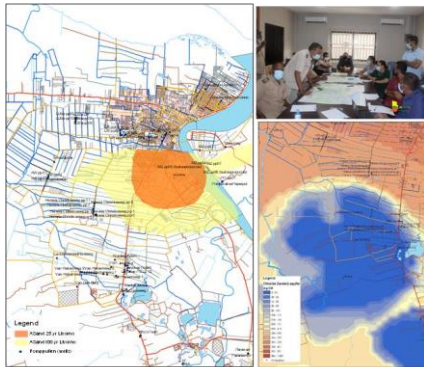


The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on behalf of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)

## Stakeholder Mapping Report

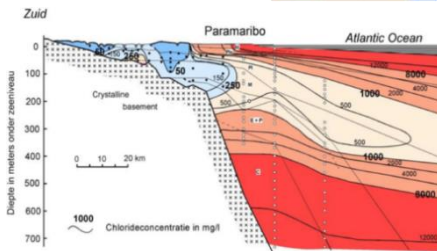
26 NOVEMBER 2024

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*Consultancy services for*

*Enhance the resilience of Suriname's water supply system by modelling drought risks and developing a roadmap of prioritized alternatives for aquifer recharge*



*Acronym: ARADIS*

**Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)**

RFP Number: 3100006085  
Biruk KIBRET



In association with



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 Aquifer Recharge Against Droughts in Suriname (ARADIS)

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# 1 The Stakeholders

## 1.1 Stakeholder Analysis:

In order to develop a comprehensive and integrated MAR strategy, relevant stakeholders who have affiliations with, interests and experience in water supply must be identified. Having a clear understanding of these stakeholders can help secure support which can contribute to the efficiency and effectivity of the project. Additionally, conducting a stakeholder analysis can assist in securing ownership and resources.

For the benefit of this project three kinds of stakeholders were identified:

1. Stakeholders who affect the supply of water;
2. Stakeholders impacted by the lack of water supply;
3. Policymakers, Data-collection and Research, Knowledge Institutes.

Ad. 1 - 3:

### 1. Stakeholders affecting the Lack of Water Supply:

- Water supply companies;
- Industrial Sectors: industries that heavily consume or pollute water resources can worsen shortages. Practices such as inefficient water use or discharge of contaminants diminish the availability of clean water for other users;
- Government Agencies: Inadequate infrastructure investment and poor maintenance by governmental bodies can lead to significant water losses through leaks and inefficiencies.
- Bureaucratic challenges and lack of strategic planning further complicate water supply management.
- Urban Developers: Rapid urbanization and poor land use planning can lead to over-extraction of groundwater and increased pollution, straining existing water resources and complicating access for local communities.
- Agricultural Practices: Unsustainable farming techniques, such as over-irrigation and the use of harmful fertilizers, can deplete water supplies and degrade water quality, affecting both current and future availability.

#### a) Examples of stakeholders affecting the Lack of Water Supply in Suriname are:

- de Surinaamse Waterleiding Maatschappij;
- Mining companies such as Newmont Suriname LLC, Zijin Mining (formerly Rosebel Gold Mine) which make use of harmful chemicals such as cyanide and former mining companies such as Billiton Maatschappij and Suralco LLC;
- de Surinaamse Bier Brouwerij (Part of the HEINEKEN Company)
- Rudisa Beverages Agencies N.V.
- Small-scale gold miners who make use of mercury
- Ornamibo an open local waste disposal location which has been polluting the ground since the last quarter of the 20th century
- exploiters of high-demand raw materials such as crushed stone and sand

### 2. Stakeholders impacted by the Lack of Water Supply are:

- Water supply companies;
- Local Communities: many rural and underserved urban populations face daily challenges due to inadequate water access, impacting their health, hygiene, and economic activities. These communities often rely on untreated sources, leading to waterborne diseases and reduced quality of life. It is noteworthy that worldwide the issue of water supply has also spread to more established urban populations where

households are forced to purchase water due to the insufficient supply.

