Rolling Plan for the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

As of April 2015

[Diplomatic Consideration, etc.]

As per the Development Cooperation Charter, the Government of Japan will cooperate with the countries which have vulnerabilities particular to Small Island States according to the development needs and financial capacity of targeted countries, which include those countries which have attained a certain level of Gross National Income. The Government of Japan will cooperate with CARICOM memver states by utilizing Japan's skills and knowledge in pursuing the First Pillar of the Ministerial Joint Statement between Japan and CARICOM: "Cooperation towards sustainable development including overcoming vulnerabilities particular to Small Island Developing States," which was adopted by the Fourth Japan-CARICOM Ministerial-Level Conference held in November 2014. Bearing this in mind, the Government of Japan decided to provide necessary support for Trinidad and Tobago, which has graduated from the OECD/DAC List of ODA Recipients, based on its needs.

[Priority Area 1]	Environment and Disaster Risk Management												
[Development Issue 1-1] Improvement in Environment and Disaster Risk Management	[Background and current situation] In Trinidad and Tobago, flood damage caused by heavy rainfall has been chronic; thus, community-based capacity building on disaster management is a challenge. Furthermore, although Trinidad and Tobago is a crude oil producing country, the nation is one of the main countries which has the largest per capita emission of carbon dioxide in the world; thus, conversion to renewable energy and promotion of energy conservation are important issues.In the field of solid waste management, the government of Trinidad and Tobago has been promoting "3R (reduce, reuse, recycle)", and is implementing legislation in this field; for example, a waste recycling bill was drafted at the initiative of JICA ex-trainees. In addition, NGOs plays a central role in collecting recyclable waste, and this practice has the potential to be a good example that can be applied to neighbouring countries. On the other hand, there are still many challenges, such as appropriate administrative and legal systems for waste treatment plants.				[Strategy] While keeping in mind knowledge sharing and cooperation with neighbouring island countries, in the field of disaster risk management; energy conservation and renewable energy; and solid waste management, the Government of Japan will provide support for overcoming vulnerabilities particular to Small Island States based on the result of research on assistance needs.								
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Before JFY 2014	JFY 2015	Sche JFY 2016		JFY 2018	JFY 2019	Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note	
	for Improvement in	In the fields of disaster risk management; renewable energy and energy conservation; and solid waste management, Japan will provide support for overcoming vulnerabilities particular to Small Island States based on the result of research on assistance needs.	Training Program for Disaster Risk Reduction	TR									
			Training Program in the field of the Environment	TR									

Legend: [PS] = Preparatory Survey, [DD] = Detailed Design, [TCP] = Technical Cooperation For Development Planning, [EXP] = Equipment, [CTR] = Country-focused Training, [TR] = Issue-based Training / Training Program for Young Leaders, [JOCV] = Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, [SV] = Senior Volunteers, [TEXP] = Third-country Training, [ICT] = In-Country Training, [STC] = Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues, [JPP] = JICA Partnership Program, [xx-TA] = Technical Assistance implemented by organizations other than MOFA and JICA, [PCP-TC] = Private Companies Proposed-Technical Cooperation, [GA] = Grant Aid, [LA] = Loan Aid (ODA Loan), [ML] = Multilateral Cooperation, [SSM] = Support for Small and Mediam sized Enterprise, Solid Line [------] = Tentative Schedule