

7. Except the 5 elements of REDD+ also focus on alternatives as agro-forestry, NTFP's and mangroves to include in the national strategy for Suriname: consortium for development of NS for Suriname
8. Identify relevant REDD+ related programs/ trainings CATIE can provide to strengthen the REDD+ project in Suriname: SBB

Meeting with Rainforest Alliance

Date: Monday June 20, 2016

Representatives:

- Martin Noponen (Senior Manager – Climate, Landscapes & Livelihoods Programme)
- Ronald Sanabria
- Madhawi Ramdin
- Santusha Mahabier

The objectives of Rainforest Alliance are to bring knowledge and knowhow on sustainable agriculture, forestry and tourism on the ground.

Rainforest Alliance focuses on landscape projects (USA funding), cocoa agro-forestry in Ghana, rehabilitation of degraded lands, and provides coordination and training to communities.

Rainforest Alliance is invited by the government of Ghana through a policy brief on Climate-Smart Agriculture. The forest in Ghana is own by the government and not the communities and farmers, so there is a policy environmental issue. This NGO does not focus on mining activities.

The main focus of the Climate-Smart Agriculture project is on:

- Training in Climate-Smart Agriculture
- Cocoa farming guide
- Pilot projects
- Tree species and planting shades

Rainforest Alliance Certified seal is a tool to help local communities and farmers to market their products.

This seal assures consumers that the product they are purchasing has been grown and harvested using environmentally and socially responsible practices. So the aim is to reduce pressure on the forest.

Mr. Ronald Sanabria focuses on leading sustainable projects. He shared information on sustainable forestry, slash and burn cultivation. Online training platform for sustainable agriculture: sustainableagriculturetraining.org

Business certification

Global sustainable tourism

Reducing tourism carbon footprint

Meeting with Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)

Date: Tuesday June 21, 2016

Representatives:

- Katia Marzall (Leader Resilience and Comprehensive Risk Management in Agriculture)
- Madhawi Ramdin
- Santusha Mahabier

IICA's Flagship "resilient agriculture" project will enable the organization to support agricultural development in the hemisphere in a highly efficient and transparent manner.

The flagship projects (FPs) will focus on the following components:

1. Competitiveness and sustainability of agricultural chains for food security and economic development;
2. Inclusion in agriculture and rural areas;
3. Resilience and comprehensive risk management in agriculture;
4. Productivity and sustainability of family agriculture for food security and the rural economy.

IICA works towards reducing deforestation and increasing forestation, and farmers play an important role in this.

Climate change has implications on agriculture. Related to climate change IICA works towards strengthening the production system.

Costa Rica also experiences flooding with salt water. In the coastal area of Costa Rica there are more parks for tourism and these can be affected by flooding.

Each IICA country developed a strategy in which the following is identified:

- The agriculture context
- The major issues
- What can be done regarding this issues
- Priorities

Family farming is another Flagship project of IICA and this project is not directly related to REDD+.

There are adaptation plans for agriculture and these plans are very much linked to mitigation plans.

Costa Rica had decided to focus on their forests and this has impact on the economy. So the focus is now on natural assets, tourism, etc.

Meeting with United Nations Development Program (UNDP) of Costa Rica

Date: Tuesday June 21, 2016

Representatives:

- Kifah Sasa (Sustainable Development and Resilience Officer)
- Madhawi Ramdin
- Santusha Mahabier

Mr. Kifah Sasa works on the following elements:

- Link of commodities supply change: green commodities program (started in 2009)
- Global advisor of commodities program: in Paraguay and Ecuador

The forest cover in Costa Rica increased from 28% to 56% and this is a result of the Forest Law of 1996. Life stock and agriculture (e.g. pineapple production) are the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Costa Rica. Land use change and open pit gold mining are banned in Costa Rica. Ghana produces cocoa and they also have problems with small scale miners.

The Forest Law of Costa Rica includes:

- Payment for ecosystem services (PES): payment scheme
- Ban on land use change

Recommendations:

- Target Scenario Analysis (TSA): is a good tool to show decision makers to keep investing in a certain strategy.
- One of the main issues in the REDD+ process are the acronyms (e.g. REDD+, R-PP, SESA, NFMS, etc.). These acronyms need to be avoided.
- As mining is the main driver of deforestation and forest degradation in Suriname, the following questions need to be asked: Who is mining the gold; who is buying the gold? Together with these peoples a platform need to be created for good communication.