- Agricultural Producers: Farmers depend on consistent water supply for irrigation. Insufficient water can lead to crop failures, reduced yields, and financial instability.
  - Health Institutions: Hospitals and clinics are adversely affected by water shortages, which hinder their ability to maintain sanitation standards and provide adequate care. The lack of clean water exacerbates health crises, particularly in already vulnerable situations.
  - Businesses/Organizations: Businesses that rely on water for production, such as food and beverage industries, suffer operational disruptions, which can lead to economic losses and reduced employment opportunities.
- b) Examples of stakeholders impacted by the general lack of water supply in Suriname are:
- de Surinaamse Waterleiding Maatschappij;
  - Dienst Water Voorziening;
  - Local communities in the districts of Commewijne, Para and Wanica;
  - Potential exporters of water;
  - Tourist organizations;
  - Shipping companies;
  - Fishing industry

### 3. Policy Makers are:

- Government Officials: Local, regional, and national authorities play a crucial role in formulating policies and regulations that govern water supply. Their decisions on resource allocation, infrastructures development, and environmental protection directly impact water availability. Also, the bodies responsible for enforcing water quality standards and managing water resources must balance economic development with sustainable practices. Their effectiveness in monitoring and enforcing regulations is vital for preserving water resources and identifying new ones.
- Environmental NGOs: These organizations advocate for sustainable water management practices and often engage with communities to raise awareness about water issues. They can influence policy through research, activism, and partnerships with government entities.
- International Organizations: Agencies such as the UN provide funding and technical assistance for water projects. Their involvement can shape national policies and promote best practices in water management.

#### c) Examples of Policy Makers in Suriname are, from the Government 7 Ministries:

- Ministry of Natural Resources particularly SWM and DWV;
- Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment;
- Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries;
- Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management;
- Ministry of Public Works;
- Ministry of Health;
- Ministry of Finance and Planning

Other major contributors to policy making are:

- Het Water Platform;
- Presidential Working Group;
- Medical Mission;
- Bureau for Public Health (BOG);
- National Coordination Centre for Disaster Management (NCCR)
- Anton de Kom University of Suriname (Waterforum Suriname)

In order for the SWG to be able to perform their duties accordingly, previous and updated data relating to water supply, water usage, climatological impacts, geological characteristics and the state of aquifers must be accessible.

Below list on collectors of important data serves this purpose.

Collectors of data in Suriname are:

- Water supply companies (SWM en Dienst Watervoorziening)
- General Bureau of Statistics (ABS)
- Anton de Kom University of Suriname (Waterforum Suriname)
- Meteorological Services
- Geological Mining and Engineering Services (GMD)
- Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V.
- Old extractive companies (Billiton Maatschappij, Suralco LLC. Even though these companies no longer have active operations in Suriname, they should have an extensive data base that could serve the working group. Additionally, in line with their CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility), these companies still have outstanding environmental obligations e.g. rehabilitating the impacted areas.
- NGOs and international organizations who have influence on policy making and have experience as it relates to gender inclusivity.

Update:

Based on the results and findings of the first Stakeholders Working Group Workshop (SWG Workshop #01), held on December 5<sup>th</sup> 2024 at the Lalarookh Ballroom Conference Room in Paramaribo, the following addition is made in this text:

Several stakeholders asked why stakeholders as the Ministry of Agriculture (Min. LVV, Agriculture, Life stock and Fisheries) and the State Oil Company (Staatsolie NV) are not included in the SWG. The subsequently suggested was to approach them and invite them also to participate in the project.

This valuable advice has been welcomed and adapted right away by ILACO.

In collaboration with ILACO, LVV was approached and sent an official invitation e-mail by the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MROM).

