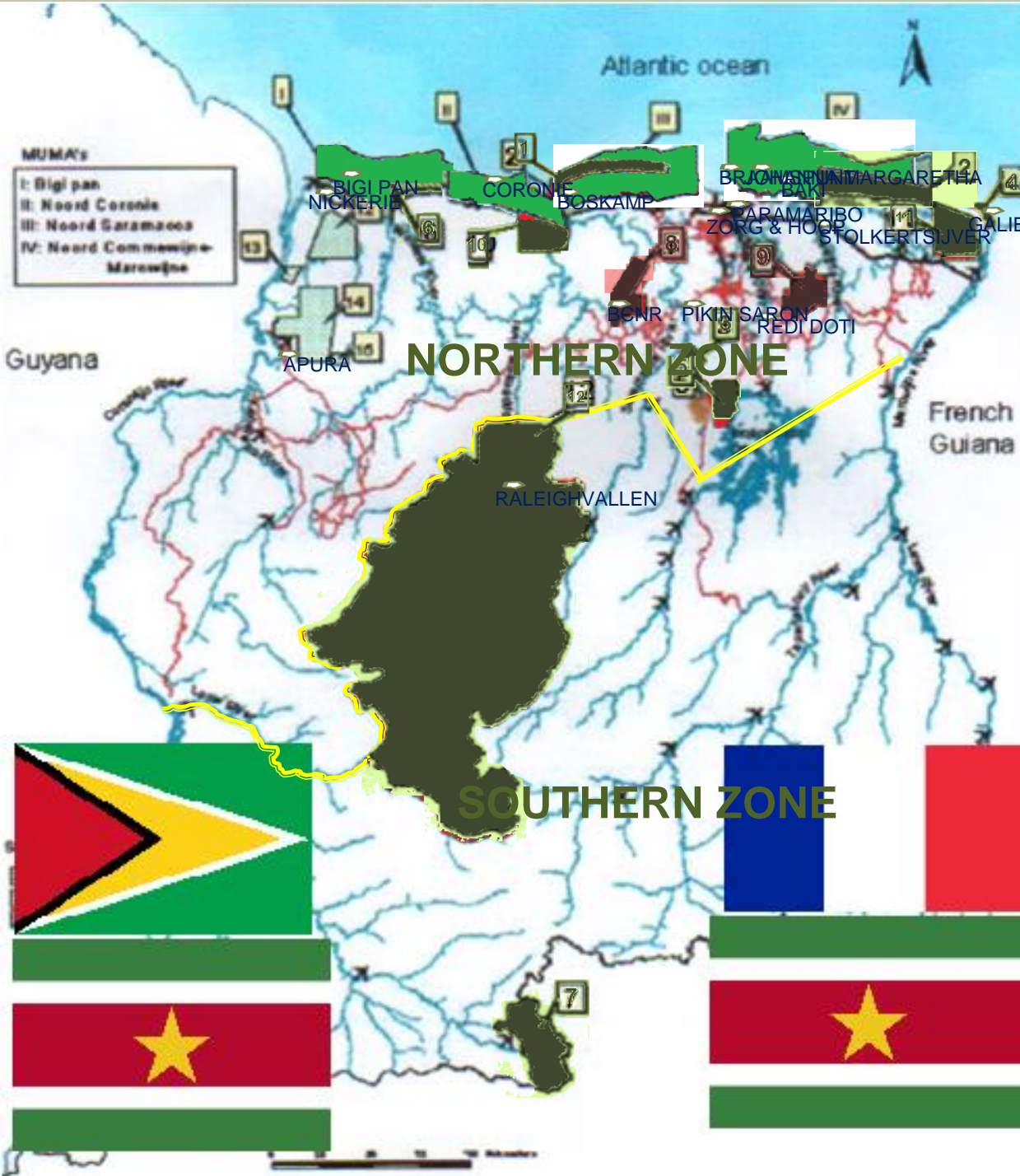
Protected Areas in Suriname

- Started in the 70's: several areas declared as protected.
- At present: 16 formally protected areas (11 nature reserves, 4 Multiple-Use Management Areas and 1 nature park)
- Roughly 2.1 million hectares
- Equals to 13% of the total land area.
- 2020 target based on CBD's convention: 17% of domestic territorial area



Overview of PAs

- NATURE RESERVE (**natuurreservaten**)
- NATURE PARK (**natuurparken**)
- MULTIPLE-USE MANAGEMENT AREA (**bijzonder beheersgebieden**)
- SPECIAL PROTECTED FOREST (**Speciaal beschermde bossen**)
- COMMUNITY FOREST (**Gemeenschapsbossen ingesteld conform de Wet Bosbeheer**)



MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT AREA

I. **BIGI PAN**

(68.000 ha) 30/12/1987 WHSRN (1989)

II. **NOORD CORONIE**

(97.500 ha) 25/03/2001

III. **NOORD SARACCA**

(100.400 ha) 25/03/2001

IV. **NOORD COMMEWIJNE/MAROWIJNE**

(97.500 ha) 04/03/2002

NATURE RESERVE

01. **COPPENAM MONDING** (12.000 ha) 22/04/1966

RAMSAR SITE

02. **WIA-WIA** (36.000 ha) 22/04-1966

WHSRN (1989)

03. **BRINCKHEUVEL** (6.000 ha) 22/04/1966

04. **GALIBI** (4.000 ha) 23/05/1969

06. **HERTENRITS** (100 ha) 31/01/1972

07. **SIPALIWINI** (100.000 ha) 31/01/1972

08. **BOVEN COESEWIJNE** (27.000 ha) 26/08/1986

09. **COPI** (28.000 ha) 26/08/1986

10. **PERUVIA** (31.000 ha) 26/08/1986

11. **WANEKREEK** (45.000 ha) 26/08/1986

12. **CENTRAAL SURINAME** (1.600.000 ha) 31/07/1998

WORLD HERITAGE SITE

NATURE PARK

05. **BROWNSBERG** (8418 HA) 14/03/1971



Purpose of the PAs

- **ECO-SYSTEM BASED**
- **ECO-SYSTEM SERVICES**
- **SPECIES HABITAT BASED**
- **CULTURAL OBJECTIVES**
- **NATURAL MONUMENTS**
- **LANDSCAPE**



Management PAs

- The Nation owns all natural resources
- Responsibility: Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forest Management (RGB)
 - Deputy Permanent Secretary Forest Management ->Head Forest Service -> Coordinator NCD
- Institutes: State Forest Service (LBB) and The Nature Conservation Division (NCD)



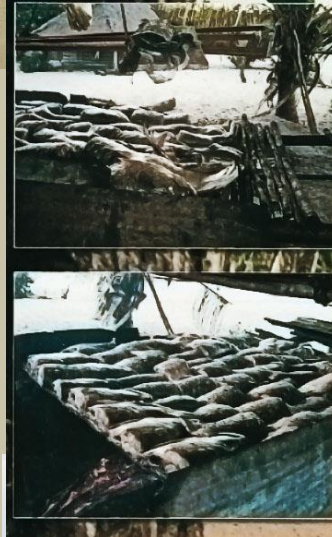
Living cultural heritage in PAs

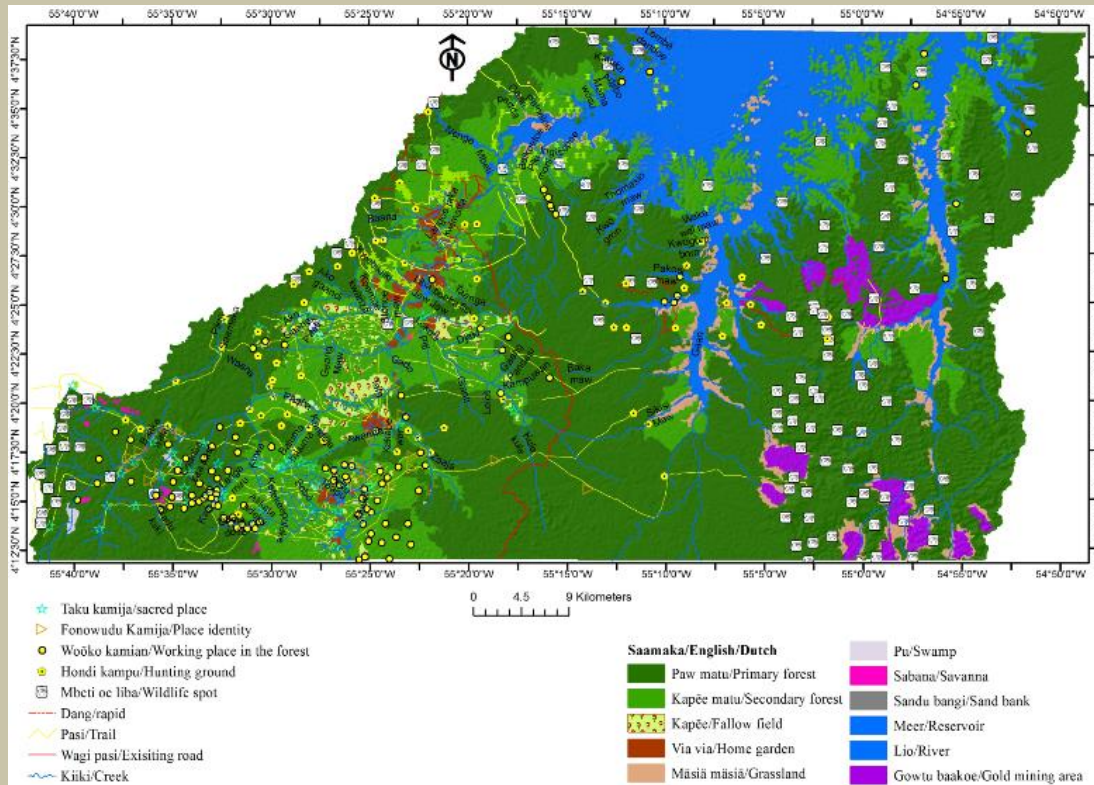
- No Indigenous and Tribal communities living **in** the Nature Reserve, but around for their livelihood habitat.
- A lot of communities living in the MUMA's (no strict protected area and economical activities are allowed).
- National Laws, incl. Nature Conservation Law, respects the rights of the ITPs



