

PROTECTED AREAS IN SURINAME

**Lethem, Guiana 14th-16th May 2019
Transmission of Living Cultural Heritage in the
Protected Areas of the Guianas**

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Introduction

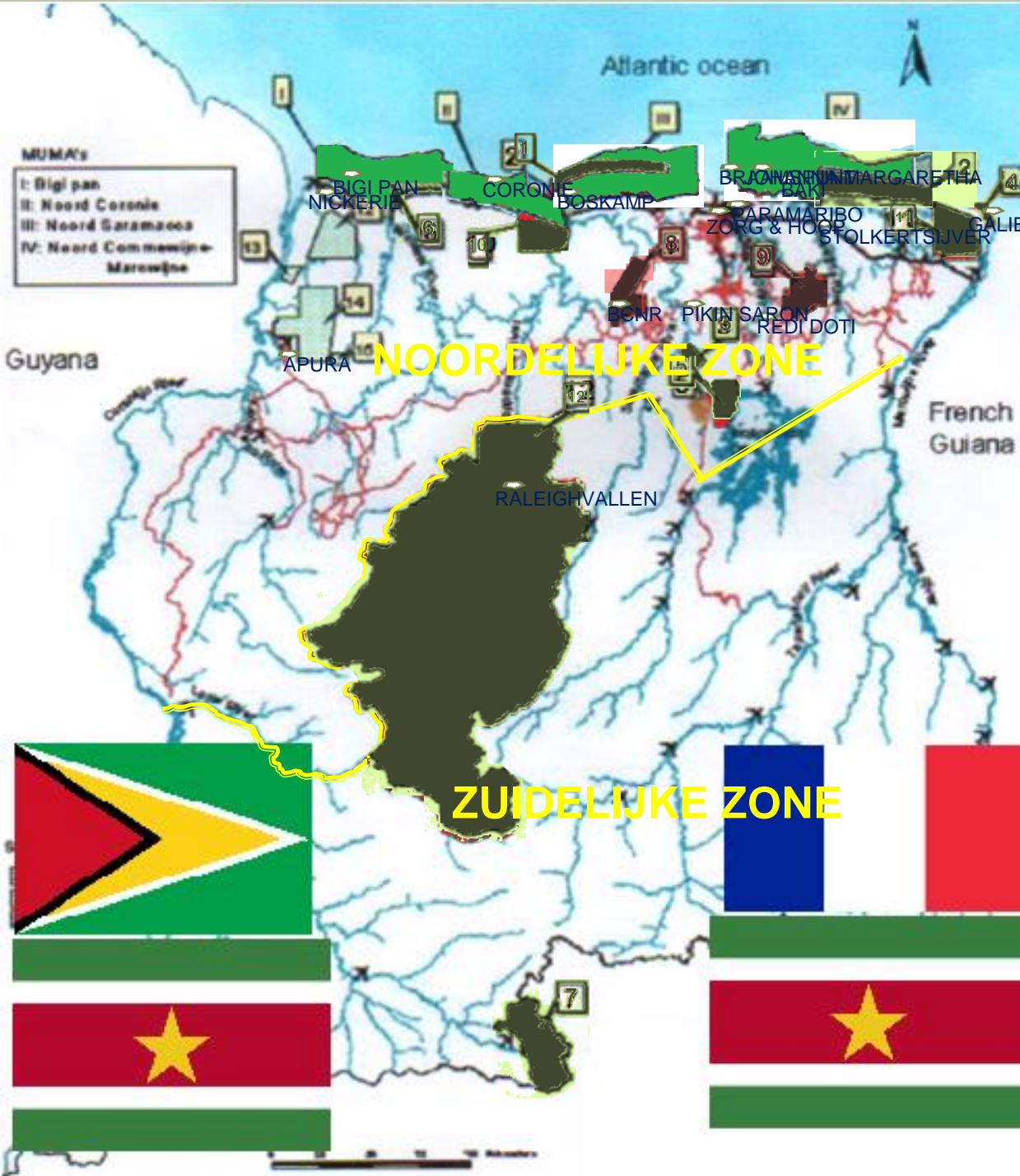
Suriname is one of the greenest countries in the world, illustrated by the lowest ecological footprint and highest biodiversity per capita. The Interior of Suriname (80+ percent of the land) is part of Wider Amazonia, the Amazon basin and neighboring basins in the Guiana Shield that are largely and contiguously rainforest-clad. It holds a considerable amount of natural wealth in terms of biodiversity, freshwater resources and cultural heritage.