Likewise, ILACO approached Staatsolie immediately and had several personal talks explaining the projects goals and like LVV, Staatsolie expressed their interest. Staatsolie had already appointed a staff member to represent the stakeholder, but is reconsidering after deeper evaluation of the project's scope. As soon as the management is ready, Staatsolie will appoint a right expert with knowledge of several aspects regarding the extents and needs of the project, who might be of even more benefit.

The relevance of LVV lies in the fact that they are the official responsible policy and regulatory entity regarding the agriculture sector. The extensive knowledge, expertise, experience and network of agricultural issues, history, planning, stakeholders and data is a welcome addition.

Beside this feedback, data provision and guidance, the project on the other hand might and will also benefit LVV in their efforts to counter the severe effects of extreme droughts on the sector. Whether it is due to regular seasonal effects or climate change, because of eventual relevant insights gained through the Drought Analyses etc.

The relevance of Staatsolie is based on the fact that they also have a type of MAR technology in place in their operations. The crude oil that is extracted is cleaned from water among water and the extracted water is pumped back in the well field. It is clear that both parties, the project team and Staatsolie, can benefit from each other's experiences and expertise.

Remark: In both cases it is requested to take into account the gender balance as indicated in the ToR.

## 1.2 Stakeholder Mapping

Although the stakeholder analysis has brought forward key partners necessary for developing a comprehensive MAR strategy, it is necessary to map the relationship these stakeholders have with the supply of water. To facilitate the stakeholder mapping use was made of a visual process in the form of a table. The stakeholders were analyzed based on their influence, their interest and their impact which will give vital insights for developing effective engagement strategies to improve participation in the SWG.

The following process was completed to develop the stakeholder map:

- I. Three kinds of stakeholders were identified:
  1. Stakeholders contributing to the lack of water supply;
  2. Stakeholders suffering from the lack of water supply;
  3. Policymakers, Data-collection and Research, Knowledge Institutes.
- II. Their influence and interests were assessed according to the stakeholder analysis

*Table 1: Stakeholder Mapping<sup>1</sup>*

| Stakeholder  |                  |                 |               |
|--|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <b>A. Stakeholders affecting the Lack of Water Supply</b>              | <b>Influence</b> | <b>Interest</b> | <b>Impact</b> |
| 1. Water Supply Companies  | High             | High            | High          |
| 2. Industrial Sectors  | High             | Low             | High          |
| 3. Government Agencies   | High             | Medium          | High          |
| 4. Urban Developers  | High             | Low             | High          |
| 5. Agricultural Practices  | High             | Low             | High          |
| <b>B. Stakeholders impacted by the Lack of Water Supply:</b>           |                  |                 |               |
| 1. Water Supply Companies  | High             | High            | High          |
| 2. Local Communities   | Low              | Medium          | High          |
| 3. Agricultural Producers  | Medium           | High            | High          |
| 4. Health Institutions   | Medium           | High            | High          |
| 5. Businesses/Organizations  | Medium           | High            | High          |
| <b>C. Policymakers, Data-collection/Research, Knowledge Institutes</b> |                  |                 |               |
| 1. Government Officials  | High             | Medium          | High          |
| 2. Environmental NGOs  | High             | High            | High          |
| 3. International Organizations   | High             | High            | High          |

<sup>1</sup> Stakeholder Mapping: When, Why, and How to Map Stakeholders, Patrick Grégoire, September, 2023

### 1.3 Stakeholders Working Group (SWG)

The Stakeholders Working Group (SWG) has been established based on the medium-high scores allocated for influence and impact. The SWG will actively contribute to the development and implementation of this ARADIS project. The main objective of the SWG is to ensure support, inclusivity and effective advocacy throughout the project. The working group members will contribute concretely by offering diverse perspectives in all decisions, also the gender perspective and so with these contributions, the SWG will ensure balanced and representative decision-making, which is essential for the success and involvement in the project.

