

Rolling Plan for the Republic of Suriname

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| Basic Policy of Assistance | Overcoming Vulnerability |
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| Priority Area 1 | Building a Resilient Society |
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| Development Issue 1 | <p>[Background and current situation] Although Suriname is a continental country, it is a costal lowland country and is on the list of SIDS (Small Island Developing States) published by the UN Secretariat along with other CARICOM member countries. Suriname intends to achieve sustainable growth by trying to move away from a mineral resource dependent economy, however, the country is facing difficult economic conditions due to the shutdown of alumina refineries, which were the country's main industry, together with low oil prices and large external debt. It is therefore necessary to give special consideration to the areas of Climate Change and waste management to improve the country's fiscal consolidation in the future. Solid waste management in urban areas faces challenges in the capacity of both waste collection and treatment, and the lack of electricity supply outside the metropolitan area and the need to improve electricity efficiency in the metropolitan area also make the promotion of energy efficiency and the conversion to renewable energy a challenge in the country. In the disaster management sector, the capital of Suriname has frequently suffered from damages caused by flooding, and inland areas are also vulnerable to natural disasters due to the risk of river flooding. Furthermore, there are also challenges in responding to the vulnerable healthcare sector, which has been exposed by the spread of COVID-19, is also an issue to be addressed.</p> | <p>[Strategy for addressing development issues] To cope with Climate Change, both adaptation and mitigation measures will be encouraged. In the environmental sector, emphasis will be placed on solid waste management, transition to renewable energy and energy efficiency, as well as the provision of assistance to enhance public sector capacity, in order to overcome vulnerabilities particular to Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Based on the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), which was adopted at the end of 2022, Japan will provide support for initiatives that contribute to biodiversity conservation or take biodiversity into account. Sharing expertise and experience and promoting synergy among neighbouring island countries with similar problems will be taken into account while extending this assistance. Furthermore, cooperation will be provided to strengthen the healthcare sector, which the challenges had been highlighted by the spread of COVID-19.</p> |
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| Name of Cooperation Programme | Programme Summary | Project | Scheme | Schedule | | | | | | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen) | SDGs | Notes | |
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| | | | | 2022 JFY | 2023 JFY | 2024 JFY | 2025 JFY | 2026 JFY | 2027 JFY | | | | |
| Development of resilient social infrastructure | To cope with climate change, both adaptation and mitigation measures will be encouraged. In the fields of solid waste management, promotion of energy efficiency and transition to renewable energy, and disaster prevention, necessary support will be provided for the development of relevant human resources and strengthening of organisations. | Economic and Social Development Programme | GA | ■ | ■ | | | | | 2.00 | 13 | Provision of Funds for the procurement of disaster prevention related Equipment | |
| | | Caribbean Regional Comprehensive Disaster Management Advisor | EXP | ■ | | | | | | | 11, 13 | For 14 CARICOM Member States | |
| | | Caribbean Regional Comprehensive Disaster Management Advisor | EXP | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | 11, 13 | For 14 CARICOM Member States |
| | | Caribbean Regional Marine Plastic Waste Advisor | EXP | ■ | ■ | | | | | 2.83 | 12,13,14 | For 14 CARICOM Member States | |
| Health & sanitation improvement programmes | Japan will contribute to overcoming vulnerability in small island states by providing assistance to help strengthen vulnerable health systems. | Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects in Health and Sanitation Sectors | GGP | | ■ | | | | | | 3 | | |

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| Priority Area 2 | Sustainable Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Development Issue 2 Industrial and human resources development | [Background and Current Situation] The fisheries industry in Suriname plays a significant role as it provides quality animal protein sources to the its population, as well as creating employment opportunities in rural areas and earning foreign currency through exports. | | | | | [Strategy for addressing development issues] While utilizing facilities and equipment which were provided by previous Japanese fisheries grant aid, Japan will assist in industrial development and job creation, focusing on the sustainable development of the fisheries industry, taking into account the perspective of sustainable use of marine biological resources. Additionally, based on the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), which was adopted at the end of 2022, Japan will provide support for initiatives that contribute to biodiversity conservation or take biodiversity into account. Sharing expertise and experience and promoting synergy among neighbouring island countries with similar problems will be taken into account as the support is provided. | | | | | | | |
| | Name of Cooperation Programme | Programme Summary | Project | Scheme | Schedule | | | | | | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen) | SDGs | Notes |
| | | | | | 2022 JFY | 2023 JFY | 2024 JFY | 2025 JFY | 2026 JFY | 2027 JFY | | | |
| | Agriculture and fisheries development programmes | Japan will contribute to job creation by supporting the promotion of fisheries industries and human resource development. With regard to fisheries, the project will provide support that will lead to community development while utilising facilities and equipment which were provided by Japan's previous fisheries grant aid. | Economic and Social Development Programme | GA | | | | | | | 4.00 | 2, 14 | Provision of Funds for the Procurement of Fishery Related Equipment |
| Others | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others | Name of Cooperation Programme | Programme Summary | Project | Scheme | Schedule | | | | | | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen) | SDGs | Notes |
| | Others | | CARICOM Advisor | EXP | | | | | | | | 9 | |

Legend: [PS] = Preparatory Survey, [DD] = Detailed Design, [TCP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP] = Technical Cooperation for Development Planning, [EXP] = Expert, [EQ] = Equipment, [CTR] = Country-focused Training, [TR] = Issue-based Training / Training Program for Young Leaders, [JOVCV] = Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, [SV] = Senior Volunteers, [TEXP] = Third-country Expert, [TTR] = 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, [GAF] = Grant Aid for Fishery, [FA] = Food Aid, [CGA] = Cultural Grant Assistance, [GCGP] = Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects, [EGA] = Emergency Grant Aid, [GANP] = Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects, [GGP] = Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects, [LA] = Loan Aid (ODA Loan), [BIS] = Basic Information Survey, [ML] = Multilateral Cooperation, [SSM] = Support for Small and Medium sized Enterprise, Solid Line [—] = Schedule, Dash Line [- - - -] = Tentative Schedule

【SDGs】 1. No Poverty, 2. Zero Hunger, 3. Good Health and Well-being, 4. Quality Education, 5. Gender Equality, 6. Clean Water and Sanitation, 7. Affordable and Clean Energy, 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth, 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, 10. Reduced Inequalities, 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities, 12. Responsible Consumption and Production, 13. Climate Action, 14. Life Below Water, 15. Life on Land, 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, 17. Partnerships for the Goals