

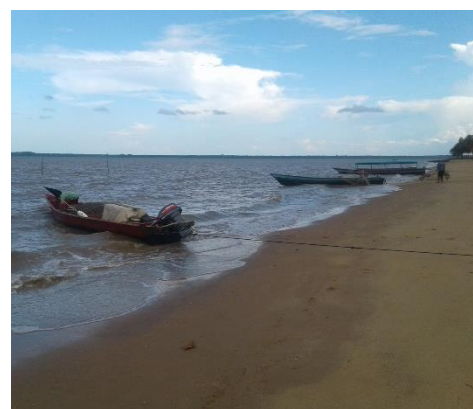


EQUIVALENCE GAP ANALYSIS FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND GENDER

Project:

PROMOTING INTEGRATED OCEAN AND PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE IN GUYANA AND SURINAME:
THE EASTERN GATE TO THE CARIBBEAN

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Algemeen Bureau van de Statistiek
AdeKUS	Anton de Kom University of Suriname
BV	Binnenvaart
CBD	Convention of Biological Diversity
CBO	Community Based Organisation
	Commissie Landrechten Inheemsen Beneden-Marowijne (Commission
CLIM	Land Rights Indigenous Peoples Lower Marowijne)
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
GHFS	Green Heritage Fund Suriname
GPS	Global Positioning System
Km	Kilometer
LBO	Lager Beroeps Onderwijs (Lower Vocational Education)
LVV	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Ministry of
MULO	Meer Uitgebreid Lager Onderwijs (junior secondary general school)
NCD	Nature Conservation Division
NVB	National Women's Movement
PAC	Protected Areas Commission (Guyana)
RGD	Regionale Gezondheidsdienst
SK	Suriname Coast
SMP	Social Management Plan
SPBA	Suriname Rice Farmers Association
SRD	Suriname dollar
SUNFO	Suriname National Fishery folk Organisation
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on Indigenous Peoples
USD	United States dollar
	Vereniging van Inheemse Dorpshoofden in Suriname (Organization of
VIDS	Indigenous Village Heads in Suriname)
VPP	Vereniging van Padie Producenten (Association for Padi Producers)
	Vereniging van Saramakaanse Gezagsdragers (Association of
VSG	Saramaka Dignitaries)
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

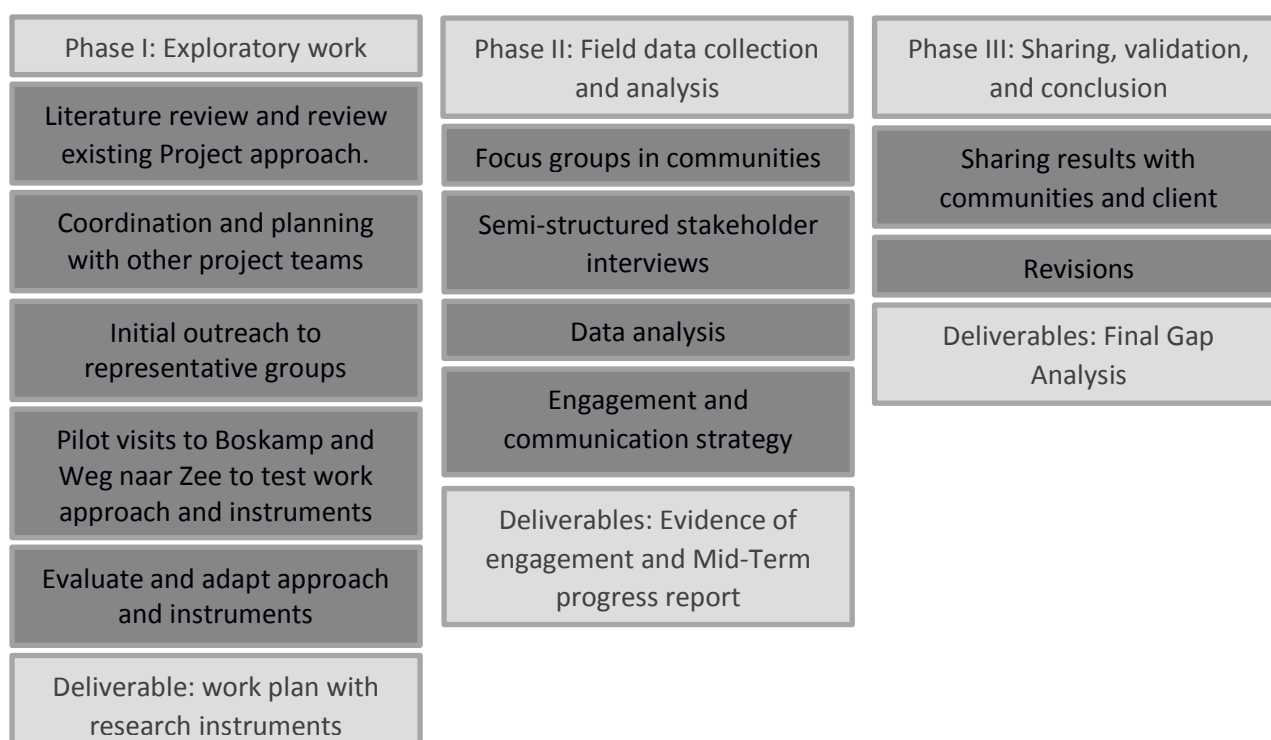
SUMMARY

Introduction - The report presents an equivalence gap analysis on Indigenous Peoples and Gender for the project, *Promoting Integrated and Participatory Ocean Governance in Guyana and Suriname: the Eastern Gate to the Caribbean*. The project is funded by the EU and implemented through a partnership between WWF Guianas, Green Heritage Fund Suriname (GHFS), Guyana’s Protected Areas Commission (PAC) and the Nature Conservation Division (NCD) of the Suriname Forest Service (‘s Lands Bosbeheer). The objectives of the project were to;

- Identify *who* are the most marginalized groups in each coastal community and *why*.
- Analyse *what strategies* may be applied to ensure that stakeholders from marginalized groups are enabled to participate actively, fully and fairly, and with an understanding of the different motivations, stakes, and constraints of an action/process.
- Allow implementers to take measures to ensure that the project outputs do not directly or indirectly result in adverse impacts on marginalized groups.

Project area and target population - The Gap Analysis targeted (fishing) communities along the Suriname shoreline including Galibi, Nieuw Amsterdam, Weg naar Zee, Boskamp, Totness and Nieuw Nickerie. The assessment focused on Indigenous Peoples and women, but also paid attention to other marginalized groups. In the context of this project, we consider as “marginalized” anyone who has a lot to lose from changing conditions in, and management of, Suriname’s maritime region (incl. the shores), and who has little power to influence decision-making about changing conditions and management.

Methodology - The gap-analysis was conducted in three phases;



Results - The most marginalized communities in terms of their general access to public services and information –Galibi, Pomona, Braampunt and Boskamp – are also the communities that most heavily depend on the marine and coastal ecosystem for their survival. Access to (advanced) educational opportunities is limited and many children grow up learning the fishing and fish processing trade from their parents. Places such as Paramaribo/Weg naar Zee, Nieuw Amsterdam, Totness, and Nieuw

Nickerie, by contrast, have access to a wide diversity of income generating activities, and are more resilient to changes in the coastal and marine environment.

Inhabitants from the indigenous community of Galibi face additional vulnerabilities, given their ancestral and cultural attachment to the land and its coastal and marine resources. Due to this strong tie to the land and the sea, the Indigenous Peoples of Galibi will likely suffer more than the inhabitants will from other communities from the adverse impacts of climate change, pollution, or industrial disasters such as an oil spill. Meanwhile the lack of legally recognized rights to ancestral lands may hamper people's sense of responsibility for, and level of engagement in community-based coastal and marine management. Limited trust in the government and Non-Governmental Organisations, which in the past have shown little long-term commitment, may further lessen the motivation to participate in meetings and other Project activities. On the positive side, the indigenous community of Galibi has strong leadership and a strong sense of its Indigenous and human rights.

Recommendations – The report presents recommendations in two sectors; communication and inclusive engagement. Recommendations in the area of “Communication” summarize actions to ensure that marginalized groups receive, understand and respond to Project information. Actions aimed at promoting “Inclusive Engagement” are the specific measures that are taken to ensure that stakeholders from marginalized communities, as well as marginalized groups within the various communities, gain an active interest and are able to participate in project activities that are relevant to them.

SUMMARY (DUTCH)

Introductie - Het rapport presenteert een equivalentie-gap-analyse van Inheemse volkeren en gender, voor het project *'Promoting Integrated and Participatory Ocean Governance in Guyana and Suriname: the Eastern Gate to the Caribbean'*. Het project wordt gefinancierd door de EU en uitgevoerd door een partnerschap tussen WWF Guianas, Green Heritage Fund Suriname, Guyana's Protected Areas Commission en de Nature Conservation Division (NCD) van 's Lands Bosbeheer. De doelstellingen van het project waren;

- Identificeer wie de meest gemarginaliseerde groepen in elke kustgemeenschap zijn en waarom.
- Analyseer welke strategieën kunnen worden toegepast om ervoor te zorgen dat belanghebbenden uit gemarginaliseerde groepen in staat worden gesteld om actief, volledig en eerlijk te participeren, en de verschillende redenen, belangen en beperkingen van een actie / proces begrijpen.
- Maak het mogelijk voor uitvoerders om maatregelen te nemen om te voorkomen dat de projectresultaten direct of indirect resulteren in nadelige effecten op gemarginaliseerde groepen.

Projectgebied en doelgroep – De Gap Analyse richtte zich op (visserij) gemeenschappen langs de kustlijn van Suriname, waaronder Galibi, Nieuw Amsterdam, Weg naar Zee, Boskamp, Totness en Nieuw Nickerie. De assessment was gericht op Inheemse volkeren en vrouwen, maar ook op andere gemarginaliseerde groepen. In de context van dit project beschouwen we iedereen die veel te verliezen heeft van veranderende omstandigheden in, en beheer van, de maritieme regio van Suriname (inclusief de kusten) als "gemarginaliseerd" en zij die weinig invloed hebben op de besluitvorming over veranderende omstandigheden en management.

Methodologie – De Gap Analyse is in drie fases uitgevoerd;



Resultaten – De meest gemarginaliseerde gemeenschappen in termen van hun algemene toegang tot openbare diensten en informatie - Galibi, Pomona, Braampunt en Boskamp - zijn ook de gemeenschappen die het meest afhankelijk zijn van het kust en zeegebied. De toegang tot (geavanceerd) onderwijs is beperkt en veel kinderen krijgen tijdens hun opvoeding al kennis over de vissector bijgebracht. Plaatsen zoals Paramaribo / Weg naar Zee, Nieuw Amsterdam, Totness en Nieuw Nickerie hebben daarentegen toegang tot verschillende inkomsten genererende activiteiten en zijn beter bestand tegen veranderingen in het kust- en zeegebied.

Inwoners van de Inheemse gemeenschap van Galibi worden geconfronteerd met extra kwetsbaarheden, gezien hun voorouderlijke en culturele band met het land en haar mariene en kustrijksdommen. Vanwege deze sterke band met het land en de zee zullen de Inheemse volkeren van Galibi waarschijnlijk, meer dan de inwoners van andere gemeenschappen, te lijden hebben van de negatieve gevolgen van klimaatverandering, vervuiling of industriële rampen zoals een olieramp. Ondertussen kan het ontbreken van wettelijk erkende rechten op voorouderlijk land het verantwoordelijkheidsgevoel van mensen en het niveau van betrokkenheid bij community-based kust- en zee management belemmeren. Een beperkt vertrouwen in de overheid en niet-gouvernementele organisaties, die in het verleden weinig commitment op lange termijn hebben getoond, kan de motivatie om deel te nemen aan vergaderingen en andere projectactiviteiten verder verminderen. Aan de positieve kant heeft de Inheemse gemeenschap van Galibi een sterk leiderschap en een sterk besef van mensenrechten, en specifiek de rechten van Inheemsen.

Aanbevelingen – Het rapport presenteert aanbevelingen in twee sectoren; ‘communicatie’ en ‘inclusieve betrokkenheid’. Aanbevelingen op het gebied van communicatie vatten acties samen om ervoor te zorgen dat gemarginaliseerde groepen projectinformatie ontvangen, begrijpen en beantwoorden. Acties gericht op het bevorderen van inclusieve betrokkenheid zijn de specifieke maatregelen die worden genomen om ervoor te zorgen dat belanghebbenden uit gemarginaliseerde gemeenschappen, evenals gemarginaliseerde groepen binnen de verschillende gemeenschappen, een actief belang krijgen en kunnen deelnemen aan projectactiviteiten die voor hen relevant zijn.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The project: “*Promoting Integrated and Participatory Ocean Governance in Guyana and Suriname: the Eastern Gate to the Caribbean*” (hereafter: “The Project”) commenced in early 2017 and was officially launched in July 2017. This four-year project is funded by the EU and covers the coastal and marine areas of Suriname and Guyana. The project is implemented through a partnership between WWF Guianas, Green Heritage Fund Suriname (GHFS), Guyana’s Protected Areas Commission (PAC) and the Nature Conservation Division (NCD) of the Suriname Forest Service (*’s Lands Bosbeheer*). The project aims to significantly enhance the governance and protection of marine and coastal resources of Guyana and Suriname through collaborative processes with all ocean stakeholders, improved knowledge of the coastal and marine environment enhanced capacity of key stakeholders and informed marine spatial management. It will contribute to progress towards achieving Aichi targets 4, 6, 10, 11 and 14 under the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD).