Suriname's national strategy should take into account:

- Adaptation
- Mitigation
- Economic development (growth)

There are 3 stages in Costa Rica's strategy:

1. Information
2. Pre-consultation
3. Consultation

Stakeholder engagement of indigenous people need to be done in an honest and transparent manner.

National Commodities Program does not deal with mining. Green commodities are e.g. cocoa, pineapple, soya, beef, coffee etc.

Commodities Action Plan of Costa Rica.

A national platform need to be created. This is a space for public dialogue (national response) and it needs to be visible. A national platform is necessary to improve the contribution.

5 conditions which can lead to collective impact are:

1. Common agenda
2. Shared measurement
3. Mutually reinforcing activities
4. Continuous communication
5. Backbone support (e.g. REDD+ PMU): hereby a proper communication strategy and good facilitators need to be in place.

A follow-up mission will be planned to Costa Rica in September with a larger group (not more than 13 peoples) of different organizations (e.g. Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Tourism, ITP's etc.).

The visit can included the following:

- Community visit
- Eco-tourism
- Sustainable tourism
- NAMA
- Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)
- Protected areas
- Meeting with FONAFIFO, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture

Mr. Kifah will help to plan this visit and will send a proposed draft agenda.

Guidance documents of TSA, presentation, video, stakeholder engagement documents will be send by Mr. Kifah.

Tour

Date: Wednesday June 22, 2016

The following areas were visited:

1. Poas Volcano National Park: the main crater's lookout point and to the Botos Lagoon
2. Doka coffee plantation
3. Sarchi: the cradle of the Costa Rican handcraft



Meeting with Center for Tropical Agricultural Research and Education (CATIE)

Date: Thursday June 23, 2016

Representatives:

- Guillermo Navarro (Director Latin American Chair of Forest Policy and Economics Forest Production and Conservation Program)
- Madhawi Ramdin
- Santusha Mahabier

Mr. Guillermo Navarro works on monitoring of policies, investment, design, trade and financial mechanism related to forests. He also works with agro-forestry systems.

CATIE also worked on the REDD+ strategy of Costa Rica and Guatemala. CATIE was involved in the process of the SESA development. They also provide training on MRV, FREL, and to political officials. CATIE will start working in El Salvador.

The REDD+ strategy approach in Costa Rica was a forest development strategy to fight poverty and to be carbon neutral. It is very important to decide the approach of a REDD+ strategy. The REDD+ strategy for Suriname needs to be adapted to the needs and goals of Suriname.

Intensive knowledge is needed to create synergies between conservation and production.

Agro-forestry is also called joint production. Hereby the space is optimally used e.g. produce both timber and cocoa/ timber and meat at the same time.

Agro-forestry contributes to climate-smart agriculture. Climate-smart agriculture is a technology to deal with the climate (e.g. temperature, sea level rise etc.), and agro-forestry can be a technology to deal with the climate.

Mining as a main driver of deforestation and forest degradation in Suriname, so the following need to be considered:

- Mining activities can't be stopped, but how can mining be sustainable on a longer run
- Discussions with miners
- Land reclamation as part of REDD+

FONAFIFO is a political institution and is doing payment for ecosystem services (PES) in Costa Rica.

There are 3 markets namely: regulated, voluntary and domestic markets.

FONAFIFO is planning to start with payments based on performances of the communities. The communities are not paid for existing trees, but for new trees planted.

Currently there are 2 projects of FONAFIFO, namely:

1. Indigenous PES (3 communities)
2. Farmers PES

With regards to the REDD+ strategy in Costa Rica the following Policies and Measures (PAMs) are in place:

- Institutional arrangements: in the board of directors are FONAFIFO, Indigenous people, farmers etc.
- Carbon rights has been cleared out
- Framework for implementation of REDD+
- Consultation process
- Etc.



Meeting with Center for Tropical Agricultural Research and Education (CATIE)

Date: Thursday June 23, 2016

Representatives:

- Bastiaan Louman (Regional Coordinator IUFRO-SPDC)
- Madhawi Ramdin
- Santusha Mahabier

Mr. Bastiaan Louman was earlier working on forestry and currently on climate change.

The success of Costa Rica through the following:

- Education
- Health
- Access to information

These 3 factors lead to success in Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES).

The forest of Costa Rica is protected by law, so forest can't be cut for planting. And this had contribution on national level.

There are differences between rural and urban areas. The rural areas earns from agriculture and tourism.

In the southern part of Costa Rica the indigenous people are not agreed with the REDD+ project. The government promised these peoples water and hydroelectric power plant, which were never materialized. So the trust for the government and REDD+ is lacking.