DEVELOPMENT PA-SYSTEEM

- **1950**
 - CLOSURE OF AN AREA FOR HUNTING (PROTECTION COASTALBIRDS)
- **PRE 1986 (1976)**
 - OCCURENCE OF IMPORTANT SPECIES
 - NATURAL AND CULTURAL MONUMENTS
- **AFTER 1986 (1976)**
 - CONSERVATION OF REPRESENTIVE ECO-SYSTEMS OF SURINAME
 - CONSULTATION OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES
- **1998**
 - CONSERVATION OF A GREATER AREA (CORREDOR-CERTAIN WATERBASIN)
 - INITIATIVE AND INVOLVEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL NGO AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCIENG
 - EARLY INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES
- **1970**
 - ESTABLISHMENT NATURE PARK
- **1992**
 - ESTABLISHMENT COMMUNITY FOREST (FORESTMANAGEMENT ACT) EVOLUTION OF TIMBER LICENSE OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES
- **2010**
 - CLOSURE OF AN AREA FOR HUNTING (PROTECTION COASTALBIRDS)
- **2012**
 - ESTABLISHMENT SPECIAL PROTECTED FOREST (WET BOSBEHEER)

TYPE

- NATURE RESERVE (natuurresevaten)
- 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 SARAMACCA

(100.400 ha) 25/03/2001

IV. NOORD COMMEWIJNE/MAROWIJNE

(97.500 ha) 04/03/2002

NATUURRESERVAAT

01. COPPENAMIE 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

NATUURPARK

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

PURPOSE

- **ECOSYSTEM BASED**
- **ECOSYSTEM SERVICES**
- **SPECIES BASED (HABITAT)**
- **CULTURAL OBJECTIVES**
- **NATURAL MONUMENTS**
- **LANDSCAPE**

CONSTITUTION

In de Grondwet van Suriname staat t.a.v. Natuur beheer het volgende:

ARTIKEL 6

THE SOCIAL OBJECTIVES OF THE STATE ARE AIMED AT:

- A. IDENTIFICATION OF DEVELOPMENTOPTIONS OF OUR OWN NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND EXPANSION TO ENHANCE THOSE OPTIONS;
- E. REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF LIVELYHOOD AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES;
- G. CREATING AND PROMOTING CONDITIONS, NECESSARY FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURE AND FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE ECOLOGICAL BALANCE.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR NATURE CONSERVATION

- CONSTITUTION 1987
Grondwet van Suriname
- AGRICULTURAL LAW 1937
de Agrarische Wet
- NATURE CONSERVATION ACT 1954
de Natuurbeschermingswet
- HUNTING LAW 1954
de Jachtwet
- SEA FISHING LAW 1980
de Zeevisserijwet
- LAW ON ALLOCATION OF STATE-OWNED LAND 1982
het decreet Uitgifte Domeingrond 1982
- FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT 1992
Wet Bosbeheer 1992
- Ministerial Decree on the establishment of the Special Management Areas
Instellingsbeschikkingen MUMA's
- Ministerial Decree regarding guidelines Estauriene management areas land allocation 2005
Beschikking Richtlijnen Gronduitgifte Estauriene Beheersgebieden 2005 (15 februari 2005 No. 180/0036, SB 2005 no. 16)
- CBD Convention
- RAMSAR Convention
- CITES Convention

LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR PA'S

Juridische grondslag beschermde gebieden

- **NATURE RESERVES:** are established according to the Nature Conservation ACT 1954 and it's resolutions. **Natuurreservaten: Natuurbeschermingswet 1954 en de Natuurbeschermingsbesluiten.**
- **De Multiple Use Management Areas (MUMA's)/Bijzonder beheersgebieden:** are established by Ministerial Decree according to Law on Allocation of State-owned land 1982 . **Ingesteld bij ministeriele Beschikkingen o.b.v. het Decreet Uitgifte Domeingrond 1982.**
- **Nature Park .** Suriname has one Nature Park (Brownsberg NP) that is established by Ministerial Decree according to the **AGRICULTURAL LAW 1937** and Law on Allocation of State-Owned Land 1982 (expansion) . **Natuurpark: ingesteld bij Ministeriele beschikking volgens de Agrarische Wet en Decreet Uitgifte Domeingrond (uitbreiding)**
- **Special Protected Forest Reserves:** are established by Ministerial Decree according to the **Forest Management ACT 1992.** **Speciaal beschermde Bossen: ministeriele beschikking (Mapane en Kabo)**