Whilst key threats in the project area are recognized, there are significant data gaps, and gaps in policy and monitoring, which hamper efforts to sustainably manage the coastal and marine environment and coordinate sustainable activities in the coastal and marine environment. This project will address these critical information gaps by developing comprehensive and visually appealing data, placing engagement of key coastal and marine stakeholders at its heart, and facilitating a participatory approach to coastal and marine decision making regarding coastal and marine protection and management.

The United Nations Declaration on Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) was adopted in the United Nations General Assembly of September 13th 2017 with 144 members, including Suriname and Guyana, voting in favour of the declaration. The declaration is a commitment by its adoptees to establish legal norms that affirm and promote the inherent human rights of indigenous peoples to self-determination and equality, and individual and collective rights over traditional lands. The UNDRIP emphasizes recognition and respect for the inherent rights of indigenous peoples which derive from their political, economic and social structures and from their cultures, spiritual traditions, histories and philosophies, especially their rights to their lands, territories and resources. Furthermore, the UNDRIP affirms the conviction that control by indigenous peoples over developments affecting them and their lands, territories and resources will enable them to maintain and strengthen their institutions, cultures and traditions, and to promote their development in accordance with their aspirations and needs. Lastly, the UNDRIP maintains that respect for indigenous knowledge, cultures and traditional practices contributes to sustainable and equitable development and proper management of the environment. The UN Convention on Biological Diversity states in the first principle that Indigenous peoples and other local communities living on the land are important stakeholders and their rights and interests should be recognized.

With regard to the target group, it can be noted that a significant percentage of the coastal population is heavily reliant on fisheries for livelihood needs and protein supply. In 2015, the Suriname Fisheries Service extended 1040 fishing licenses to artisanal fishers; 622 for inland and estuarine fishing boats (*Binnenvaart – BV*), and 418 for coastal fishing boats (*Surinaamse Kust - SK*) (ABS, 2016). In Suriname, almost 30% percent of the fishing licenses are owned by women¹. Small-scale processing plants are

¹ Information from Terms of Reference WWF, January 2018.

often owned by women. Furthermore, one of the five fishers co-operatives formally established in May 2017 is from the indigenous community of Galibi.

1.2 OBJECTIVE

The objectives of the “Equivalence Gap analysis for Indigenous Peoples and Gender” were to:

- Identify *who* are the most marginalized groups in each coastal community and *why*.
- Analyse *what strategies* may be applied to ensure that stakeholders from marginalized groups are enabled to participate actively, fully and fairly, and with an understanding of the different motivations, stakes, and constraints of an action/process.
- Allow implementers to take measures to ensure that the project outputs do not directly or indirectly result in adverse impacts on marginalized groups.

1.3 STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

In the following pages, the gap analysis proceeds as follows.

Chapter 2 presents a brief background of the coastal communities and the target population.

Chapter 3 provides a description of the methods that have been used for data collection, as well as ethical considerations and limitations of the study.

Chapter 4 presents the results of the gap analysis including a description of target groups and their ability to participate fully and fairly in the process of Integrated and Participatory Ocean Governance and Marine Spatial Planning.

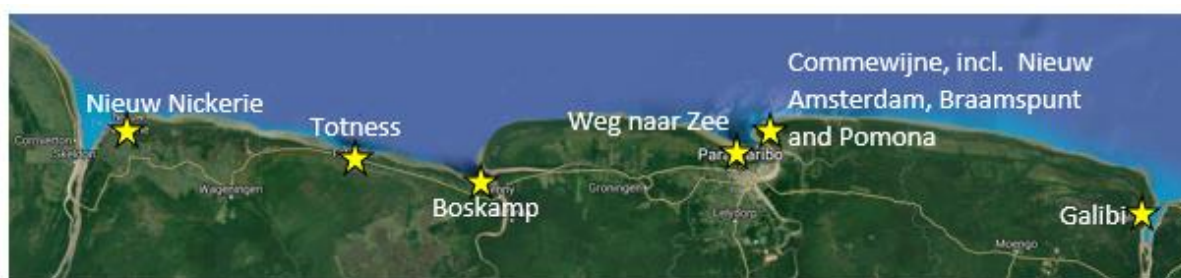
Chapter 5 presents a strategy for communication, engagement and grievance redress.

The **Conclusions** offer a final synthesis of the findings that are most relevant for the understanding of successful participation and engagement of marginalized groups within the project, including clear recommendations.

2. PROJECT AREA AND TARGET POPULATIONS

The project area covers a wide geographical area with diverse habitats. This area supports important fisheries, major nursery grounds, spawning grounds, a rich diversity of marine species, and cultural heritage sites; and is of both regional and global significance.

Figure 1. Overview of the research area for the Gap Analysis



2.1 PROJECT AREA

The Gap Analysis targeted (fishing) communities along the Suriname shoreline (Figure 1), namely:

- Galibi: communities of Christiaan kondre & Langaman kondre.
- Nieuw Amsterdam, Braamspunt, Pomona (Commewijne district)
- Weg naar Zee (Paramaribo district)
- Boskamp (Saramacca district)
- Totness (Coronie district)
- Nieuw Nickerie (Nickerie district)

These locations are briefly described below, with a summary of information about access to public services provided in Table 1.

Galibi

The area commonly known as “Galibi” is inhabited by the Kaliña Indigenous Peoples. Here, on the banks of the Marowijne River, the Kaliña established the neighbouring villages of Christiaankondre and Langamankondre. The villages can be reached by boat (approx. 1 hour) from Albina, a 150 km drive from Paramaribo. Each village has its own traditional authorities, led by a village chief (*kapitein*). There is a close cooperation between the two villages in terms of economic activities, utilities, education and health care. The majority of the community members live from fishery. Eco-tourism focussed on sea turtle nesting grounds also provides an important source of income for the Indigenous villages of and around Galibi.

Nieuw Amsterdam

Nieuw Amsterdam is the district capital of Commewijne. The village includes primary and secondary schools, health posts, a police station, a fire department and various government offices. The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries has its Fishery Department located in the Fishery Centre along the river. At this location fishermen –particularly Guyanese- moor their boats, sell fish and buy ice. The Cooperation Fishers Collective is located at this same location. Especially along the Pronkweg local area inhabitants smoke and sell fish in and from relatively small firms at home. In addition to boat use in the context of the fishery, local boat owners transport individuals from Commewijne to Paramaribo and vice versa and execute boat trips with tourists.

Pomona

Pomona is a shrimp fishers' village located on the Eastern banks of the Suriname River at the mouth of the Jonkermans Creek. The majority of the community is of Guyanese origin, many of whom now have Suriname nationality. Those who do not have a permanent residency permit go back to Guyana every six months to renew their immigration stamp. Fishermen in Pomona primarily target shrimp. The season runs from May until September and shrimps are caught at a 15-minute boat ride from the estuary. Shrimps are processed in the village and sold in the area (Commewijne and Paramaribo). Women in the village are active in the process of cooking, salting, drying, beating, sieving, and cleaning the shrimp. During the low season, efforts are switched towards catching fish.

Figure 2. Fishing community of Pomona, with fishing boats in the creek



Source: google maps. Consulted 31/10/2018

Braampunt

Braampunt is a sand spit located on the northwestern shore of the district of Commewijne. The area consists of an estimated 25-30 houses and/or huts dispersed across the beach. This location has no village structure and there are no facilities. Most permanent inhabitants are couples of whom the man is fisherman and the woman processes the shrimp. Several huts are owned by people who do not permanently live at Braampunt. They use their huts for a few days when they are in the area for fishing and then return to their permanent home, often in Paramaribo or Commewijne. In addition to an area that is used by fishermen, Braampunt is an important sea turtle nesting beach, and currently one of the most popular locations for turtle spotting. The area was in the course of 2017 in the media because of commercial sand mining on Braampunt beach and its possible impacts on sea turtles.

Weg naar Zee

The Weg naar Zee area is the agricultural heart of the Paramaribo region and is situated at a distance of 20 km from the capital. In this area, much of the original mangrove forest was lost. Loss of stabilization provided by mangroves enhances susceptibility of the coast to flooding and erosion, losing up to 27 meters of land in one year. Flooding also has caused displacement of local habitants and loss of livelihoods (Conservation International, 2018). In 2016 a Building with Nature project was kicked-off by Professor Naipal from the Anton de Kom University of Suriname (AdeKUS), Conservation

International Suriname and local donors, to protect the coastline against flooding from rising seawater and against salinization of arable land (Van Lavieren, 2016). In the Weg naar Zee area, some fishery takes place, but not as much as in the other target areas.

Boskamp

Boskamp is a small fishers' community on the banks of the Coppename River in the District of Saramacca. The village is the home of Surinamese and Guyanese fishers and their families. Fishermen use BV (Inland Waterways – *Binnenvaart*) boats and work with a fishing technique known locally as *jagi*, in the river mouth. Women in the village are active in processing and selling fish.

Totness

Totness is the district capital of the District of Coronie. While not a classic fisher community, it is the main point of departure for fishers from this district. The only fishing technique used in Coronie is drift nets; no static gear such as *jagi-jagi* or shrimp fishing with fyke nets takes place in this district. Other economic activities in the district are agriculture, horticulture (cultivation of coconuts and beekeeping) and animal husbandry.

Nieuw Nickerie

Nieuw Nickerie is the district capital of the predominantly agricultural District of Nickerie. The main fishing activities include drift net and purse seine fisheries along the mouth of the Corantijn River, and fyke net and drift net fishing in the coastal area. The mudflats along the Suriname coast are feeding grounds for large numbers of migratory and resident waterfowl. The high bird diversity and occurrence of rare and endemic species, including the scarlet ibis (in the Bigi Pan area), attracts bird watchers and other tourists. Only a small number of inhabitants of Nieuw Nickerie depend directly or indirectly on the marine and coastal environment. The majority of people are engaged in agriculture or are employed by the government.

2.2 TARGET POPULATIONS

The assessment focused on Indigenous Peoples and women, but also paid attention to other marginalized groups. In the context of this project, we consider as “marginalized” anyone who has a lot to lose from changing conditions in, and management of, Suriname's maritime region (incl. the shores), and who has little power to influence decision-making about changing conditions and management. The assessment suggests that apart from Indigenous Peoples and women, marginalized groups in coastal communities include: (Guyanese) migrants, artisanal fishers who depend for their livelihood on the Suriname seas, and farmers whose land is affected by intrusion of the sea. These groups and their causes of marginality are described in detail in the results.

In the different communities, a specific effort was made to speak with women, who often did not show up when a general community meeting was held. In Boskamp, for example, the participants of an initial meeting to introduce the project were only men, even though both the chair and the secretary of the Cooperation Fishers Collective are women. Even after walking through the village prior to the meeting to ask women to attend as well, they did not attend. By organizing meetings with our specific target group(s) separately (e.g. only women), at a time and location that suited them best, participation of the most vulnerable groups in the target communities was facilitated. In the Boskamp example, a separate women's meeting was organized on a late afternoon and a local fisher's wife helped inform and invite women in advance.

Figure 3. Fishermen working with a net, Galibi



3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 PROTECTION OF HUMAN SUBJECTS AND ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The analysis was conducted with full respect for the unique identity, culture, dignity, livelihood systems, and human rights of both Indigenous Peoples, women and other relevant stakeholders. As such, research procedures adhered to professional ethical standards including the UN Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which provide guidelines on the participation of Indigenous and tribal peoples in programs and in research. The *Equivalence Gap analysis for Indigenous Peoples and Gender* also is coherent with the American Anthropological Association *Ethics Handbook*, which provides clear instructions on the protection of human subjects in social research. Finally, the ideal practical approach towards Indigenous Peoples laid down by the VIDS & VSG Community Engagement Strategie voor de Overheid (the VIDS & VSG Community Engagement Strategy for the Government; version 1.1. – March 2016) was used as a guideline for the work with Indigenous Peoples. This strategy integrates principles of Human Rights, Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and a rights-based approach.

During fieldwork, study participants were approached in an unobtrusive manner. The field worker/consultant introduced herself and provided truthful and complete information about the purpose and expected outcomes of the analysis. Participants were explained that the participation is voluntary, that they have the right to withdraw from the study at any moment, and that their name will not be revealed in the report. Only when all was clearly understood, the field worker/consultant asked the target person for his or her consent, and if granted continued by posing the questions. Photographs with human beings were only be taken with participant consent. Interviews and focus groups were conducted in the language that the respondent(s) were most comfortable with.

Participatory research techniques such as focus groups and the feedback workshops increased engagement and helped participant groups to better understand possible impacts. These methods also served to document concerns about The Project and elicit ideas about possible mitigation measures. Where possible and appropriate, community members were hired to assist with organization of meetings and data collection, so that they feel ownership about the final product. Trust and transparency are key concepts in this approach.

3.2 APPROACH

The gap-analysis was conducted in three phases (Figure 4).