### 1.4 Selection Method SWG

The selection of the candidates for the members to form the Stakeholders Working Group is based on the consideration to make good use of already available structure(s) in the water sector with more or less similar purposes and scopes, completed with additional relevant stakeholders such as grass roots organizations and entrepreneurs etc. This is efficient, and more convenient for the stakeholders already contributing in this/these structure(s) and/or institutes and will benefit the same working method used supplemented with stakeholders who were not yet involved. The already existing structure is the Water Platform structure. This platform is for policy support and is the responsibility of the director of the Water Directorate of the Ministry of Natural Resources. The director is the chairman of the water platform, which includes key stakeholders who have an interest in the water sector and play a role in it.

The selected members of the Stakeholders Working Group represent organizations from all three interest groups involved in water use. The stakeholders contributing to the lack of water supply are often also stakeholders suffering from the lack of water supply like the SWM, Water Bottling Companies, Fernandes Coca Cola Bottling, the Bierbrouwerij etc. So, they are also represented in the working group although they have little influence on drought and the changing climate and the drought sensitivity of aquifers. The biggest cause of the lack of water supply is the drought.

From the group *Stakeholders impacted by the Lack of Water Supply*, the following have been invited to participate in the working group:

- **The SWM** because they are examples of major consumers. They withdraw water from the aquifers and therefore have a great interest in a constant supply of water. The SWM supplies water to most residents of the country and is therefore one of the largest and most important consumers. From the SWM, the deputy director of the planning department, **Mrs. Ashwinie Hemai-Boedhoe**, has been delegated to sit on the SWG. The director of the SWM has agreed to be a part of the SWG.
- **The business community.** Businesses use the water for products they manufacture such as carbonated drinks, juices and bottled water. The Rudisa Holdingmaatschappij N.V. has been invited from this category because they have their own source, while other large companies such as Fernandes Group N.V. and the Surinaamse Brouwerij N.V. do not have their own water source but receive water for their business activities via the SWM. From **Rudisa Beverages NV, Vinood Kisoensingh and Shailindra Sewnath** have been delegated by the company to participate in the informative meeting. They are employees who are closely involved with the aquifer, the source, which still produces adequate supplies of water. Both gentlemen will attend on Friday for orientation and questions, and then it will be definitively determined who will take a seat on the SWG. The other person will then serve as backup.
- **The National Women's Movement, (Nationale Vrouwen Beweging, NVB)** is an NGO and represents women who keep a family running and are often small entrepreneurs. The NVB has also been invited to take a seat on the SWG. During droughts, it is the women who, as family caregivers, and as small entrepreneurs suffer from the lack of water, they have to obtain their water in other ways, for example through special delivery of water from the SWM. This water must be in stock, is much more expensive and of lower quality than the groundwater that is

supplied directly through the pipes. From the NVB, **the chairwoman of the board, Mrs. Eline Graanoogst**, has been delegated to take a seat on the SWG. She accepted the invitation but was unfortunately unable to attend the meeting.

From the stakeholders that come from the group of policy makers, these are those agencies and organizations that deal with policy, data collection and management. These are people with knowledge who can have influence through expertise, have been invited to participate in the working group:

- An invitation has been extended to **Ms. Gonda Asadang, the Director of the Water Department** at the Ministry of Natural Resources and ex-officio Chair of the Water Platform. She has agreed to participate; however, official approval from the Minister is still required, which is why she could not respond immediately. She is willing to serve on the SWG. A letter has been sent to the Minister, who has responded positively.
- Recognizing his many years of experience and expertise in SWM management within the water sector, and his current role as a **consultant** for SWM, **Mr. Alwin Linger** has been invited to join the SWG. He has responded positively and confirmed his willingness to participate.
- Given her extensive experience as **an environmental specialist**—including years as an environmental expert at Fernandes Bottling Company—and her membership in the Waterforum for the Environment, **Mrs. Gladys Sno** has been invited to join the SWG. She has already confirmed her participation via email.
- **Mr. Dew Bhaggoe** represents the **Ministry of Public Works** and is relevant to data collection **and the technologies** that will be applied. It concerns research institutes. He works at the Meteorological Services. He immediately responded positively.
- From the university of Suriname (**ADeK**) Professor **Max Huisden** who is a lecturer at the University of Environmental Sciences. In addition to being an environmental expert, he is also a microbiologist affiliated with the medical faculty and possesses a wide range of expertise. Furthermore, he is the chairman of the Water Platform and a prominent member of the Cabinet's Presidential Working Group on Water. He also responded positively and confirmed his willingness to participate.