Management PAs

- All natural resources are property of the Government and the people of Suriname.
- The management of the forest area falls under the Ministry of Spatial Planning, Land & Forest Management (RGB)
- The Nature Conservation Division (NCD) under the state Forest Service (LBB) is responsible for the protection and sustainable of Suriname's natural wealth. (Minister RGB-> Deputy Permanent Secretary Forest Management ->Head Forest Service -> Coordinator NCD)

Threats

Most PAs in Suriname are situated in remote areas. However, the isolation that has protected Suriname's unique Interior ecosystem, especially that in the remote southern part of the country, is now threatened as a result of high commodity prices, which have encouraged the spread of small scale, often illegal, activities such as gold mining and other potentially unsustainable activities. When spreading unchecked, and undertaken without due care, these activities can degrade the land- and water quality of vast areas. They also impact indigenous communities, both Native and Maroon, who rely heavily on these natural resources for subsistence agriculture, collecting, hunting, fishing, and other traditional purposes and cultural uses, including medical plants.

CHALLENGES

- **FINANCIAL AND MANPOWER SHORTAGE TO MANAGE AND CONTROL OF THE PA;**
- **LAND RIGHTS CLAIM OF INDIGENOUS AND MAROON COMMUNITIES;**
- **LEGAL AND ILLEGAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**
- **MINING**

