

TC Abstract

I. Basic Project Information

▪ Country/Region:	SURINAME/CCB - Caribbean Group
▪ TC Name:	Spatial Planning Assessment and Development Support for Suriname
▪ TC Number:	SU-T1146
▪ Team Leader/Members:	Kopelman Martin, Tatiana Marie (CSD/HUD) Team Leader; Rajack, Robin Michael (CSD/HUD) Alternate Team Leader; Collins, Michael I. (CSD/RND); Arcia, Diego Andrés (CSD/HUD); Grunwaldt, Alfred Hans (CSD/CCS); Guzmán Osorio, Jessica (CSD/HUD); Villota Coral, Maria Alejandra (CSD/HUD); Ávila, Francy Dianela (CSD/HUD); Vila Saint-Etienne, Sara (LEG/SGO); Sendar, Tessa (CSD/HUD); Piedrafitá, Carolina Marcela (CSD/HUD); Berlanda Custodio Da Silva, Cleide (VPC/FMP)
▪ Taxonomy:	Client Support
▪ Number and name of operation supported by the TC:	Non-applicable
▪ Date of TC Abstract:	August 06 2021
▪ Beneficiary:	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment
▪ Executing Agency:	Inter-American Development Bank
▪ IDB funding requested:	US\$300,000.00
▪ Local counterpart funding:	US\$0.00
▪ Disbursement period:	24 months
▪ Types of consultants:	Individual Consultants; Consulting Firms
▪ Prepared by Unit:	Housing & Urban Development (CSD/HUD)
▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:	Housing & Urban Development (CSD/HUD)
▪ TC included in Country Strategy (y/n):	No
▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):	No
▪ Alignment to the Second Update to the Institutional Strategy (UIS) 2020-2023:	Social inclusion and equality; Institutional capacity and rule of law; Environmental sustainability

II. Objective and Justification

- 2.1 The goal is to support the government of Suriname in developing a cohesive and environmentally sound spatial planning legislation, by providing recommendations on the necessary institutional arrangements for its implementation.
- 2.2 Spatial planning in Suriname has historically focused on designing infrastructure for urban and residential areas primarily by the Ministry of Public Works. Its current legal framework lies in two outdated and limited acts: the Urban Planning Act (*De Stedenbouwkundige Wet* 1972, in Dutch) and the Planning law (*De Planwet* 1973, in Dutch). The Ministry of Spatial Planning, Land and Forestry Management (ROGB for its acronym in Dutch) was created in 2005 to address the legal framework shortcomings. Despite this effort, a lack of legislation and institutional capacity led to Suriname's continued dispersed and chaotic spatial development.
- 2.3 The Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE) was thus created in 2019 to create the country's legislative policy and institutionally coordinate spatial planning. At present, the MSPE aims to create a broader and updated Spatial Planning Act. It recognizes the impact of spatial planning on the environment, particularly to mitigate and adapt to climate change. In this context, the Bank can play a vital role in supporting Suriname's effort to develop a robust legal framework that allows for

sustainable land development accounting for environmental properties, risk and vulnerability, and the geographical growth of the country's natural resources.

- 2.4 **Strategic Alignment.** The TC is consistent with the Second Update to the Institutional Strategy UIS 2020-2023 (AB-3190-2). It will contribute to the Corporate Results Framework 2020-2023 CRF (GN-2727-12) through the following development challenges: (i) social Inclusion and Equality, by promoting the recognition and inclusion of indigenous and tribal peoples land rights, as well as fostering a better understanding of the land demands for housing, social infrastructure, and mixed uses in cities, as well as demands for rural uses; (ii) institutional Capacity and the Rule of Law, by improving the national government's capacities to implement efficient spatial planning; and (iii) environmental Sustainability and Climate Change, by supporting regulatory the promotion of sustainable spatial planning practices such as compact urban growth patterns. The proposed operation is consistent with the IDB's Sector Strategy Institutions for Growth and Social Welfare (GN-2587-2) by promoting knowledge transfer related to institutional capacity and public management. This TC seeks to increase the technical capacity of the human capital present in the country's governmental spheres and explore the possibility of generating new key actors in decision-making to implement the developed instruments.

III. Description of Activities and Outputs

- 3.1 **Component I. Current Spatial Planning Assessment (US\$50,000).** This component will (i) assist the MSPE in reviewing the existing legal framework, instruments, enforcement agencies, and responsibilities; (ii) understand the role of consultation and stakeholder engagement in the decision making of spatial planning; (iii) identify international best practices in legal and institutional arrangements for spatial planning; and (iv) provide a diagnostic report with recommendations for the enactment and implementation of a new spatial planning framework.
- 3.2 **Component II. Resiliency in Spatial Planning (US\$125,000).** This component will (i) provide technical support to define in detail Suriname's vulnerability toward hazards and risks associated with climate change; (ii) support the inclusion of resiliency building, climate change mitigation, and adaptation measures into the spatial planning framework to be developed; and (iii) define the needed feasibility studies for solutions to mitigate and adapt to the identified risks.
- 3.3 **Component III. Institutional Framework Development and Implementation (US\$125,000).** This component will (i) develop the vision and strategy for the spatial planning framework; (ii) define mechanisms of stakeholder engagement; (iii) propose the final draft legislation and the critical regulations for enforcement; and (iv) diagnose and develop recommendations to strengthen the current institutional mechanisms to implement the proposed law and accompanying regulations.

IV. Budget

Indicative Budget (US\$)

Activity/Component	IDB	Total Funding
Component I. Current Spatial Planning Assessment	50,000	50,000
Component II. Resiliency in Spatial Planning	125,000	125,000
Component III. Institutional Framework Development and Implementation	125,000	125,000
Total	300,000	300,000

V. Executing Agency and Execution Structure

- 5.1 The Bank will be the executing agency. The Bank will contract consulting services in accordance with current policies and procedures. For this purpose, Section AM-650 of the Administrative Manual "Complementary Workforce" for individual consultants, the policy for the Selection and Hiring of Consulting Companies for Operational Work Executed by the Bank (GN-2765-1), and its guidelines will be applied for operations (OP-1155-4) and institutional procurement policy GN-2303-20 for different consulting services.
- 5.2 Due to the requesting entity's limited technical, operational, and institutional capacity in executing the proposed activities, the Bank will be the executing agency. The Housing and Urban Development Division (CSD/HUD) will be responsible for this operation's technical supervision and administration, leveraging its technical expertise in housing, spatial planning, and sustainability.

VI. Project Risks and Issues

- 6.1 There are two associated risks: (i) limited cooperation among institutions because spatial planning encompasses urban uses and those related to rural settings. To carry out a new spatial planning framework adequately and successfully, the MSPE must coordinate with other involved ministries (i.e., agriculture, livestock and fisheries, natural resources, land, and forest management, etc.); and (ii) risks associated with the COVID-19 pandemic because the Bank has limited travel. To hire consultancies, these restrictions, paired with limited technological developments in digital mapping and visualization, may hinder the effective implementation of this TC.

VII. Environmental and Social Classification

- 7.1 This Technical Cooperation is not intended to finance pre-feasibility or feasibility studies for specific investment projects or associated environmental and social studies; therefore, this TC does not meet the applicable requirements of the Bank's Environmental and Social Policy Framework (ESPF). This TC is not expected to have adverse environmental and social effects.