3.2.1 Exploratory phase

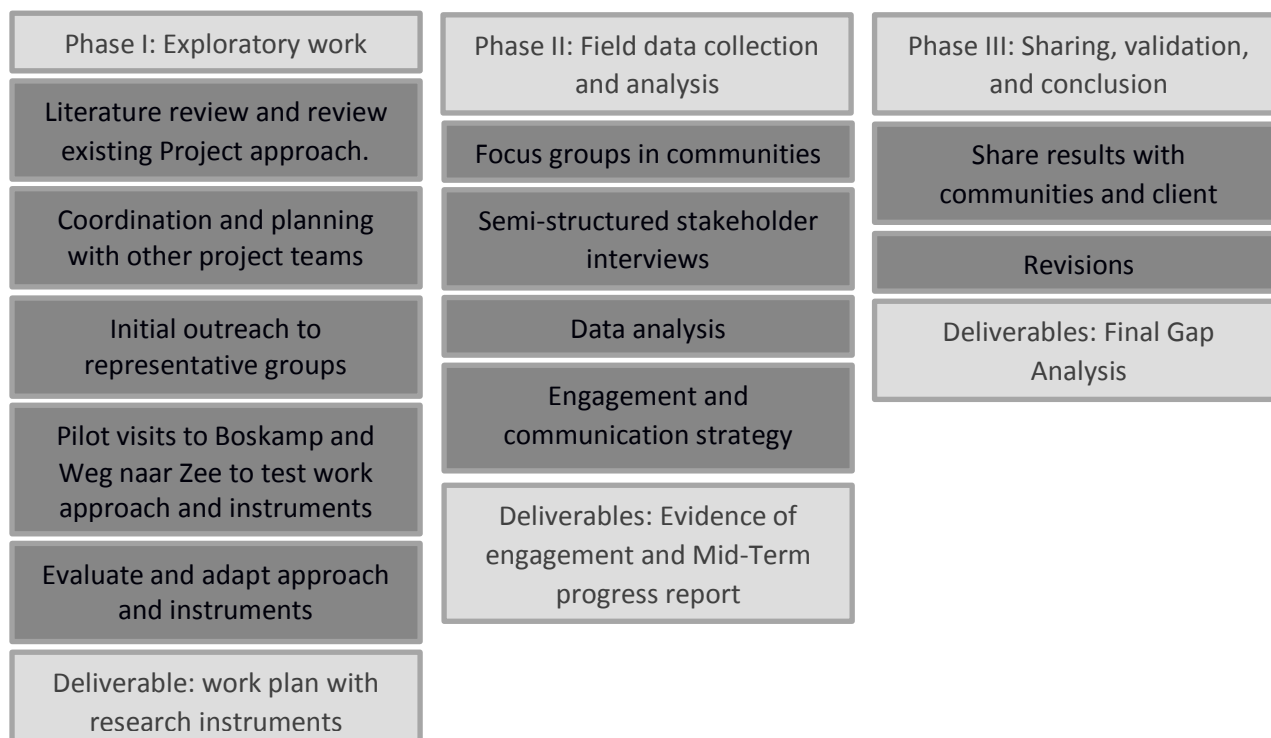
During the exploratory phase the consultant reviewed relevant project documents, including the existing Project approach and the VIDS/VSG Community Engagement Strategie voor de Overheid (version 1.1. – March 2016). Additional secondary data about the artisanal fisheries sector in Suriname was obtained from:

- Reports and unpublished data from the Fisheries department,
- ESIA reports for the State Oil company (Staatsolie N.V.) for seismic work and exploration drilling in the Nearshore area, and
- Other consultancy reports that focus on artisanal fishing communities and on the Indigenous community of Galibi.

The exploratory phase was also used to establish initial contact with relevant stakeholders, including representatives of the Cooperation Fishers Collective. For the Indigenous communities of Galibi, GHFS

worked with VIDS to ensure that consultations were conducted in close coordination with the VIDS and the Indigenous local authorities.

Figure 4. Approach to conduct the Gap Analysis



3.2.2 Field data collection and analysis

Phase II was dedicated to **field data collection and analysis**. The Consultant used a qualitative study design, which combined: focus groups and semi-structured interviews with key informants. Fieldwork was executed between June and October 2018. Focus group participants and knowledge persons were found through the network of the local resource person or through the fishery collectives.

Specifically for contact with **fishers**, we worked with the five legally established fishery cooperatives representing: 1) Boskamp; 2) Coronie; 3) Galibi; 4) Nickerie; 5) Paramaribo & Commewijne. Fishery cooperatives represent all entrepreneurs (except from processors) and fishers who are active in artisanal fishery. An effort was made to include both migrant and Surinamese fishers, license owners, boat owners and workers. We have emphatically tried to include women who own a fishing license, especially those women who are not only involved on paper but who are actually active in the fishing industry.

Women: In all communities, the fishery cooperatives provided names and phone numbers of female license owners. These women were contacted and often interviewed in one-person interviews. Other women with interests or a stake in coastal zone management were identified and brought together in different ways. In some communities, women were identified during a general meeting, and subsequently called together for a second meeting on another day, time, and location that worked best for them. In those cases, one or two active women were typically recruited to help gather women. In other places, it was difficult to gather groups of women, because these women either lived dispersed and/or were very busy. In these places, including Nickerie, Paramaribo, Commewijne and Braamspunt, women were interviewed individually or in small groups of two or three.

Phase II also included development of an engagement and communication plan. This plan, presented in section 5, suggests practical measures to ensure that Indigenous peoples, women and other

marginalized groups in coastal communities are consulted in culturally appropriate ways, are fully engaged, and have equal access to possible benefits generated by Projects aimed at participatory Ocean management.

Figure 5. Interviews with a woman in Braamspunt (left) and a man in Pomona (right)



3.2.3 Sharing, validation and conclusion

Phase III involved **data sharing, validation and conclusion**. In this phase, the consultant contacted the communities again to ask them how they wanted to receive the data and hear about the findings; through in-person meetings, by written information, or by giving a brief presentation at another event. This (ongoing) activity is very important because especially people from marginalized groups often experience that information is obtained from them, but they never hear back about the results. Moreover, presenting the results back to the target group and allowing them to add new information, corrects misinterpretations and modifies conclusions, enhances true participation and may generate a sense of Project ownership.

3.3 DATA COLLECTION METHODS

Focus groups

In every district (Figure 1), focus groups were conducted with women and men with interests in the coastal area and the coastal and marine environment, particularly the fishery sector and/or those who (may) experience impacts of the coastal area. Focus groups were held in Pomona, Weg naar Zee, Boskamp, Totness, and Nieuw Nickerie. Participants were among others fisher folk, people active in fish processing, women and farmers. Focus groups were organized in advance by local resource persons. Focus groups lasted about 1-1.5 hours and were always executed by two persons.

In Nieuw Amsterdam, persons with stakes in the fisheries sector lived dispersed and often had a challenging work schedule working as a farmer, fisher, mother, housewife or a combination of (some of) these. In this case, members of the target group were interviewed separately or in two-person interviews rather than in focus groups. Also in Braamspunt, data was collected by means of individual interviews. Due to the small community, the spread of people and because of the working schedule of men it was not feasible to gather people together in focus groups.

The focus group questions focussed, among others, on previous experience with meetings and projects and involvement in (influencing) decision-making; on perceived dependencies and threats with regard to a changing ocean environment; and on interest in participatory ocean management. A white board was used as a tool to stimulate discussion. The white board depicted a graph with two axes. One axis represented the extent to which community sub-groups had more or less to lose by changes in the marine environment and management (vulnerability). The other axis represented the amount of influence and decision-making power, i.e. whose voice is most/least heard (marginality). Focus group participants were asked to think about what groups in their community (e.g. fisher folk, farmers, youngsters, local authority, and national authority) had most or least to lose by changes in the marine environment, and what groups had most power to affect such changes. Magnets with the names of community sub-groups were used to visualize differences within the community in terms of vulnerability and marginality. The focus group guide is presented in Annex 2.



Figure 6. Focus group discussions with women (left) and men (right) in Boskamp. (Source: Social Solutions, July 2018)

Semi-structured interviews

Semi-structured stakeholder interviews were conducted with persons who were particularly knowledgeable about communities that depend on the marine environment. They could be members of these communities (if they were not focus group participants) or others. These persons included representatives of the governmental Fisheries Department in the various locations, representatives of watershed and farmers cooperation, representatives of the Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname (*Vereniging van Inheemse Dorpschoufden Suriname – VIDS*), tour guides focusing on the marine environment, and other key stakeholders. Data gathered through semi-structured interviews was also used for verification of Focus group data and information gathered from literature study.

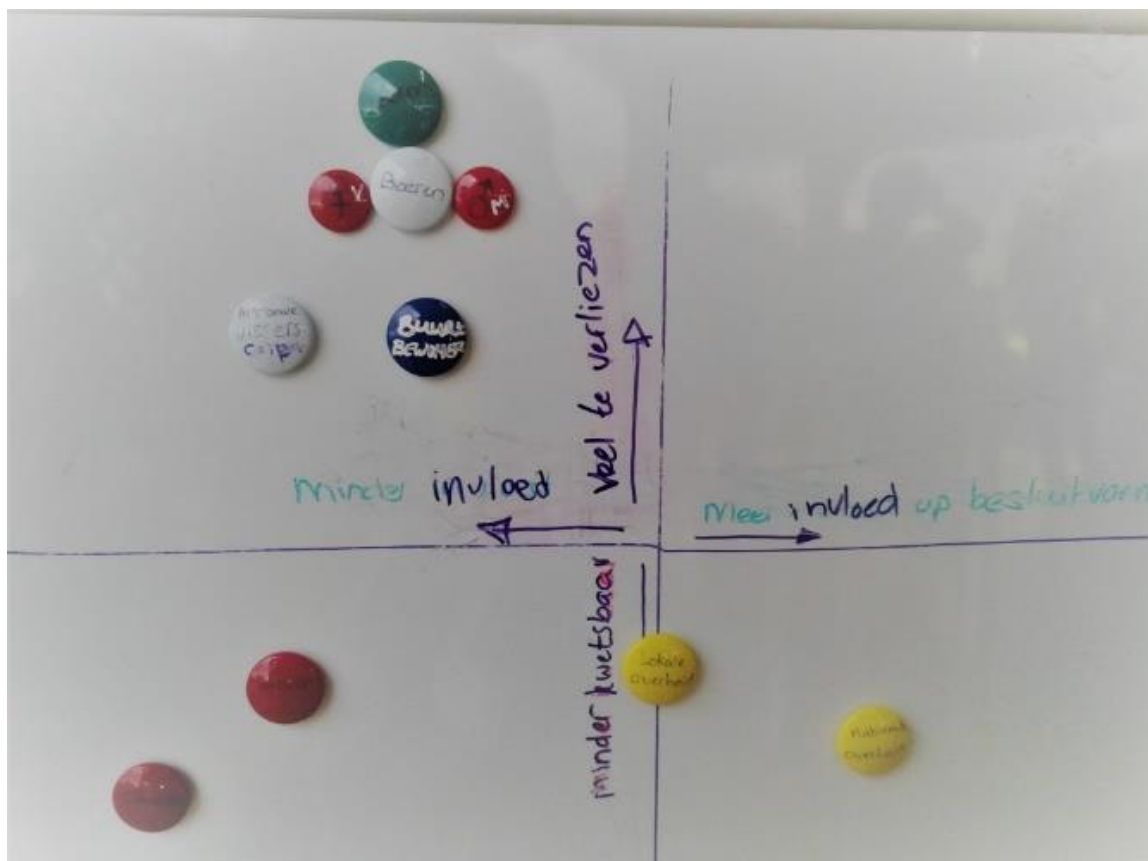


Figure 7. Magnet board used in focus group during one of the pilot field visits (Source: Social Solutions, 2018)

4. RESULTS

4.1 MARGINALIZATION

4.1.1 Defining marginalization

Marginalization can be defined as the treatment of a person, group, or concept as insignificant or peripheral. For the purpose of this study, it was considered as a composite variable, which embodies political, economic, social and location-related characteristics. The descriptions below provide clarification.

Political marginalization: Having no or very limited political vote or representation in government; having no or very limited power to influence policy decisions.

Economic marginalization: Having extremely limited access to economic opportunities and resources including jobs, other sources of income, valuable assets, savings, and loans. Economically marginalized families are typically low-income families with no or few safety nets.

Social marginalization: Being pushed to the edge of a group and accorded lesser importance. Social marginalization refers to the phenomenon by which a minority or sub-group is excluded, and their needs or desires ignored.

Location-related marginalization: Living in a location that is “forgotten” or given little attention in national policies. Such locations have limited access to public services such as drinking water, electricity, educational and health facilities, and civil services. Marginalized locations often are rather isolated and/or difficult to reach.

Any one of these different aspects of being marginalized potentially affect people’s ability to participate fully and fairly in the process of Integrated and Participatory Ocean Governance and Marine Spatial Planning. Based on these criteria, different groups in the coastal communities were identified as “marginalized groups”. These groups are described in the next section, as well as their sources of marginalization.

4.1.2 Marginalized communities

Within the group of coastal communities that depend upon maritime and coastal management, some communities are more marginalized than others. Comparing the different communities in terms of population, dependency on coastal and marine resources, and access to public services (Table 1), it may be concluded that the communities of Boskamp, Braamspunt, Pomona, and Galibi are the most marginalized communities. The population of the communities of Boskamp, Braamspunt, and Pomona consists for a large share of Guyanese migrants. Galibi is inhabited by Kaliña Indigenous Peoples.