Tourism in Costa Rica is developed since 1990 through:

- Low-priced tickets
- Difference with neighboring countries, which are less safe
- Publicity
- Infrastructure

Tourism is mostly developed along the Pacific coast, because of the temperature (warmer, dry) and beaches. Tourism in Suriname can be combined with nature and culture.

In Papua New Guinea and Peru rehabilitation and chemical use are being checked.

Meeting with Center for Tropical Agricultural Research and Education (CATIE)

Date: Friday June 24, 2016

Representatives:

- Leida Mercado (Director of the Research and Development Division; Leader of the Mesoamerican Agroenvironmental Program (MAP))
- Mario Chacon
- Madhawi Ramdin
- Santusha Mahabier

Except conserving the forest in Suriname we also want to look at other alternatives e.g.:

- Agro-forestry
- Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP's)
- Mangroves
- Etc.

Mrs. Leida will send information and link of book on climate-smart territory (landscapes) and Mesoamerican Agro-environmental Program (MAP).

Meeting with Center for Tropical Agricultural Research and Education (CATIE)

Date: Friday June 24, 2016

Representatives:

- Gabriel Roberto Robles Valle (Biodiversity Management and Conservation Specialist, Associate Dean and Training Coordinator, Training and Conferences Area)
- Madhawi Ramdin
- Santusha Mahabier

Mr. Gabriel Robles is responsible for establishing and providing different kinds of programs.

CATIE provides:

- Short courses
- Strategic courses
- Special courses
- International cooperative study abroad (in English)
- Long distance courses (through internet)

CATIE and IICA has more or less the same interests, so both organizations work together. CATIE has 14 country members, mostly from Spanish speaking countries.

Some REDD+ related trainings/ programs CATIE can provide are:

- Forestry governance emphasis (2 weeks): focuses on the importance of the government
- Forestry management
- Climate change

CATIE can assist in designing specific programs e.g. capacity building for people who are involved in the development process of the strategy. Climate change adaptation is an internet course of 3 months.

The law of Costa Rica mentions that the use of the soil cannot be changed. Agro-forestry can be conducted, but not clearcutting for agriculture activities.

As part of the REDD+ project in Suriname we want to develop an e-Academy course for Suriname in Dutch.

Mr. Gabriel will send information on the different courses CATIE can provide.

Meeting with Center for Tropical Agricultural Research and Education (CATIE)

Date: Friday June 24, 2016

Representatives:

- Elena Florian
- Madhawi Ramdin
- Santusha Mahabier

Mrs. Elena Florian works on social participation, social inclusion of local communities and indigenous peoples in REDD+.

CATIE focusses on:

- Research
- Education
- Outreach

CATIE works on:

- Sustainable development of natural resources
- Agriculture

NAMA focuses on low carbon coffee and Costa Rica tries to move forward with the coffee production.

One of the challenges which Costa Rica faced was to translate the technical information of REDD+ in a language the local communities and indigenous peoples could understand. Costa Rica at first organized a training with two indigenous groups and after that they up scaled the training nationally. They also trained a group of local peoples to communicate in their language with the larger group. In Costa Rica there are 8 indigenous groups.

Costa Rica does not have mining related conflicts, but conflicts related to hydroelectricity. Another conflict which the indigenous people have with the government is related to some of the protected areas which overlap with the indigenous territory.

Costa Rica is decentralized, they have municipalities (local government).

The SESA process should also take cultural aspects in consideration.

The SIS should include:

- Government
- Local communities and indigenous people
- Consultation process

The safeguards need to be defined, and a system needs to be in place. The safeguards also need to be monitored.

Emissions factors database



ANNEX II

List of books received from counterparts in Costa Rica:

1. Cambio climático y bosques: Promoviendo la participación del pueblo ngäbe (serie manuales 1 y 4)
2. Cambio climático y bosques: Promoviendo la participación indígena emberá-wounaan en Panamá
3. Programa de Incentivos para la Reforestación con Fines Comerciales
4. Servicios Ambientales y Cambio Climático
5. FONAFIFO: Más de una década de acción
6. Validación y análisis de la diversidad funcional y su relación con los servicios ecosistémicos

7. Gender in the Farmer Field Schools
8. FONADEFO: Fondo nacional de desarrollo forestal “La Reforestación es Vital para Proteger los Recursos Naturales”
9. Impacto del Programa de Pago de Servicios Ambientales en Costa Rica como medio de reducción de la pobreza en los medios rurales

ANNEX III

Contact cards of some key persons

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