Transmission of living cultural heritage in PA's

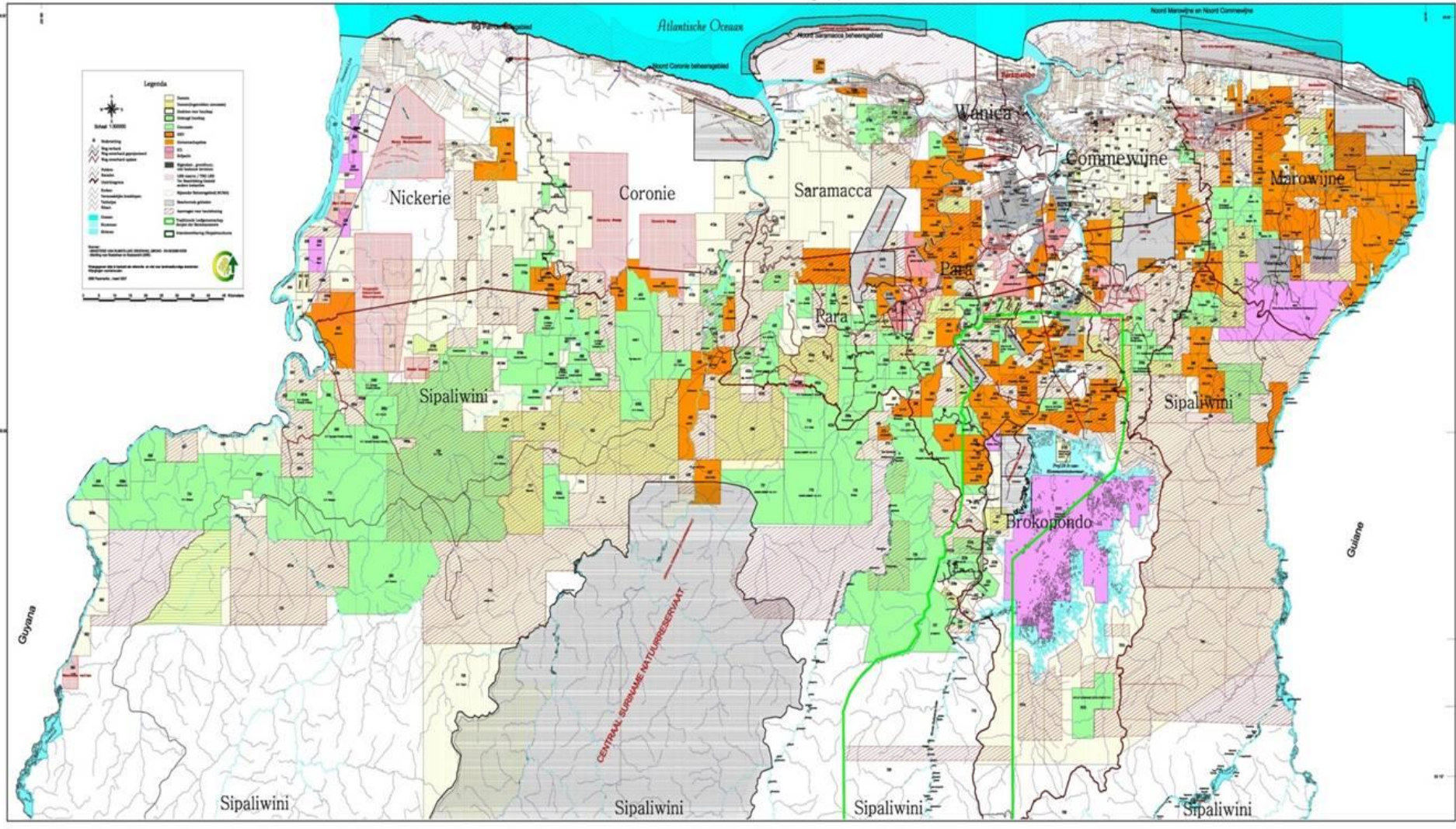
- In Suriname there are no Indigenous and Tribal communities living in the Nature Reserve. However there are several indigenous and tribal communities living around Nature Reserve and the Nature reserves are their livelihood habitat.
- On the other hand there are a lot of communities living in the MUMA's. (no strict protected area and economical activities are allowed).
- In several National Laws, the rights of the Indigenous and Tribal communities are being respected. This is also stated in the Nature Conservation Law. This give the Indigenous and Tribal communities the right to make sustainable TRADITIONAL use of the natural resources of the PA. This use however has to be in line with the conditions stated in Nature Conservation Law.
- Suriname is also party of the CBD convention. Suriname must therefore comply with conditions of the CBD Convention (FPIC and benefit sharing conditions). The Indigenous and Tribal communities in Suriname play an important role in Nature Conservation. Their traditional knowledge about the forest is important for the preservation of the forest. As such their engagement is essential in the management of the PA's.
- some nature reserves are established on the basis of its natural and cultural properties. (e.g. Hertenrits NR en Gopi NR) **Het in 1972 gevestigde Hertenrits Natuureservaat bevindt zich in Nickerie en is het kleinste van alle natuureservaten in Suriname. Dit reservaat heeft zijn bestaan te danken aan de culturele erfenis die hier ligt: op deze plek zijn namelijk overblijfselen van het precolumbiaans bestaan te vinden. In de Gopi NR loopt het Gordonpad)**

COMMUNITY FOREST

REPUBLIEK SURINAME

MINISTERIE VAN RUIMTELIJKE ORDENING, GROND- EN BOERBEHEER

Oversicht Status Bosbouwterreinen ten Noorden van de 4e Breedtegraad, ultimo maart 2007



Transmission of living cultural heritage in PA's

A case study of GALIBI NR

INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY – KARIÑA AND LOCONO

- THE LEADERSHIP IS PROMOTING A STRONG POLICY ON CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE
- LAST SEA GOING INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY
- NO ROAD ALLOWED BY COMMUNITY IN ORDER TO PRESERVE USE TRADITIONAL MEANS OF TRANSPORT BY BOAT (LOCALS)
- STRONG CULTURAL HERITAGE EXPERIENCE WITH CONSERVATION OF TRADITIONAL LANGUAGE (DAILY USE), CULTURE AND LIVELIHOOD THROUGH FISHERY AND BOAT CONSTRUCTION
- INVOLVEMENT IN CONSERVATION AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES
- KNOWLEDGE OF LOCAL FLORA AND FAUNA
- EMPLOYMENT OF LOCAL COMMUNITY MEMBERS
- FIRST CONSULTATION COMMISSION FOR GALIBI NR (**overleg orgaan**)
- BENEFIT SHARING IN TOURISM (LOCAL ENTREPRENEURS)



THANK YOU