

TC ABSTRACT

I. Basic Project Data

▪ Country/Region:	SURINAME/CCB - Caribbean Group
▪ TC Name:	Support for Governance, Environmental Sustainability and Cost Recovery for the Water and Sanitation Sector of Suriname.
▪ TC Number:	SU-T1185
▪ Team Leader/Members:	LEWIS, GILROY FRANCIS (INE/WSA) Team Leader; CARLOS RODRIGUES (INE/WSA); COLLINS, STEVEN CHARLES (CCB/CSU); MENTIS, ALAN WILFRED MORTIMER (CCB/CCB); BONILLA MERINO ARTURO FRANCISCO (LEG/SGO); LEAL ROSILLO, ROBERTO (VPS/ESG); MILLS, ANAITEE (CSD/CCS); LEE LEE SERGIO KYU CHUL (INE/WSA); GUERRERO RIVERA, MARILYN IVETTE (INE/WSA)
▪ Taxonomy:	Client Support
▪ Number and name of operation supported by the TC:	N/A
▪ Date of TC Abstract:	17 May 2024
▪ Beneficiary:	Government of Suriname
▪ Executing Agency:	INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
▪ IDB funding requested:	US\$250,000.00
▪ Local counterpart funding:	US\$0.00
▪ Disbursement period:	36 months
▪ Types of consultants:	Individuals; Firms
▪ Prepared by Unit:	INE/WSA - Water & Sanitation
▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:	CCB/CSU - Country Office Suriname
▪ TC included in Country Strategy (y/n):	No
▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):	No
▪ Alignment to the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020:	Social inclusion and equality ; Productivity and innovation ; Institutional capacity and rule of law; Environmental sustainability

II. Objective and Justification

- 2.1 The objective of the TC is to improve Suriname's water and wastewater sector through enhanced governance, resource management and resilience building. The specific objectives are to (i) to assess the existing governance structure and develop recommendations for governance and legislative framework improvement for the water and wastewater sector, and (ii) prepare a pre-feasibility study on combined vs separated sewer infrastructure to inform the development of a national integrated wastewater management master plan focused on climate resilient investments, environmental sustainability, and cost recovery.
- 2.2 The World Health Organization (WHO, 2022), reports that only 89.97% of Suriname population has access to at least basic sanitation (93.84% in urban areas; 82.36% in rural areas), and only 25.16% of the population is using safely managed sanitation services (20.69% in urban areas; 33.95% in rural areas). Only 1% of the population is connected to a sewer system. The rest of the population disposes wastewater through septic tanks (89%) and pit latrines (4%). Suriname is particularly exposed and vulnerable to climate risk. The country's small population, major economic activities, and infrastructure are concentrated along the

low-lying coastal zone. It has already experienced extensive coastal erosion, and has suffered damages from heavy rainfall, flooding, higher temperatures during dry seasons, and high winds (NDC 2020). Suriname's climate is characterized as a tropical climate with a high humidity. Suriname's climate encompasses surface conditions, such as the abundance of rivers and swamps and the presence of well-developed vegetation cover that produces large amounts of water vapour, which together with the local convection and orographic lifting along the hills and mountainous regions, also contribute to the relatively high precipitation in the country. As such, Suriname is regularly confronted with a series of extreme weather conditions (flooding, heavy winds and saltwater intrusion), and in recent years there also seems to be a pattern of severe flooding in the interior areas of Suriname (2006, 2008, 2021 and 2022). Flood-risks in the capital city of Paramaribo, which contains the most substantially populated urban area on the Suriname coast, are particularly exacerbated by poor drainage-capacity due to either limited planning integration or insufficient maintenance. The central area of Paramaribo has a combined rainwater-sewage collection system built in the 1940's and most of the pipelines are more than 60 years old. The Ministry of Public Works (MPW) oversees the sewerage and drainage systems in Suriname. There are no facilities to safely manage the wastewater produced or to adequately treat and dispose of the septage generated from septic tanks. The overall condition of the combined sewer system is very poor as there are many challenges with respect to the installation of the combined sewer system. These challenges include inappropriate installation, damage due to misalignment, structural failures, and absent grating at collection points to prevent the ingress of foreign materials which can clog or otherwise affect the functioning of the system. Consequently, its performance is not as optimal as it can result in localized flooding within the city. The occurrence of flooding is likely compounded by the inadequate conveyance capacity of open channels servicing the greater Paramaribo area. This problem is exacerbated by the poor state of maintenance which inevitably leads to a loss of cross-sectional area and conveyance capacity. The occurrence of flooding is also compounded by the lack of buffer storage within the channels which convey flood water to sluice gates and pumping stations.

III. Description of Activities and Outputs

- 3.1 **Component I: Support for governance, environmental sustainability and cost recovery. This component will finance the following activities:** (i) assess the existing governance structure and develop recommendations for governance and legislative framework improvement for the water and wastewater sectors; (ii) assess the climate risk exposure and conditions of the existing combined sewer infrastructure as untreated sewage is currently discharged into the Suriname River, and prepare a pre-feasibility study; and (iii) capacity building and development of an awareness campaign strategy on usage of the wastewater and drainage system

IV. Budget

Indicative Budget

Activity/Component	IDB/Fund Funding	Counterpart Funding	Total Funding
Support for governance, environmental sustainability and cost recovery. This component will finance the following activities:	US\$250,000.00	US\$0.00	US\$250,000.00
Total	US\$250,000.00	US\$0.00	US\$250,000.00

V. Executing Agency and Execution Structure

- 5.1 At the request of the Government of Suriname, the Bank, through the Water and Sanitation Division (INE/WSA) will be the Executing Agency (EA) of the project.
- 5.2 The IDB will be responsible for the selection and contracting of consulting firms and individual consultants in accordance with the Bank's current procurement policies and procedures for Bank-executed operations.

VI. Project Risks and Issues

- 6.1 There are no major risks identified that could affect the execution of the TC. The major challenge will be the timely availability of resources to execute the consultancies for the studies.

VII. Environmental and Social Aspects

- 7.1 This Technical Cooperation is intended to finance pre-feasibility or feasibility studies of specific investment projects and the environmental and social studies associated with them; therefore, the terms of reference and products of this TC will be consistent with the applicable requirements of the Bank's Environmental and Social Policy Framework (ESPF).