Table 1. Characteristics of the visited coastal communities in terms of their access to public services

	Inhabitants	Water source	Electricity	Accessibility	Distance from Paramaribo	School	Health care
Galibi	~750-800	Service for Water Provision (DWV), Min. NH. No continuous supply	Village generator (only at night, and not daily).	By river	175 KM (150 KM by car and 25 KM by boat)	Elementary school. For middle school or vocational training, children go to Albina (2 hr. one-way by boat). For high school and beyond, children have to go stay in Paramaribo	Building from the public Regional Health Service (RGD) present but not functional
Nieuw Amsterdam	Ressort 6298. Also Guyanese visitors who live on the boats.	Connected to SWM network	Connected to EBS network	By road or river	Boat: 2 KM Car: 20 KM	Several elementary schools, also middle and vocational school.	Several public and private health facilities
Pomona	Approx. 25 households; 80-120 persons. Reported lack of social cohesion.	Rainwater in rainy season. Purchased barrels in dry season	Private solar panels	By river	8 KM	No school. Children attend school in Nw. Amsterdam	No clinic or other health care facilities.
Braamspunt	About 25-30 huts and houses, mostly men alone or couples. Some young children.	Rainwater in rainy season. Purchased barrels in dry season	Private solar panels	By river	10 KM	No school. School-aged children typically move to Commewijne or Paramaribo, usually with mother.	No clinic or other health care facilities.
Paramaribo – Weg naar Zee	Ressort: 16,037	Connected to SWM network	Connected to EBS network	By road	10 KM	Various elementary schools as well as middle schools and vocational education.	Various public and private health facilities
Boskamp	~ 500	In 2018 connected to SWM network	Connected to EBS network	By road	80 KM	No school. Children attend elementary school in Calcutta. For middle school/vocational school, children need to go to Groningen.	RGD clinic.
Totness	Ressort: 2150	Connected to SWM network	Connected to EBS network	By road	135 KM	Elementary school and middle school	RGD clinic
Nieuw Nickerie	12,818	Connected to SWM network	Connected to EBS network	By road	230 KM	Various elementary schools; also middle school, high school and vocational training facilities.	Various public and private health facilities, incl. hospital

Marine and coastal resources are, directly and indirectly, the only source of income in the listed communities. In Pomona, Braampunt, and Boskamp, fishing and fish processing are virtually the only available sources of income. Galibi is traditionally a fishing community, and fishery continues to be an important activity in the area. Inhabitants sell their fish fresh, dried or salted at the market of St. Laurent and/or Albina. Indigenous fishers do not need a fishing license as fishing is considered one of their traditional subsistence activities. Nowadays, tourism, which is related to the presence of sea turtle nesting beaches near the communities, also generates income for mainly lodge owners, transport providers and guides. Their direct dependency on marine and coastal resources makes the inhabitants of the listed communities extremely vulnerable to either human-made or natural changes in the marine environment.

Braampunt and Pomona are not connected to either the public electricity net, or the public drinking water distribution system. In Pomona, for example, there is no electricity because the network cables are damaged and need to be replaced. Some homes generate electricity using solar panels and a small number uses a generator. There is no tap water available. During the rainy season, drinking water is sourced from rainwater collected from the roofs and stored in water storage tanks, while in the dry season the drinking water is purchased in barrel-sized containers in the city.

Of these fishing communities, only Boskamp has a functional clinic from the Regional Health Department (*Regionale Gezondheidsdienst* – RGD). Meanwhile Boskamp, Braampunt and Pomona do not have an elementary school. In Braampunt, for example, children stay with their parents until they have to go to school. In such cases, the mother typically moves with the child to Commewijne or Paramaribo. Children from Boskamp have to travel approx. 30 KM to the village of Calcutta to attend elementary school. In order to attend junior secondary general school (*Meer Uitgebreid Lager Onderwijs* - MULO) or vocational education (*Lager Beroeps Onderwijs* - LBO) after elementary school, the children of Galibi, Boskamp and Pomona have to travel long distances, often requiring them, to leave their homes at about 5am.

Access to public information in these marginalized communities is poor, not only because of the language barrier, but also because national TV and radio stations often have poor reception. Furthermore, the people in these communities do not have legal title to the places where they live. Braampunt is a particularly vulnerable place because, due to natural forces, the shoreline and beaches change continuously, so that people have to relocate their huts frequently.

The situation is very different in Nickerie, Totness, Weg naar Zee/Paramaribo and Nieuw Amsterdam. In these places, fishing and other livelihood activities that depend on coastal and marine resources are only one of many income-generating activities. In Nieuw Amsterdam, for example, fishing licenses are owned by locals who themselves do not go to sea but often have a job that is not related to the fishery sector. Licenses are often rented out to third parties. Indeed, the majority of Nieuw Amsterdam inhabitants are not directly dependent on the fisheries sector and the coastal area.

Furthermore, while there are also migrants living in these communities of Nw. Nickerie, Nw. Amsterdam, Weg naar Zee and Totness, they do not dominate the resident population. Access to public services also is much better than in the earlier mentioned communities. These places are part of the national electricity grid and water distribution system. There are public and private health service providers, and children may attend a variety of elementary schools and schools for continued

education. Even though certain segments of the population in these communities are marginalized, the communities as a whole cannot be considered marginal within the Suriname context.

4.1.3 Marginalized Populations

In the context of Integrated and Participatory Ocean Governance and Marine Spatial Planning, we considered as marginalized groups, people who depend for their livelihoods on marine and coastal management, but who typically do not participate in decision-making about coastal and marine management. The composite marginal groups differed somewhat by community, yet usually included (a combination of) boat owners, fishermen (workers), women, Indigenous Peoples, migrants, and farmers. These groups are described in more detail below.

In the communities along the Atlantic shores, **Indigenous Peoples**, as a distinct ethnic group, only live in Galibi. The vulnerability characteristics of their community have been described above. One aspect of their marginalization as Indigenous Peoples is that their collective rights to customary lands are not protected under the Suriname legal framework. Moreover, the Suriname constitution does not name Indigenous Peoples, and the roles, rights and obligations of Indigenous leaders have not been defined by law. As Indigenous Peoples, the Kaliña people of Galibi have a strong historic attachment to the land they live on, and to which they claim collective rights. This land and the surrounding maritime area not only provide a home and sustenance, but also has immense cultural, spiritual and heritage value. This makes the people of Galibi particularly vulnerable to any changes in the marine and coastal areas, either natural or caused by humans, which might affect these lands.

Except from Weg naar Zee all communities identified **license (& boat) owners and fishermen** among the most vulnerable groups in their communities in the context of marine and coastal management. License owners² and fishermen are completely dependent on the coastal area. Especially fishermen often have no job alternatives because of personal reasons (e.g. low education level, migrant status), or external factors (e.g. no jobs in the area). Boat owners make large investments and have a lot to lose if they cannot continue their work for whatever reason. Bigi Pan fishermen in Nickerie who drive BV boats calculated that the price of their boat is on average 6000 Srd (~USD 800). According to the Cooperation Fishers Collective Commewijne/Paramaribo a BV boat costs around USD 2.000-2.500, and the price of an SK boat can vary from USD 4.000 to USD 100.000 depending on the size of the boat (pers. comm. Mr. M. Lall, July 19, 2018). Investments also include rig and gear, and often sizeable investment for processing the fish.

In both Weg naar Zee and Nickerie, some of the most marginalized persons are the **farmers** (male and female) along the shoreline, women and men, whose lands are increasingly flooded by the sea. Intrusion of seawater causes crop loss, and land may become unsuitable for planting for a long time (2 years for paddy rice). According to the Coordinator of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (LVV) department West, especially farmers on the right bank of the Nickerie River are vulnerable due to saltwater penetration when the sea level rises, as a result of which they will have less freshwater available. Farmers on the left bank will not have problems with irrigation water, but

² There is no legal limit to the number of licenses a person can have. Yet per boat, one can only have one license though some of the fyke net fishers have an additional BV license for the same boat; a situation that is tolerated by the Fisheries Department (Mrs. Muriël P. Wirjodirjo, Head Coastal, Inland and Deep Sea fishery, Fisheries Department. Pers Com. 11 October 2018).

will have problems with drainage, because the rise in sea level will reduce the number of drainage hours (pers. comm. Van der Kooye 24 July 2018). Weg naar Zee farmers are poorly organized. They have their hopes set on the building of a dyke, but they have little political leverage.

In all communities except for Nieuw Amsterdam, **women** were designated as a group with a direct relationship with the coastal area. Especially in fishing communities like Boskamp, Pomona and Braamspunt the majority of women are active in fish and shrimp processing (e.g. drying, salting, smoking) and/or sales, and do not have alternative job opportunities. Furthermore, women living with a fisherman indicated that they are often financially dependent on their husband who is active in fishery. One woman stated that 'all women of fishermen are vulnerable because men go to sea which is a risk'. In all communities, there were women who owned a fishing license but we did not come across any women who were actually fishing. Instead, the license is often used by her husband. In some cases, the woman is involved in financial management and/or processing. In Weg naar Zee women were identified as a vulnerable group because of their dependency on agriculture.

The National Women's Movement has no chapters in the various coastal communities, nor a list of women's organizations in these communities (NVB, pers. com. 29/06/18). Field visits established that there are no organized women's groups in the Boskamp, Weg naar Zee and Totness communities, while there are in Nieuw Nickerie and Galibi. In Nieuw Amsterdam, only a small number of women has interest in the coastal and marine environment. There is only one female license owner and only a small number of women are active in selling smoked fish.



Figure 8. Landing along the Suriname River (Nw. Amsterdam) where Guyanese fishermen stay if they are not at sea (Source: Social Solutions).

Table 2. Causes of marginality for different groups of inhabitants of the coastal zone

Group	Main location(s)	Political marginality	Economic marginality	Social marginality	Location-based marginality
Indigenous peoples	Galibi	Limited representation in national government but relatively strong voice through interest group VIDS	High dependency on marine and coastal resources for livelihood activities, mostly tourism (turtles) and fishing. Few alternative cash-earning options.	National minority population. All people speak Kaliña. Sranantongo and many people also speak Dutch.	Galibi cannot be reached by road or public transportation. There is no reliable and constant source of drinking water and electricity. There is no clinic.
Women	All communities	There is no Ministry for Gender Policy. Neither the NGO National Women's Movement (<i>Nationale Vrouwen Beweging, NVB</i>) nor the public Bureau for Gender Issues (<i>Bureau Gender Aangelegenheden, BGA</i>) of the Ministry of Domestic Affairs have reached out to women in the coastal communities. Only Galibi has a local women's group; in the other communities, there are no groups specifically representing interests of women depending on marine and coastal resources.	Wives of fishers often depend economically on their husbands, both for direct income and indirectly, for delivery of fish to process. Women boat license owners were more often economically independent, were usually educated and employed elsewhere	Particularly women from the fishing communities (Boskamp, Pomona, and Braampunt) reported that they were often not invited to meetings or not allowed to speak since they were not boat owners.	No specific location based factors, as women live in all communities. Due to the lack of basic services, women in the marginalized communities (Braampunt, Pomona, Boskamp, Galibi), spend a lot of time with general household chores– besides their work in fish processing.
Migrants (mostly from Guyana)	Boskamp (Sar.) Pomona (Com) Braampunt (Com)	Migrants, unless they have been nationalized, may not vote and have virtually no political voice. There are no national-level migrant interest groups, nor local CBOs that represent migrant interests.	High dependency on fishing as their only means of income. Migrant fishers usually are the workers on the boats; they cannot be license owners in their own name. Few alternative income earning opportunities.	Often speak very limited Dutch, and imperfect Sranantongo. Well integrated in their own communities, but poorly integrated in society as a whole. Typically limited formal education. Many migrants, but not all, have legal residency in Suriname.	The communities where the population is dominated by migrants are also the most marginalized communities (see Table 1). These migrants usually do not have title to the property they live on.

Group	Main location(s)	Political marginality	Economic marginality	Social marginality	Location-based marginality
Boat owners	All communities	No specific marginality issues. Boat owners and fishery workers are well represented by the various local fisheries collectives, and the national umbrella organisation SUNFO	Boat owners invested a lot in their boats, and hence they have relatively a lot to lose from deterioration of the fish stock. This investment also ties them to work in the fisheries sector.	Boat owners include men and women, from different segments of the population. Given their investment	BV boat owners are usually confined to a small area, and hence very vulnerable to local changes in fish stock. SK boat owners are more flexible in the sense that they can move their boat to better fishing grounds if one area produces little.
Fishery workers	All communities	No specific marginality issues. Boat owners and fishery workers are well represented by the various local fisheries collectives, and the national umbrella organisation SUNFO	Because fishery workers have not invested much in the enterprise, they are relatively more flexible to switch to other jobs if fishing would become economically unattractive.	Fishers on boats are all men, often Guyanese, and usually poor. Their profession requires them (esp. SK) to stay for long periods at sea.	Fishery workers are mobile. If work in one location is poor, they can seek out another location or another boat to work on. Their work at sea involves many risks, including accidents and piracy.
Farmers	Mostly Nieuw Nickerie and Weg naar Zee	In Nickerie reasonably well represented in local politics and local watershed organisations. In Weg naar Zee poorly organised.	Farmers depend on the land and crops planted thereon, both of which are damaged by flooding and salt water intrusion	Farmers have different education levels and socioeconomic status. Generally well integrated in society.	More than fishers, who may move their boats; farmers are physically linked to their land. This makes them particularly vulnerable to changes in the shoreline, rising sea levels, and extreme weather events.

Especially in Boskamp, Pomona and Braampunt **migrants**, more specifically persons from Guyanese descent, make up a significant share of the local population. The majority of Guyanese have lived there for years, are integrated in the village, and have children who were born in Suriname. Nevertheless, they often have limited Dutch speaking skills, and generally low educational achievement. They also cannot vote in national elections, and have no representation in government. These Guyanese fishers depend on the coastal area because of their work in the fish sector, and have limited options for alternative employment. In Nieuw Amsterdam, only a small number of Guyanese fishermen live in the community; the majority in this village are fishermen who live on their boat. They are not part of the local community. When they return from sea, they stay for a couple of days at the landing where they sleep in a hammock or on their boat.

The causes of marginality for the different groups are summarized in Table 2 above.

