## Rolling Plan for Saint Christopher and Nevis

As of April 2023

| Basic Policy of<br>Assistance  | Overcoming Vulnerability  |   |  |        |             |             |                    |             |             |             |   |                                     |                                 |
|--|---|---|--|--------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Priority Area  | Building a Resilient Society  |   |  |        |             |             |                    |             |             |             |   |                                     |                                 |
| [Background and Currrent Situation] As Saint Christopher and Nevis is a Small Island State, the damage from flooding and landslides caused by hurricanes is severe and affects the development of agriculture and tourism, which are the country's main industries. It is thus important to overcome this vulnerability to natural disasters, including climate change. In the solid waste management sector, while efforts are being made to implement waste diversion strategies, the separation and disposal of recyclable waste (e.g. office automation (OA) equipment, white goods, industrial waste, etc.) and the maintenance of final disposal dumpsites remain a challenge, as does the recent increase in marine plastic waste. Increasing the ratio of renewable energy production. Furthermore, there are also challenges in responding to the vulnerable healthcare sector that was made apparent by the spread of COVID-19 and other viruses.  [Strategy for addressing development issues] With cooperation and knowledge sharing with neighbouring countries, Japan will provide the novercome the specific vulnerabilities of small island developing states, including in the areas of energy efficiency, renewable energy, solid waste management, healthcare, etc. Additionally, bas Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), which was adopted at the end of 2022, Japan of initiatives that contribute to biodiversity conservation or that take biodiversity into account.  The provide the novercome the specific vulnerabilities of small island developing states, including in the areas of energy efficiency, renewable energy, solid waste management, healthcare, etc. Additionally, bas Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), which was adopted at the end of 2022, Japan of initiatives that contribute to biodiversity conservation or that take biodiversity into account.  The provide the notice of the provide t |   |   |  |        |             |             |                    |             |             |             | areas of disa<br>nally, based of<br>2, Japan will | ster prevention,<br>on the Kunming- |                                 |
| Development of resilient social infrastructure   | Name of Cooperation<br>Programme  | Programme Summary   | Project  | Scheme | 2022<br>JFY | 2023<br>JFY | Sch<br>2024<br>JFY | 2025<br>JFY | 2026<br>JFY | 2027<br>JFY | Assistance<br>Amount<br>(100 Million<br>Yen)      | SDGs                                | Notes                           |
|  | Program for<br>Improvement in<br>Environment and<br>Disaster Risk<br>Management | Japan will provide support to overcome the specific vulnerabilities of small island developing states in fields such as disaster risk management, energy efficiency and renewable energy, and solid waste management. | CARICOM Energy Promotion Project                             | ТСР    |             |             |                    |             |             |             | 3.30  | 7,13                                | For 4 countries                 |
|  |   |   | Caribbean Regional Comprehensive Disaster Management Advisor | EXP    |             |             |                    |             |             |             |   | 11,13                               | For 14 CARICOM<br>Member States |
|  |   |   | Caribbean Regional Comprehensive Disaster Management Advisor | EXP    |             |             |                    |             |             |             |   | 11, 13                              | For 14 CARICOM<br>Member States |
|  |   |   | Caribbean Regional Marine Plastic Waste Advisor              | EXP    |             |             |                    |             |             |             | 2.83  | 12,13,14                            | For 14 CARICOM<br>Member States |

| Priority Area  | Sustainable Economic/Social Development  |  |  |        |   |             |                    |             |  |             |  |             |                 |  |
|--|--|--|--|--------|---|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--|-------------|--|-------------|-----------------|--|
| Development Issue 2 Industrial and human resources development | [Background and Current Situation] The fisheries industry in St Christopher and Nevis plays a significant role in terms of food security as it provides animal protein sources to the rural population, as well as creating employment opportunities in rural areas and earning foreign currency through exports. The Government of the country has identified fisheries as an important industry in its National Development Plan, as one that has the potential to replace the sugar industry and has significant room for growth. Furthermore, sargassum seaweed, which has recently been found drifting in large quantities in Caribbean states, has been affecting the tourism and fisheries industries. In order to address the given concern in addition to other factors, the Government of Saint Christopher and Nevis is promoting the Blue Economy through sustainable use of marine resources. |  |  |        | [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. Based on the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) adopted at the end of 2022, Japan will contribute to biodiversity conservation or support initiatives that take biodiversity into consideration. During the implementation of projects, country's commitment in promoting the blue economy, as well as knowledge sharing and cooperation with neighbouring island countries facing similar challenges will be considered. |             |                    |             |  |             |  |             |                 |  |
|  | Name of Cooperation<br>Programme   | Programme Summary  | Project  | Scheme | 2022<br>JFY   | 2023<br>JFY | Sch<br>2024<br>JFY | 2025<br>JFY | 2026<br>JFY                                  | 2027<br>JFY | Assistance<br>Amount<br>(100 Million<br>Yen) | SDGs        | Notes           |  |
|  | 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, focusing on poor fishing villages and small-scale artisanal fishermen, while utilising facilities and equipment which were provided by Japan's previous fisheries grant aid. | Project for Strengthening the Conservation and Management of Coastal Fisheries Resources through Joint Efforts by Fishermen and Government | TCP    |   |             |                    |             |  |             | 4.30   | 2,5,8,13,14 | For 6 Countries |  |
| Others   |  |  |  |        |   |             |                    |             |  |             |  |             |                 |  |
| Others   | Name of Cooperation<br>Programme   | Programme Summary  | Project  | Scheme | Schedule           2022         2023         2024         2025         2026         2027           JFY         JFY         JFY         JFY         JFY         JFY         JFY  |             |                    |             | Assistance<br>Amount<br>(100 Million<br>Yen) | SDGs        | Notes  |             |                 |  |
|  | Others   |  | CARICOM Advisor  | EXP    |   |             |                    |             |  |             |  | 9           |                 |  |

Legend: [PS] = Preparatory Survey, [DD] = Detailed Design, [TCP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [TCP] = Technical Cooperation on Global Issues, <math>[PP] = IDCA Partnership Program, [xx-TA] = Technical Assistance implemented by organizations other than MOFA and JICA, <math>[PCP-TC] = Private Companies Proposed-Technical Cooperation, [GA] = Grant Aid, [GAP] = Grant Aid for Fishery, [FA] = Toch Aid, [FAP] = Toch Assistance, [FAP] = Toch Assistance, [FAP] = Toch Aid for Grassroots Projects, [FAP] = Toch Aid for Grassroo

[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