## 1.5 Participants informative meeting

A participants informative meeting was held on the 15<sup>th</sup> of November at the Ministry of Spatial Planning & Environment. Some members attended the meeting in person, some virtually and some were represented by colleagues.

The participants of the meeting:

1. Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment, Mr Narain was present - He is a policy officer.
2. Mrs. Samentha Kromoredjo is from the Ministry of ROM.
3. Ms. Ramona Biswane as an audience member from the SWM planning department - She attended virtually.
4. Mrs. Boedhoe of the SWM - She attended virtually.
5. Mr. Vinood Kisoensingh from Rudisa Holding N.V.
6. Mr. Shailindra Sewnath from Rudisa is responsible for the source itself. Can we provide logbook.
7. Mr. Shawn Sowirone represented Ms. Gonda Asadang of the Water Directorate
8. Mr. Alwin Linger from the Waterforum attended virtually.
9. Mrs. Gladys Sno from the Waterforum attended virtually.
10. Mr. Max Huisden from the University attended virtually.
11. Representatives of ILACO N.V. and the gender consultant were also present.
12. Mrs. Graanoogst from the NVB could not attend the meeting.

Although an equal gender ratio was taken into account when the working group was formed, all the shifts created an unequal gender representation at the meeting.

### 1.6 Participants Stakeholders Working Group Workshop No. 01

The mandatory SWG Workshop #01 was held in the Lalarookh Ballroom conference room as planned on December 2024.

The participants of the meeting were from the Stakeholders Working Group, which were supported by additional experts and resource persons of the respective stakeholders:

For a comprehensive report of the SWG Workshop #01 dd 05 December 2024, reference is made to the Minutes of Meeting (MoM version 09 January 2025), including photo report, attendees list and Presentation which is available.

### 1.7 SWG Technical support Pool of Experts

Several stakeholders such as SWM and MNH etc, requested the participation of more than one colleague. Based on the broad scope of the project and the different aspects of the topic, these colleagues are necessary to cover other field of expertise and experience from different departments.

For instance, there are departments and sections responsible for groundwater sources, drilling and maintenance of wells, and there are departments and sections responsible for water purification and water treatment, storage etc.

This of course is welcomed and the supportive group of Experts were invited and welcomed also at the workshop.

It is decided that the ‘Pool of Experts and Resource Persons’ (PoER) will continue and they will be an important addition to the official SWG throughout the project.

The PoER was part of the success of the Workshop.

See MoM SWG Workshop #01 dd 0512/4 v 090125.



Figure 1 (Part of) SWG Workshop #01 discussion group 2; SWG



Figure 2 SWG Workshop #01 discussion group 2; PoER

## 2 Colophon

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|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| Client        | : The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on behalf of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)  |
| Beneficiary   | : Government of the Republic of Suriname; Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment   |
| Project       | : Enhance the resilience of Suriname’s water supply system by modelling drought risks and developing a roadmap of prioritized alternatives for aquifer recharge. |
| Subject       | : Stakeholder Mapping  |
| File/ Code    | : IS-471   |
| Acronym       | : ARADIS project   |
| Author        | : R. Wong Loi Sing   |
| Contributions | ., J. Groen, S. Lachman, Kasankarijo M.  |
| Authorisation | : R. Patandin  |
| Date          | : 19 December 2024; Updated 09 January 2025  |

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