4.2 ABILITY TO PARTICIPATE

In the past two years, organisations involved in marine and coastal management have executed a number of projects and activities in coastal communities (table 3).

Table 3. Marine and coastal management projects in 2017-18

Project	Organisation	Year	Focus	Area	Involvement community
Community Fishery Improvement Project (CFIP)	Conservation International		Driftnet fishery of Bang Bang and Kandratiki	Commewijne and Paramaribo	Cooperation fishers collective
Building with Nature Project	Conservation International, Professor Naipal (Anton de Kom University of Suriname)	2016 - today	Wooden, water penetrable, dams are being built to trap sediment and replant mangroves.	Weg naar Zee	Vrijwilligers organisatie Weg naar Zee
Mangrove ranger training	WWF	2017/ 2018	Enhance community members' awareness and understanding of the ecological/economic value of mangroves; train local community members to become mangrove rangers	Commewijne, Coronie and Nickerie	Tour guides, community members, students
Bird Watching training	WWF	2018		Coronie	
Responsible sea turtle tourism	Orange Tour Operator, WWF, GHFS	2018	good practices and guidelines for turtle watching	Nieuw Amsterdam	Local boatmen, tour guides and tour operators.

Focus group and interview participants from the communities could not recall involvement in any one of the projects except from the Building with Nature project in the Weg naar Zee area.

Instead, community members associated projects in the coastal and marine environment often with infrastructural and industrial projects, such as:

- In Totness. Building of a dyke including a sluice. Fishermen who have their landings in the area were not included in this project. At the time of the interview, fishermen could not reach their landing because of the dysfunctional sluice.
- In Braampunt: sand mining. Respondents at Braampunt were asked about the developments and indicated that they had not been informed about the work, but that they had not taken action themselves. 'Some people were angry but did not take any action. A lot was done from the city and on Facebook, but not by the people here' (resident Braampunt, August 15, 2018). One respondent indicated that he had to break up and move his camp because of the sand mining.
- In Boskamp and other locations: State Oil company (Staatsolie) seismic exploration and test drilling in the Nearshore area. Boat owners and fishermen in different communities mentioned that Staatsolie had visited the community to provide information about upcoming activities.

Furthermore, in all areas, people had participated in meetings organized by the Cooperation Fishers Collective. Because of respondents' lack of experience with projects specifically focussed on the ocean and marine area, it was not possible to assess past -positive or negative- experiences with participatory ocean management.

One coastal management project with a significant community impact dates from the 1960s, when the Galibi Nature Reserve was established. At the time, the local Indigenous inhabitants of Galibi were not properly consulted or engaged (Box 1). This situation is still remembered as an example of how people do *not* want conservation activities to take place. Members from the Foundation for Sustainable Nature Management in Alusiaka (STIDUNAL) reported that nowadays, the Indigenous inhabitants of Galibi feel strengthened by the availability of internet (Basja H. Langaman and Basja A. Starian, pers. com. 16/10/2018). It allows people from relatively isolated communities such as Galibi to inform the world about what is happening and this, in turn, places some pressure on policy makers to listen.

Local government can play an important facilitating role in engaging communities into participatory ocean management, among others by translating community needs, concerns, experiences and aspirations to national policy makers. Surveyed communities, however, had limited confidence in the power or willingness of local authorities to lobby or advocate for them. The perception was voiced that policy makers only listen to the wealthy, thereby placing already marginalized group in an even more powerless position.

4.3 COMMUNITY SELF-ORGANISATION

Self-organisation can be a means through which local community inhabitants can strengthen their voice in the process of Integrated and Participatory Ocean Governance. In this section, we look at existing efforts to establish community interest groups.

Generally, we found that in some coastal communities, existing collaboration with the purpose of coastal management was virtually non-existing. In Pomona, for example, respondents reported that there is quite some conflict and no unity in the village, particularly due to family quarrels and competition for fisheries resources. Many other places though, featured some form of Community Based Organisation (CBO), some of which are very active and may be promising partners in marine and coastal management. These various local and regional interest groups are discussed below.

Box 1. Case study: Kaliña Communities of Galibi and the Galibi Nature Reserve

Established in 1969, the Galibi Nature Reserve covers about 400 hectares in North-East Suriname. The Reserve hosts four important sea turtle species, and attracts a steady flow of national and international tourists. It is also an integral part of the ancestral territory of the Kaliña Indigenous people.

The Galibi Nature Reserve was established without Kaliña consent. Galibi community members remember that in 1968, a government delegation visited Galibi to discuss a sea turtle pilot project. The people from Galibi believe that these were false pretensions because some months later, the government declared their customary lands a protected area³. The kapitein of Galibi reports in an article “the indigenous peoples had to relocate immediately and stop all activities in the area. The whole area was now claimed by government and the Forest Service (LBB).” (Pané, 2004)

During the Interior War, a civil conflict between the then military government and Maroon insurgents (1986-1992), stopped government activity in the area. When the Kaliña of Galibi reoccupied the area, tourists did not visit the area anymore. In the early 1990s, the GoS and conservation organisations showed renewed interest in Galibi. Military staff were stationed to serve as park wardens, and guns from Indigenous hunters were confiscated. In subsequent years, the Kaliña inhabitants in the area felt placed under pressure to negotiate and sign agreements with the GoS conservation organization STINASU.

In addition to the lack of meaningful participation in decision-making, the Kaliña of Galibi have protested against limitations on their traditional livelihood activities in the area. Furthermore, they feel that funds for nature conservation received by the GoS and conservation organizations do not benefit the community (Pané, 2004). A main source of concern and discontent remains the lack of legal recognition and protection of Indigenous land rights. With external support, and together with seven neighbouring communities, the Kaliña people of Galibi made a map of their ancestral lands and resources. This map and a number of petitions have been presented to the government, but not resulted in a satisfactory response.

In 2006, the Kaliña and Lokono Peoples in East Suriname filed a petition with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to protest about the occupation and expropriation of their ancestral lands. The Galibi Nature Reserve was one of the examples mentioned. In its final judgment, the Court found Suriname in violation of the American Convention.

³ Information provided during consultation meetings with the Community Based Organisation STIDUNAL (Foundation for Sustainable Nature Management in Alusiaka) for a WWF Project on Coastal Management, pers. com. Basia Langaman and Basia Starian 16/10/2018.

4.3.1 Fishers' Collectives

Fishers and other entrepreneurs active in artisanal fishery can become member of one of the regional interest groups. These groups, named **Cooperation Fishers Collective** (*Cooperatie Visser Collectief*), have been established in Commewijne (for Commewijne and Paramaribo), in Boskamp (for Saramacca), in Totness (for Coronie), in Nw. Nickerie (for Nickerie) and in Galibi (pers. comm. Mr. Lall, 3 October 2018). The cooperation in Galibi was the most recently established chapter, in 2017, after a similar organisation had been dismantled in 1987. At present, all its members are fishers from the community of Galibi, but Albina fishers have requested to join. The various Cooperation Fishers Collectives are very active and were positively reviewed by stakeholders in the fisheries sector.

While they formally represent fishers' interests, the Collectives also focus on broader topics not directly related to the fishing sector. Indeed, according to the Articles of Association of the cooperation, its overarching goal is to look after and promote the material interests of its members. In Boskamp, for example, the Cooperation Fishers Collective supported the construction of a Health Centre (RGD), paying 70% of the costs.

An umbrella organisation SUNFO (Suriname National Fishery folk Organisation) was established in June 2018. The organisation is a mouthpiece to the government and they provide a lot of information about fish related topics. Respondents in Totness explained that SUNFO helps them to raise their voice, which makes them stronger than just their group of Coronie fishers. For outsiders the various regional Collectives and SUNFO are also an efficient point of contact when organizing meetings or visiting the community.

4.3.2 Women's organisations

The only active women's associations in the coastal communities are the women's organisation in Nieuw Nickerie and Galibi. Members of the women's foundation of Nickerie, Foundation Sari, are not specifically dependent on marine and coastal resources, and this topic was not a primary concern for the organisation.

In Galibi, **Association Worian UWAPONAKA** was founded in 1980. Its main goal is to let women be progressive and independent. There are approximately fifty female group members. The association owns a tourist shop in the village and sells handicraft produced by members. Since these tourists come for sea turtle spotting, these women directly depend for income generation on marine and coastal management. Other activities that the women of Worian UWAPONAKA are involved in include visits to handicraft workshops in Paramaribo, the organization of thematic workshops (e.g. violence against women, contraceptives), and the organization of activities during national holidays.

4.3.3 Farmers

Active farmers' organisations were encountered in Weg naar Zee and Nickerie. In Weg naar Zee, the **Association Sustainable Development** (*Vereniging Duurzame Ontwikkeling*) **Weg naar Zee** initially started as an association for farmers. Nowadays, however, the Association also focuses

on issues such as neighbourhood safety and education for local residents. The association aims to represent the interests of the residents of Weg naar Zee and in particular those of the farmers. In addition, they have the objective of contributing to the further development of the agricultural area Weg naar Zee by, among other things, improving drainage and infrastructure of the area. Recently, a project was executed in collaboration with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), aimed at making farmers more resistant to climate change (pers. comm. Mr. Ardjosoediro, 23 July 2018).

In Nickerie, the **Suriname Rice Farmers Association** (*Surinaamse Padie Boeren Associatie - SPBA*) was founded in 2001 and, according to its vice chairman, counts more than 1300 members. The Association has as its goal to promote the interests of the Association members in particular and those of the rice sector in Suriname in general. In the bylaws of the Association, it is stated that it will try to do this, among other things, by consulting with the government and other relevant authorities, and by trying to lower prices of inputs for the rice sector. According to the vice-chairman of the Association they have gotten little response from the government so far (pers. comm. Mr. Ramadhin, 24 July 2018).

Also in Nickerie, the **Association for Padi Producers** (*Vereniging van Padie Producenten - VPP*) was founded in 1986. The VPP also represents Suriname padi producers, with a focus on farmers in the District of Nickerie. The chair stated the association counts 400 stakeholders. The goals are broad and focus on negotiating with the government, mainly for subsidies. Their main challenge is the role of padi processors and exporters, who have made price agreements.

4.3.4 Water Boards

The only district with watershed management groups is Nickerie, where the various polders have **Internal Water Boards** (*Inliggende Waterschappen*)⁴. Even though these internal water boards are not specifically interest groups for farmers, they are committed to water management, which is indispensable for farmers. Internal water boards are public law legal entities with a specific management task focused on water management in a specific watershed.

According to Mr. Jairam, chair of the water board of Sawmillkreekpolder, this water board is the only one with a Water Board Regulation (*keur*) in place and in operation. All eleven remaining water boards have sent a draft Regulation to the Ministry of Regional Development and are waiting for approval. The water boards have, among other things, the task of flood defence, water quantity management and water quality management.

⁴ The internal water boards have a long history in Nickerie. On October 2, 1931 the water boards were established by the then Dutch government in Suriname according to the Dutch model (Waterschapswet 1931). In the 1980s, during the period of political unrest, the district water boards were put out of operation by decree, but a few did continue with the work. In 2003, the inland water boards were re-established by State decree, on the initiative of the Ministry of RO. For more information about these watershed management structures, see Duijves and Heemskerk, 2015

4.3.5 Indigenous rights organisations

The main organization representing Indigenous Peoples in coastal Suriname in particular, including Galibi, is the **Organization of Indigenous Village Heads in Suriname (*Vereniging van Inheemse Dorpshoofden in Suriname - VIDS*)**. In 1992, the VIDS was inaugurated with as its main goals the legal recognition and protection of the Indigenous Peoples of Suriname, and the sustainable development of Indigenous communities. Since 2002, the Foundation Bureau VIDS has an office in Paramaribo from where activities are being coordinated. There is a distinction between VIDS (the Indigenous village heads) and Foundation (*Stichting*) Bureau VIDS. VIDS is an organization of traditional authorities and has consciously chosen not to become a legal person based on the Civil Law. Foundation Bureau VIDS, by contrast, functions as the working arm of VIDS and is a legal entity (Bruin, 2008). Among others, Bureau VIDS assists Indigenous communities in their verbal and written communication with policy makers and the press.

The **Commission Land Rights Indigenous Peoples Lower Marowijne (*Commissie landrechten Inheemsen Beneden - Marowijne, CLIM*)** is the local working arm of the VIDS in the Lower Marowijne area. This Commission was established in 2003, and is involved in all activities that are related to land rights, territory, and natural resources in the Lower Marowijne area, including Galibi. The CLIM is composed of eight village heads, plus one representative from each community. Since 2005, the CLIM has its own office in Marijkedorp.

4.3.6 Community organization for environmental protection

The **Foundation for Sustainable Nature Management in Alusiaka (*Stichting Duurzaam Natuurbeheer Alusiaka - STIDUNAL*)** is a community organization for protection, promotion & actively supporting healthy environment in the Alusiaka area (incl. Galibi) for all people living and working there. Their vision is that they support, promote and participate in sustainable use of natural resources in this area. The protection of the sea turtles is seen as an integral part in the overall development plan for the community.

4.3.7 Neighbourhood organisations

The only area with a more general neighbourhood organisation is Weg naar Zee. The goal of the **Volunteers Organisation Weg naar Zee (*Vrijwilligersorganisatie Weg naar Zee*)** is to look after the residents of Weg naar Zee. The organisation focuses in particular on the development of the agricultural area through drainage and infrastructure and on increasing living enjoyment in the area (including education, neighbourhood safety). In the initial phase, the foundation focused on farmers, but today the focus is on all residents in the area. According to the chair, they are now working on an UNDP project executed by IICA, which aims to make farmers resilient to climate change. There are also projects on water management and greenhouses.