Living cultural heritage in PAs (cont.)

- ITPs reserve the right to make TRADITIONAL use of the natural resources of the PAs (CBD convention on Benefit Sharing)
- The ITPs play an important role in Nature Conservation because of their traditional knowledge of forest preservation
- Engagement of ITP is ESSENTIAL for the management of PAs in Suriname







Participatory Science Projects

- The NGOs play an important role:
 - E.g. CIS: participatory GIS (PGIS) mapping project to identify ecosystem services with the Trio and Wayana indigenous peoples living in five villages in Southern Suriname
 - CIS: NBS Mangrove Project (CI, WWF, GCCA+);
 - WWF: Sea Turtle Monitoring project (WWF);
 - WWF: Promoting Integrated Ocean Participatory Governance in Guyana and Suriname: The Eastern Gate to the Caribbean (EU);
 - ACT: In collaboration with Stichting voor Dorpsontwikkeling Matawai *geostorytelling app* for the Matawai Community;
 - ACT: “Shamans and Apprentices” programs to help preserve the transmission of cultural identity in the face of modern change;
 - ACT: participatory mapping projects with local communities; Initiated and continue to support an Amazon Conservation Ranger program to help safeguard the forest and PA’s;



Participatory Science Projects

- The NGOs play an important role:
 - ACT: conducted comprehensive surveys of biological and other natural resources, concentrated in the southern half of the country.
 - Tropenbos Suriname: P3DM Upper Suriname River Area , 3-dimensional model and the map the living area of the Saamaka community (Tropenbos,WWF, UNDP-SGP, EU-ACP-CTA)



Participatory Science Projects (cont.)

- The role of the Government:
 - Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forest Management: Revision Management plans Bigi Pan MUMA, Coronie MUMA and Saramacca MUMA (UNDP);
 - SBB/REDD+: implementation pilot project with the Community of Brownsberg, Pusugrunu and Frederiksdorp regarding the SLMS (Satelite Land Monitoring System), NRTM (Near Real Time Monitoring) en SFM (Sustainable Forest Monitoring).
 - Cabinet of the President of the Republic of Suriname: Ecosystem Based Management and Ocean Governance Demonstration Project.
 - Catalyzing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME project, abbreviated CLME+ project 2015-2020)



Threats

- Accessibility: most PA's in Suriname are situated in remote areas.
- Gold rush: as a result of high commodity prices.
- Land degrading due to mining and logging
- Pollution of water quality
- Disturbance of tradition and culture of the ITPs.



Challenges

- Financial and Manpower shortage to manage and control of the PA's
- Land rights claim of the Indigenous and Maroon Communities
- Legal and illegal Economic Activities
- Respect and Protection of Traditional knowledge and Institutions
- Language gaps



Challenges (cont.)

- Respecting FPIC protocols;
- Formal recognition of Traditional knowledge in Scientific Research Documents and not only a “Thank you” note.
- ITP communities are calling for support for research projects that are culturally appropriate, community-owned and directed. This means research that combines both scientific and traditional knowledge systems. This could sometime conflict with “western Science view”



Proposal for the implementation of Participatory Science

- To adopt ethical guidelines that encourage indigenous participation and include full disclosure and written documentation of consent and support from community leaders and participants.



THANK YOU