5. STRATEGY FOR COMMUNICATION AND ENGAGEMENT

In previous sections, we described various factors that inhibit the options of inhabitants of coastal communities to participate fully and fairly in the process of Integrated and Participatory Ocean Governance and Marine Spatial Planning. In this section, we will discuss the development of a **communication and engagement protocol** that may be employed by the project to facilitate inclusion of the various marginalized groups in coastal communities. The protocol for meaningful engagement, consultation and grievance redress is to ensure that people who are affected by the project will have the opportunity to provide their views and feedback in a culturally appropriate manner during project implementation, as well as to ensure access to appropriate Project benefits.

In working with the coastal communities, it is appropriate to have slightly different strategies for working with the Indigenous Peoples of Galibi, and the people in other communities. In the sections below, we highlight these differences.

5.1 PRINCIPLES FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH MARGINALIZED GROUPS

In line with international best practice, Project-related communication with the Indigenous Peoples of Galibi will be executed according to principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). Guidelines for the practical application of these principles in Suriname have been described by the Association of Indigenous Village Leaders (VIDS) and the Association of Saramaka Dignitaries (VSG) in the “Community Engagement Strategy for the Government” (2016, version 1.1).

In line with this document, it is proposed that the following principles guide engagement with the communities of Langamankondre and Christiaankondre (Galibi):

- 1) Respect;
- 2) Capacity building and empowerment; the community should not merely participate as a recipient, but should be empowered to independently execute and lead projects.
- 3) Rights-based: any project or program must respect human rights, including the collective rights of Indigenous peoples.
- 4) Full information provision, optimal and continuous communication and transparency.
- 5) Effective participation, in all phases and at all levels.
- 6) Mutual trust, meet commitments made
- 7) Cultural sensitivity; respect for each other’s cultures and way of life, including respect for traditional authorities and local decision-making processes.
- 8) Gender sensitivity: Respect for the respective roles and responsibilities of women and men, in a way that is both equitable and culture sensitive.
- 9) Taking different rights, needs and interests into account of different segments of the Indigenous communities, including elderly, youth, and so forth.

For communication with other groups in coastal communities, largely the same principles apply. A main difference, however, is that groups of fishers in other communities do not have similar historic collective attachment to the land they live on. Nor can these other groups claim customary rights to such lands.

Practically, in the context of the present project, this means that any project affecting the customary lands of the Kaliña Indigenous Peoples of Galibi, should only be executed with full community consent, obtained through culturally appropriate methods. The boundaries and meaning of these lands have been recorded in a report and land use maps produced by CLIM, VIDS and the Forest Peoples Programme (2006). In other communities, while having community consent is preferred, it is not a precondition for Project activities.

5.2 PARTICIPATION, CONSULTATION, AND DISCLOSURE

The views of Indigenous People, women, fishers, migrants, farmers, and other Project Affected Persons (PAPs) from these communities on any Project activities should be considered when planning and implementing the Project Components. In order to encourage participation by community members, there must be sufficient advance notice, needed language assistance, and sufficient time for participants to receive information about the Project components in advance.

Earlier experience with community work suggests that it will be useful to appoint in each working community, one or two resource persons. These persons can serve as a liaison between the community and the project team, and can help organize meetings and provide other logistic assistance.

Participation, consultation and disclosure must take place at all stages of Project development: preparation, execution and monitoring and evaluation. In organizing consultations with PAPs, the Project must ensure that they are meaningful. Below we discuss what this means in practice, taking the various forms of marginality into consideration.

5.2.1 Political neutrality

People in the coastal communities reported that they did not feel adequately represented by local government representatives. Such local government representatives typically represent a specific political party, and their contribution may easily be viewed in a political context. It is preferred that consultations take place by politically neutral Project members for all interested community members in the coastal communities. Meeting in the communities also allows groups with no or little political representation, such as migrants, to participate.

In the execution phase, the project Executing Agent must ensure that any project related meeting is politically neutral. Especially in the months prior to the elections, the Project team should be conscious of the colour of clothing, and other features that may be interpreted as symbols of political affiliation.

5.2.2 Social inclusion

Gender: During preliminary meetings, it was observed that when a general meeting is held, only men show up. Moreover, in different locations, women reported that they had occasionally been scolded for speaking out at meetings, particularly if they do not have a boat or a license. In order to allow women to participate in discussions about oceans and coastal management, it will be valuable to hold sessions with women separately. This applies particularly in the smaller, most marginal communities of Boskamp, Braampunt, Pomona and Galibi. In Galibi, it is advised to explicitly request the participation of the local women's group Association Worian Uwaponaka.

Getting women together for a meeting is not always easy, and requires some preparation. In our experience, hiring a female from the village as an assistant to get together women is an efficient way to get women together. Even with such help, it may be useful to arrive half an hour in advance to walk around the village to motivate women to attend. When organizing meetings outside the local community, an explicit effort must be made to invite women as well as men.

Language: With regard to the languages spoken, it was observed that in many communities, the most marginalized groups do not speak Dutch fluently. In most cases, therefore, it is advisable to hold meetings in these communities in Sranantongo. Where preferred by the local population groups present at the meeting, meetings can be held in Dutch or English. The best language for written information is Dutch -but in non-technical language and with visuals.

Location: It must be taken into account that socially marginalized persons may not feel comfortable attending a meeting in an upscale meeting location in Paramaribo, such as a large hotel. Therefore, prior to scheduling a meeting for community members, it makes sense to discuss with community spokespersons (female/male) what location works for them.

5.2.3 Economic feasibility

Timing: Because of their vulnerable economic position, people from the coastal communities are unable to take off time to attend meetings and participate in time-consuming voluntary project activities. They are often continuously busy, either on water fishing, or on shore processing fish. This means that project activities must be carefully timed around working days and hours. For fishers, these hours may vary, depending on the tide and lunar phase. Likewise, in the Indigenous community of Galibi, there are certain times of the year when women are particularly busy with their subsistence plots. Therefore, prior to scheduling a meeting, it is important to talk with local, female and male, representatives to determine the most convenient time for a community meeting. When attending a Project meeting requires travel, the expenses should be reimbursed.

Benefits: Inhabitants of coastal communities may be more likely to participate if project activities have a direct livelihood benefit. The Project should make an effort to identify ways in which local people can be hired for Project related jobs; for example, one man and one woman per community for the duration of the project. Such jobs could include gathering community members prior to meetings, helping with translation, and certain monitoring and evaluation tasks.

5.2.4 Overcoming location-related barriers

Specific efforts should be made to reach out to the most marginal communities, notably Galibi, Braamspunt, Pomona, and Boskamp. The inhabitants of these communities may have limited access to daily newspapers, TV and radio, and other media sources of information. As a result, general announcements in national media may not reach these communities. Conscious efforts should be made to ensure that any Project-related information that is relevant to these communities reaches these communities in culturally appropriate ways.

People in marginalized communities are faced with many challenges in their everyday lives, including poor access to health care, education, electricity, and clean drinking water. In this context, mapping the coastal area may not be a high priority. Prior to every meeting it must be clearly established what the purpose of the meeting is, who is needed for the meeting, and for what time. In addition, the direct added value of this Project to the community must be clear. People have very busy lives, and a vague, possible benefit in the far future may not be sufficient to motivate participation for people who struggle with a broken boat landing (Pomona) or lack of functional health care (Galibi). One possible direct benefit could be that people will receive the data and the maps, both digitally, so that this information can be used for community development purposes. Other direct Project benefits could be activities with the school (e.g. Galibi) and the hiring of local project support staff.

Another issue for consideration is that these marginalized locations often are rather isolated and/or difficult to reach. Attending a meeting in Paramaribo is very costly in terms of time and money. A meeting in the communities is therefore most appropriate in most cases. If there are reasons to have a Project meeting in Paramaribo, for example to share information between communities, participants from these remote communities must be provided with transportation, lodging, and per diems.

6 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSION

This report presents an equivalence gap analysis on Indigenous Peoples and Gender for the project, *Promoting Integrated and Participatory Ocean Governance in Guyana and Suriname: the Eastern Gate to the Caribbean*. The project is funded by the EU and implemented through a partnership between WWF Guianas, Green Heritage Fund Suriname (GHFS), Guyana's Protected Areas Commission (PAC) and the Nature Conservation Division (NCD) of the Suriname Forest Service ('s Lands Bosbeheer). It describes the status of vulnerable and marginalized groups in the coastal communities of Galibi (Indigenous), Nieuw Amsterdam, Pomona, Braamspunt, Weg-naar-Zee, Boskamp, Totness and Nickerie, with regard to their ability to participate fully and fairly in the process of Integrated and Participatory Ocean Governance and Marine Spatial Planning.

The researchers conclude that there is no “one size fits all” approach for the various coastal communities, when it comes to encouraging participation in coastal and marine management. The study reveals a large diversity in both communities, and people within these communities. The most marginalized communities in terms of their general access to public services and information – Galibi, Pomona, Braamspunt and Boskamp – are also the communities that most heavily depend on the marine and coastal ecosystem for their survival. Access to (advanced) educational opportunities is limited and many children grow up learning the fishing and fish processing trade from their parents. Places such as Paramaribo/Weg-naar-Zee, Nieuw Amsterdam, Totness, and Nieuw Nickerie, by contrast, have access to a wide diversity of income generating activities, and are more resilient to changes in the coastal and marine environment.

Inhabitants from the indigenous community of Galibi face additional vulnerabilities, given their ancestral and cultural attachment to the land and its coastal and marine resources. Due to this strong tie to the land and the sea, the Indigenous Peoples of Galibi will likely suffer more than the inhabitants from other communities from the adverse impacts of climate change, pollution, or industrial disasters such as an oil spill. Meanwhile the lack of legally recognized rights to ancestral lands may hamper people's sense of responsibility for, and level of engagement in community-based coastal and marine management. Limited trust in the government and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), which in the past have shown little long-term commitment, may further lessen the motivation to participate in meetings and other Project activities. On the positive side, the indigenous community of Galibi has strong leadership and a strong sense of its Indigenous and human rights.

Focus group discussions unveiled that also within the communities; there are considerable differences in the degree of vulnerability to changes in the marine and coastal environment, and power to affect such changes. Particularly vulnerable are Guyanese migrants, both women and men. Many migrants have lived for over a decade in Suriname and have no home to “return to”, yet they are also poorly integrated in Suriname society. They are completely dependent on the artisanal fisheries sector, and have very few alternatives if this sector were to collapse, particularly

given their –typically- poor Dutch-speaking skills and limited formal education. They have no political leverage, and extremely limited access to formal and informal safety nets. Within this group of migrants, women may be most vulnerable given their economic dependence on their husbands – as recent incidents in the fisheries sector show. These multiple sources of vulnerability inhibit people’s ability to participate effectively in decision-making processes related to the marine and coastal environment.

We cannot say that, as a general rule of thumb, women are the most marginalized group in the coastal communities, or that they have no voice in decision-making. In several locations, female boat owners are the proud owners of an artisanal fishing business and active members of the fisheries collectives. They have consciously chosen for this profession, are well educated, and may be engaged in fishing in addition to another job (e.g. as a government worker). Other women work alongside their husbands as fish processors, yet do not feel that they have less voice in decisions concerning their joint enterprise. In other cases, and particularly in the most marginalized, fisheries-dependent coastal communities, women are less powerful in the public space and less vocal in community decision-making. These women depend fully on the artisanal fisheries sector, but since they are no boat owners, are poor, have limited education, and –often- a migrant background, they experience that their opinion about this sector is not taken seriously, and even not appreciated. To engage these women in participatory ocean governance is particularly challenging, not only because their communities are not used to listening to their voices, but also because the women themselves have internalized the idea that they have nothing valuable to contribute.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering:

- I. Present efforts of WWF-Guianas, GHFS, and their partner organisations to spark a process of Integrated and Participatory Ocean Governance and Marine Spatial Planning in Suriname;
- II. That the broad objective of the present study is to provide strategies and guidelines to allow Indigenous peoples (IPs), women, and other marginalized groups to fully and effectively engage in this process; and
- III. The data collected in the framework of this consultancy and our key findings reported here above;

The researchers assert that, even though one cannot generalize across and within communities, several strategies may be applied to enhance participation of the most vulnerable communities and community segments. Recommendations are organized in two sections: Communication and Inclusive Engagement. Recommendations in the area of “Communication” summarize actions to ensure that marginalized groups receive, understand and respond to Project information. Actions aimed at promoting “Inclusive Engagement” are the specific measures that are taken to ensure that stakeholders from marginalized communities, as well as marginalized groups within the

various communities, gain an active interest and are able to participate in project activities that are relevant to them. This includes Project activities aimed at boosting the ability of the most marginalized people to speak out and take action.

Communication

- Provide information to the communities in a way that is correct, clear, and transparent.
- Ensure that prior to, and in follow-up after each meeting, inputs and outputs required from each stakeholder are clearly understood.
- Do not create false expectations, and do not make promises that cannot be kept.
- Use the language that people feel most comfortable with. In some cases, this may mean providing the information in Sranantongo, or switching between two languages (e.g. Dutch-English, Sranantongo-English). Make sure that someone who speaks Sranantongo is present during Project activities in communities, and able to facilitate the meeting. ‘
- For Project activities such as workshops, where input from different community members is desired, it may be worth considering whether it is necessary to provide a professional facilitator, someone who has no specific vested interest other than to ensure that the process or discussions move forward and to support overcoming deadlock
- Document all Project activities, including meetings, and make sure that any agreements, commitments or concerns are written down in a document that both parties have. In subsequent visits to the communities, the earlier listed commitments/concerns must be addressed.
- Establish a grievance redress mechanism that is accessible to local people. If people have Project-related complaints or concerns, they must have a clear indication of who they can contact (call, Whats-app, SMS, visit). Transparent follow-up on complaints or concerns is crucial.
- When organizing events in Galibi, communicate first through the traditional authorities, and do not execute any project activities (incl. meetings) in this community without explicit approval of the highest tribal authority figure(s). VIDS may serve as an intermediary between the Project team and the traditional authorities.

Inclusive Engagement

- Appoint community resource persons or focal points (at least one male, one female) in each Project community. The tasks of this person are to: notify community members about upcoming meetings and other project events, remind people of the meeting/event just prior to it happening, motivate community members to participate, logistic support during meetings/Project events.
- When organizing meetings in the smaller, marginalized communities (Galibi, Pomona, Braamspunt, Boskamp), hold meetings with women separately to provide information to them and solicit their input.
- Assist women in the smaller communities actively in the formation of women’s groups. Such groups can become active partners during project preparation, implementation and

evaluation, and may help in efforts to gather women for Project meetings and other activities.

- Identify and communicate the immediate, concrete benefits that this Project may have for the communities, other than a vague, far-in-the-future objective. Illustrative examples of benefits are:
 - A map or information that people can use in communication with other organisations/government (e.g. to use in lobby and advocacy),
 - Capacity building (e.g. learning to work with GPS),
 - Providing local jobs (e.g. as ranger).

Materialization of such benefits in the short term is likely to enhance willingness to participate

- When there are (temporary) Project-related jobs available, such as GPS assistance and/or community focal point, ensure that equal numbers of women and men are hired.
- When there are project-related capacity building opportunities, such as learning to work with GPS and data recording, ensure that equal numbers of women and men are hired.
- Give target groups sufficient time notice prior to a Project activity/meeting. This can happen through the community focal points or community resource persons.
- Prior to scheduling a Project activity/meeting, discuss with the target group what time, date and location is most suitable to them. This may be different for women than for men. For example, it is possible that men are available in the morning because they start fishing in the afternoon, while women are only available in the late afternoon (after 6pm), after they have completed their household chores and other work. The Project team should be flexible enough to adapt to such situations.
- In case of Project activity/meetings in Paramaribo, select a location where people from the marginalized communities feel at ease.
- In case of Project activity/meetings in Paramaribo, provide transportation or compensate travel expenses and other costs (food, lodging) where necessary.
- If attending a workshop/meeting or participation in another project activity takes many hours, a full day or more, consider compensating the target people for their time. Compensation can be in cash or kind.
- For work in Galibi, use the VIDS/VSG “Community Engagement Strategy for the Government” (2016, version 1.1) as a guideline.

Other

- It is important that within the development of projects affecting the coastal zone and marine area, whether they are oil exploration or projects aimed at establishing a Marine Protected Areas, a proper Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study is first be conducted, in line with NIMOS guidelines. The ESIA should include a Social Management Plan (SMP) that is specified for the project location. Such a plan will provide, at a minimum:

- Project background information, including exact area impacted,
- Detailed demographic information of the Project Affected People (e.g. a census),
- Information about vulnerable groups (e.g. women, people with disabilities),
- Measures to avoid, minimize or compensate Project impacts,
- A detailed compensation plan, and
- Guidelines for culturally appropriate and meaningful communication and engagement.

The current report can serve as a source document for a Social Management Plan.

7. REFERENCES

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ANNEX I FOCUS GROUPS AND INTERVIEWS

Dates and Locations of field visits

Community	Characteristics	Date
Galibi	Individual interviews with fishermen and other relevant stakeholders	October 16-17
	Focus Group Women	October 17
	Focus Group Men (mostly fishers)	October 16
Nieuw Amsterdam	Individual interviews with fishermen and other relevant stakeholders	July 22, 2018
Pomona	Focus Group Fishermen	August 10, 2018
	Focus Group Women	August 10, 2018
Braamspunt	Individual interviews with fishermen and women.	August 15, 2018
Weg naar Zee	General meeting	July 19, 2018
	Focus Group Women	July 3, 2018
Boskamp	Focus Group Fishermen	June 25, 2018
	Focus Group Women	July 5, 2018
Totness	Focus Group Fishermen	July 5, 2018
	Focus Group Women	July 5, 2018
Nieuw Nickerie	Focus Group Fishermen	July 9, 2018
	Focus Group Women	Aug 3, 2018

Focus group participants Pomona

Pomona Focus group with men 10 augustus 2018		
Name	Profession	Age
R. Ramsundor Ganesh	Fisherman: owns a boat, has a license	23
S. Mohabir	Fisherman: owns a boat, has a license	55
J. Singh	Fisherman: owns a boat, has a license	48
M. Rampersaud	Fisherman: owns a boat, has a license	51
S. Jainarine	Fisherman: owns a boat, has a license	38
E. Oosman	Fisherman: owns a boat, has a license	48
H. Soetowidjojo	Fisherman: owns a boat, has a license	59
Pomona Focus group with women 10 augustus 2018		
Name	Profession	Age
S. Shivilal	Fish processing	49
S. Bhagmattie	Fish processing	30
H. Latchmin	Fish processing	47
P. Hansraj	Fish processing	25
S. Gobin	Home maker; if time, then also fish processing	25
M. Shivilal	Fish processing	32

Focus group participants Totness

Totness Focus group with women 5 July 2018		
Name	Profession	Age
B. Sedoc	BV license owner	53
J. Tjon Affo	Teacher	42
M. Mase	Head of Min. OWTC; Resort Council member	58
D. Tjon Affo	Staff ministry Regional Development	42
Totness Focus group with fishers 5 July 2018		
Name	Profession	Age
G. Esajas	BV fisher	33
D. Mora	BV fisher Chair Cooperation Fishers Collective	43
R. Mora	BV fisher	48
W. Molly	BV fisher	48
B. Sedoc	BV license owner (female)	53

R. Welzijn	BV fisher	66
M. Tay	BV fisher and fire fighter	57

Focus group participants Nickerie

Nickerie Focus group with fishers (all men) 9 July 2018		
Name	Profession	Age
R. Perumal	Fisherman	38
S. Tuhsiram	Fisherman	51
R. Hasan Mohamed	Fisherman	42
P. Chanderdew	Fisherman	58
S. Marto	Fisherman	35
D. Martiano	Fisherman	39
H. Mohamed Hafies	Fisherman	37
A. Kalkasingh	Fisherman	49
H. Mohamed	Fisherman	46
R. Tirtosemito	Fisherman	48
R. Jowa	Fisherman	44
Nickerie Focus group with women 3 augustus 2018		
Name	Profession	Age
Ravina	Fish dealer	45
Rosana	Fish dealer	31
Jetty	Fish processing and sale	44
Toelsie, J	Head of the Environment and Health Department (F)	Unknown

Focus group participants Weg naar Zee

Weg naar Zee Focus group with women 3 July 2018		
Name	Profession	Age
S. Jagroep	Senior Financial Staff, AZ hospital	31
C. Jagroep	Farmer and home maker	58
U. Matabadal	Farmer and home maker	34
A. Matabadal	Farmer and home maker	39
M. Ganpat	Farmer and home maker	43
M. Matabadal	Farmer and home maker	56

Focus group participants Boskamp

Boskamp Public meeting with fishers to introduce the Project, together with GHFS 19 June 2018		
Name	Profession	
R. Henry	Fisherman	
R. Stropawiro	Fisherman	
M. Naseem	Fisherman	
J. Wirjomadi	Fisherman	
Unreadable	Fisherman	
R. Hasselbaink	Fisherman	
S. Pathan	Fisherman	
T. Chortram	Fisherman	
Sunil	Fisherman	
D. Simons	GHFS	
S. Genevieve	GHFS	
M. Pool	GHFS	
J. Tjien Foooh	GHFS	
M. Heemskerk	Social Solutions	
C. Duijves	Social Solutions	
Boskamp Focus group with women 5 July 2018		
Name	Profession	Age
B. Andengel	Salt fish	53
I. Valies	Homemaker	66
Sabo	Home maker	66
N. Welzijn	Homemaker	39
R. Jubitane	Homemaker	77
A. Shewgobin	Homemaker	37
I.G. Antromoi	Homemaker	40
D. Heligar	Homemaker	32
A Shewgobin	Homemaker	19
A. Shewgobin	Homemaker	16
Note: 3 of these women were joined boat owners with their husbands		

Focus Group participants Galibi

Galibi Focus group with men 16 oktober 2018		
Name	Profession	Age
Basja Langaman	Civil servant/member of Stidunal	53
Basja Starian	Civil servant/member of Stidunal	48
Jimmy	Fisherman	28
Emile Aloema	Fisherman	22
Javier	Fisherman	16
Bayvano	Fisherman	Unknown
Sensini Aliamale	Fisherman	16
Alomea Dimitri	Fisherman	18
Barboza Inolioloe	Fisherman	24
Pungtai John	Fisherman	26
Joaki Awanahi	Fisherman	16
Staphanio Alwanaki	Fisherman	19
Galibi Focus group with women 17 oktober 2018		
Maleo Mila	Cleaning lady	49
Kamperveen, Melissa	Housewife	34
Alima Tonia	Housewife	48
Makko Mia	Housewife	52
Kajoema Jane	Housewife	52
Majarawai Sheria	Housewife	33
Majarawai Melissa	Housewife	19
Pane Kiba Greta	Secretary womens organisation	63
Pane Shirley	Civil servant	38
Pane Patricia	Civil servant	47

List of stakeholders who were interviewed individually

Name	Function	Organisation	Area	Date of interview
Alex, W.	Fisherman	Independent	Nieuw Amsterdam	July 22, 2018
Ardjosoediro, S.	Chair	Association for Sustainable Development WnZ	Weg naar Zee	Various dates by phone
Balgobind, C.	Owner of smokery	Independent	Nieuw Amsterdam	July 22, 2018
Bissondial, N.	Shrimp processing (F)	Independent	Braamspunt	August 15, 2018
Breinburg, H.	Owner of Breinburg Fishprocessing and smokery	Independent	Nieuw Amsterdam	July 22, 2018
Diran, S.	Member	Suriname Padi Farmers Associations (Suriname Padi Boeren Associatie)	Nickerie	July 9, 2018
Donald, I.	Entrepreneur in fishing (F)	Independent	Nickerie	July 9, 2018
Dwarka, R	Boatman small ferry	Independent	Paramaribo	August 10, 2018
Gangasingh, W.	Owner of smokery	Independent	Nieuw Amsterdam	July 22, 2018
Jagernath, A.	Shrimp processing (F)	Independent	Braamspunt	August 15, 2018
Jagernath, R.	Shrimp processing (F)	Independent	Braamspunt	August 15, 2018
Jairam, R.	Chair	Watershed Sawmillkreek	Nickerie	July 9, 2018
Joses	Fishery Department	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Husbandry and Fisheries	Nieuw Amsterdam	July 22, 2018
Lall, M.	Secretary	Cooperation Fishers Collective	Paramaribo/Commewijne	Various dates by phone
Langaman, H.	Basja	Ministry of Regional Development	Galibi	October 16, 2018
Mahadew, R.	Entrepreneur in fishing (F)	Independent	Paramaribo	July 11, 2018
Manoo, R.	Shrimp and fish processing (F)	Independent	Braamspunt	August 15, 2018
Mohamed, K.	Shrimp Fisher	Independent	Braamspunt	August 15, 2018

Moira, D	Chair	Cooperation Fishers Collective	Totness	July 9, 2018
Noredjo, A.	Chair	Cooperation Fishers Collective	Nickerie	July 9, 2018
Pané, B.	Chair	Fishery Organisation Woto Poko Noko	Galibi	October 16, 2018
Pané-Kiba, G.	Secretary	Umari, womens organisation	Galibi	October 16, 2018
Ramadhin, K.	Vice-chairman	Suriname Padi Farmers Associations (Suriname Padi Boeren Associatie)	Nickerie	July 9, 2018
Ramgoebin, R.	Shrimp processing (F)	Independent	Braamspunt	August 15, 2018
Rampadarath, B.	Chair	Association Padi Producers (Vereniging Van Padiproducenten)	Nickerie	August 3, 2018
Rony, T.	Fisherman	Independent	Braamspunt	August 15, 2018
Saikoen, R.	Shrimp Fisher	Independent	Braamspunt	August 15, 2018
Samaroo, R.	Fisherman	Independent	Braamspunt	August 15, 2018
Santawi, S.	Shrimp and fish processing (F)	Independent	Braamspunt	August 15, 2018
Sherry	Fisher (F)	Independent	Nickerie	July 9, 2018
Shevnarain, N.	Fisherman	Independent	Braamspunt	August 15, 2018
Singh, A.	Secretary (F)	Cooperation Fishers Collective	Boskamp	August 3, 2018
Starian, A.	Basja	Ministry of Regional Development	Galibi	October 16, 2018
Suradj, S.	Fisherman	Independent	Braamspunt	August 15, 2018
Toelsie, J.	Director	Environment Health Service (Milieu Gezondheids Dienst)	Nickerie	August 3, 2018
Tony, W.	Fisherman	Independent	Nieuw Amsterdam	July 22, 2018
Valies, W.	Commissioner	Cooperation Fishers Collective	Boskamp	August 3, 2018
Van der Kooye, G.	Coordinator West	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Husbandry and Fisheries	Nickerie	July 24, 2018 (by email)
Vries, M. de	Shrimp fisher	Independent	Braamspunt	August 15, 2018
Williams, M.	Fisherman	Independent	Nieuw Amsterdam	July 22, 2018
Wirjomado, D.	Field worker	Ministry of Regional Development	Boskamp	August 3, 2018

ANNEX 2 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE

Locatie:	Facilitators:
Datum:	

FOCUS GROEP VRAGEN

1. Deelnemers

Naam	Man/Vrouw	Leeftijd	Beroep

Focus group:

We hebben jullie bij elkaar geroepen als vrouwen/vissers/inheemsen/kustbewoners omdat jullie een belangrijke rol spelen in het beheer van het kust- en zeegebied, en het voor WWF en GHFS belangrijk is dat de mening en kennis van vrouwen/vissers/inheemsen/ kustbewoners over dit gebied een integraal deel vormt van een nationale beheers-strategie of beleid.

Ons doel binnen het bredere Project is om na te gaan in welke mate jullie betrokken worden bij besluitvorming als het gaat om projecten en beleid met betrekking tot beheer van het kust- en zeegebied.

[Hier worden een aantal voorbeelden genoemd van recente projecten/beleidsmaatregelen die voor het specifieke gebied van belang zijn, bijvoorbeeld in Weg naar Zee bescherming van de kust tegen overstromingen, en in Boskamp de proefboringen van Staatsolie.]

Wanneer er zulke projecten plaatsvinden of besluiten genomen worden die van invloed zijn op jullie dagelijks leven, op welke wijze zijn jullie daar dan bij betrokken? Zijn het altijd dezelfde mensen die naar de vergaderingen komen, of die iets te zeggen hebben op de vergadering? Zijn de relevante vertegenwoordigers van de vrouwen/vissers/inheemsen/kustbewoners aanwezig op zulke bijeenkomsten? Wie ontbreken er vaak, en waarom ontbreken deze mensen? En wat kan er gedaan worden om ervoor te zorgen dat de meest marginale of kwetsbare groepen wel deelnemen aan besluitvorming? Dat zijn zaken waar we het graag met jullie over willen hebben.

Is het duidelijk wat het doel is van onze aanwezigheid hier, en deze bijeenkomst? Wat heeft u ervan begrepen met betrekking tot het belangrijkste doel? Welke dingen zijn nog onduidelijk?

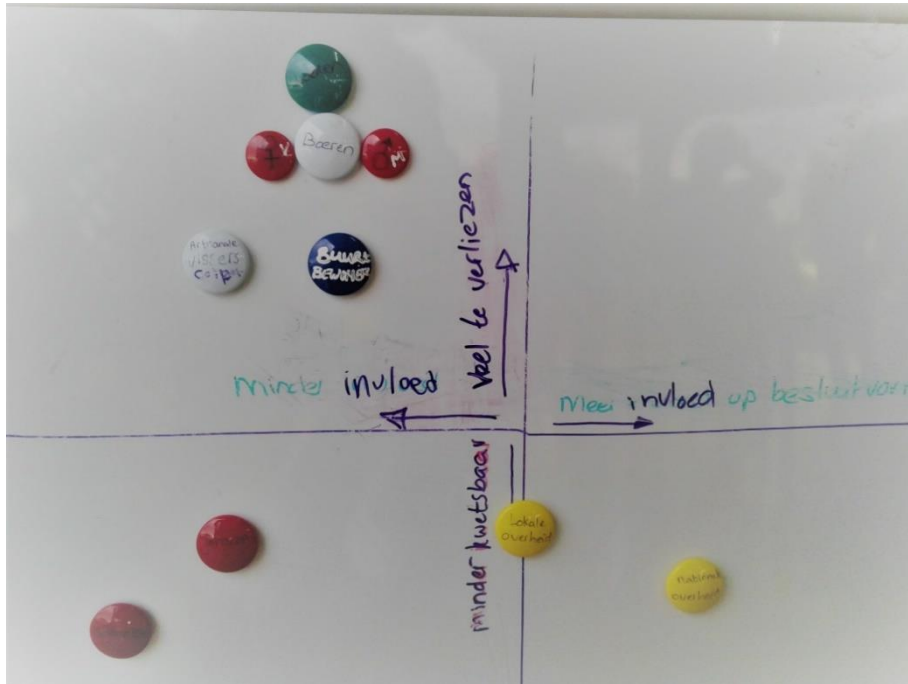
1. De meest marginale of kwetsbare groepen

We willen eerst een activiteit doen om na te gaan wie in deze gemeenschap de meest kwetsbare groepen zijn. Dat kan verschillen per dorp. In Weg naar Zee bijvoorbeeld, zijn landbouwers erg kwetsbaar omdat ze hun dagelijks brood verliezen wanneer het land overstroomt met zeewater tijdens springvloed. Tegelijkertijd hebben ze niet veel invloed op overheidsbeslissingen over bescherming van hun land tegen de zee. In Boskamp zijn er geen commerciële landbouwers, daar hebben juist vissers veel te verliezen als er dingen veranderen in het zeegebied, bijvoorbeeld maatregelen die de visvangst beperken, of een olie-lek op zee. We willen nu eerst vastleggen wie in deze gemeenschap de groepen zijn die het meest te verliezen hebben, en het minst te zeggen hebben in besluitvorming omtrent kust- en zeebeheer.

Opdracht: Kwetsbaarheid en invloed. Op een 2-assen grafiek (whiteboard) wordt visueel vastgelegd wie de groep ziet als de meest kwetsbare groepen als het gaat om bescherming van het kust- en zeegebied, en wie de minste stem hebben om beslissingen te beïnvloeden. Groepen: Vissers, vrouwen, lokale overheid, nationale overheid, inheemsen, migranten, mannen, kinderen, bewoners langs kust. Aanvullende groepen kunnen met stift op blanco magneten worden beschreven.

[Het resultaat van de pilot is weergegeven in Figuur 1. Het opbouwen van de grafiek is een tool voor discussie; welke mensen zijn kwetsbaar, en waarom? Zijn bepaalde groepen meer kwetsbaar dan anderen?]

Figuur 1. Resultaat van de oefening in de focusgroep discussie met vrouwen in Weg naar Zee



1. Wat zijn de belangrijkste barrières voor groep X om te participeren in bijeenkomsten of om mee te praten? [Probing: Ligt het aan de locatie of het tijdstip van bijeenkomsten? Kunnen vrouwen bijvoorbeeld niet makkelijk weg in de avonduren? Worden er beperkingen opgelegd door derden?]
2. [De facilitator noemt een praktisch voorbeeld van een bijeenkomst die te maken had met bescherming van het kust- en zeegebied]. Was u aanwezig op die bijeenkomst? Waarom wel/niet? Welke groepen van deze gemeenschap waren ondervertegenwoordigd? Waarom denkt u dat zijn niet deelgenomen hebben? Waren het logistieke redenen, sociaaleconomische redenen, culturele redenen?
3. Heeft u het gevoel dat uw mening, als deel van groep X (vrouwen, migranten, etc.), serieus genomen wordt? Heeft u een kans om mee te praten? Waarom wel of waarom niet?
4. Wat zou er (logistiek) gedaan moeten worden om te zorgen dat [Groep X] wel optimaal kan participeren? Zou het voor jullie doelgroep bijvoorbeeld beter zijn als de meeting op een ander tijdstip/andere dag georganiseerd zou worden? Wat kan er verder nog verbeterd worden aan de manier waarop de meeting georganiseerd is, de plek, outreach, bekendmaking, etc.
5. Wat vindt u van de informatieverschaffing over dit project en projecten in het algemeen naar de vrouwen/vissers/inheemsen/kustbewoners toe? Zijn de taal die gesproken wordt en de

woorden die gebruikt worden duidelijk voor deze doelgroep? Hoe zou de informatie duidelijker overgebracht kunnen worden?

Participatie in beheer van het kust- en zeegebied

1. Een van de doelen van het project is om het beheer van het kust- en zeegebied van Suriname te verbeteren door meer verschillende groepen stakeholders daarbij te betrekken. Op welke manier zijn vrouwen/vissers/inheemsen/kustbewoners betrokken (of niet) bij de ontwikkeling van het huidige beleid van het kust- en zeegebied?
2. Op welke manier bent u zelf op dit moment al betrokken zijn bij de uitvoering van het beheer van het kust- en zeegebied? Waarom wel/niet. Wat kan er gebeuren om betrokkenheid te vergroten?
3. Op welke manier komt beheer van het kust- en zeegebied terug in plannen voor het gebied?
4. Op welke manier denkt u dat vrouwen/vissers/inheemsen/kustbewoners als groep op dit moment al betrokken zijn bij het beheer van het kust- en zeegebied?
5. Op welke manieren zouden, naar uw mening, vrouwen/vissers/inheemsen/kustbewoners betrokken moeten zijn bij het beheer van het kust- en zeegebied? We kunnen dan denken aan:
 - a. een adviserende rol, bv een adviesraad of input in beleidsdocumenten
 - b. beheersdaden bv patrouilleren langs de kust/op het strand, metingen verrichten etc.

Impacts van huidige beleid op stakeholders (*impact assessment of the existing policies and policies proposed by the analysis, and provide mitigation measures for undesirable impacts, identified by the analysis, on the defined marginalized groups*)

6. Wat zijn positieve dingen in het huidige beleid ten aanzien van de bescherming van het kust- en zeegebied, speciaal vanuit uw perspectief als vrouw/visser/inheemse/kustbewoner. Vice versa, welke aspecten van het huidige beleid ten aanzien van de bescherming van het kust- en zeegebied zouden verbeterd moeten worden, speciaal vanuit uw perspectief als vrouw/visser/inheemse/kustbewoner.
7. Terugkijkend op de negatieve punten in het huidige beleid; op welke manier zou er verbetering plaats moeten vinden?
8. Heb u, of een andere vertegenwoordiger van de vrouwen/vissers/inheemsen/ kustbewoners, al eens contact gehad met (lokale) beleidsmakers/volksvertegenwoordigers over verbetering van het beleid t.a.v. bescherming van het kust- en zeegebied?

SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW

Locatie:	Respondent
Datum:	Telefoonnr:

1. Wat is uw functie/wat zijn uw werkzaamheden en op welke manier bent u betrokken bij het onderwerp (gemeenschap, kustgebied)?

Kwetsbare groepen

Bespreek de mogelijke verschillen tussen mannen en vrouwen. Neem een recent project/vergadering als voorbeeld (bv Staatsolie). Probeer kwetsbare groepen te identificeren.

2. Kunt u aangeven welke personen/groepen in dit gebied/dorp een relatie hebben met het kust-zeegebied en op welke manier? Wat zijn de belangen van deze mensen, hebben ze veel te verliezen, hebben ze alternatieven etc.
 3. Welke mensen/groepen worden uitgenodigd bij vergaderingen en consultaties en waarom?
 4. Welke mensen worden vergeten/overgeslagen en waarom?
- Meer informatie over manier van uitnodigen, locatie, afstemming etc.
5. Welke mensen zijn aanwezig en hoe is de participatie?

Participatie in beheer van het kust- en zeegebied

6. Een van de doelen van het project is om het beheer van het kust- en zeegebied van Suriname te verbeteren door meer verschillende groepen stakeholders te betrekken. Op welke manier bent u betrokken geweest (of niet) bij de ontwikkeling van het huidige (lokaal) beleid van het kust- en zeegebied?
7. Op welke manier bent u al betrokken zijn bij de uitvoering van het beheer van het kust- en zeegebied? Wat kan er indien nodig gebeuren om betrokkenheid te vergroten?
8. Op welke manier komt beheer van het kust- en zeegebied terug in (lokale) plannen voor het gebied (districtsplan, waterschapsplan, visserijmanagementplan)?
9. Op welke manieren zouden, naar uw mening, vrouwen/vissers/inheemsen/boeren/kustbewoners betrokken moeten zijn bij het beheer van het kust- en zeegebied? We kunnen dan denken aan:
 - a. een adviserende rol, bv een adviesraad of input in beleidsdocumenten
 - b. beheersdaden bv patrouilleren langs de kust/op het strand, metingen verrichten etc.
10. Wat zijn positieve dingen in het huidige beleid ten aanzien van de bescherming van het kust- en zeegebied wanneer u denkt aan de kwetsbare groepen in de gemeenschap (vrouwen/vissers/inheemsen/boeren/kustbewoners).

11. Welke aspecten van het huidige beleid ten aanzien van de bescherming van het kust- en zeegebied zouden verbeterd moeten worden wanneer u denkt aan de kwetsbare groepen in de gemeenschap (vrouwen/vissers/inheemsen/boeren/kustbewoners).
12. Wat denkt u dat er zou kunnen veranderen aan de manier waarop kwetsbare groepen (vrouwen/vissers/inheemsen/boeren/kustbewoners) het kust- en zeegebied op dit moment gebruiken, als gevolg van dit project om het beheer van het kust- en zeegebied te verbeteren? Denkt u bijvoorbeeld dat het instellen van een beschermd gebied/natuurreservaat in de zee beperkingen met zich mee brengt (algemeen)? Wat voor soort beperkingen?
13. Welke positieve gevolgen/voordelen denkt u dat het project kan hebben voor vrouwen/vissers/inheemsen/boeren/kustbewoners? Denk aan sociaaleconomische, culturele, infrastructurele dingen. Vice versa, welke negatieve gevolgen denkt u dat een dergelijk project zou kunnen hebben voor kwetsbare groepen indien er geen rekening met deze groep zou worden gehouden?
14. Hoe kan ervoor gezorgd worden dat negatieve gevolgen geminimaliseerd / geëlimineerd worden?