

Mr. Chairman

Thank you for giving me the floor.

Also wanna take this opportunity to say thanks to the Egyptian House of Representatives for the hospitality

First of all, Please allow me to present an overview about the way in which the parliament of Suriname deals with this climate change issue in our diverse, peaceful and colorful Republic of Suriname in South America. For those who are not very familiar with my country, Suriname is the greenest country on Earth and is home to:

- 600,000 inhabitants;
- A wide ethnic and cultural diversity; (just look at us)
- 10 Forest dependent tribes;
- Over 200 forest dependent communities;
- 14.8 million hectares of tropical rainforest, which means 12.9 hectares of forest per capita, and 10% of the world's river freshwater.

Suriname is a carbon negative society, storing 11 Gigatons and absorbing more than 8 million tons of forest carbon every year.

This means that with such a service of carbon storage and annual carbon absorption, Suriname is providing a key ecosystem service to the planet and the global community.

You are welcome, my friends!!!

Ladies and Gentlemen, my dear colleagues,

Various research have shown that Suriname is a high risk country for climate change, especially when it comes to sea level rising. We all are aware that sea level rising is one of the main consequences of climate change, due to the rise of the temperature on earth which will cause certain loss of all living beings on this earth. To make Suriname resilient for the effects of climate change different kind of projects and programs have been developed with the aim as is mentioned below:

- Sustainable restoration and protection of the banks and the coast by constructing dikes and planting mangroves;
- Risk management for natural disasters;
- **Strategic** approach of potential threats on people and nature, such as local storms, floods and drought;
- Man-made disaster management, such as transport and storage of chemicals, explosives and radioactive materials;
- Water- and waste management;
- **Managing the spread of dangerous diseases and plagues.(Plaiks)**

Our Parliament organized workshops to inform parliamentarians about the developments and challenges of climate change in Suriname, regarding:

- The effects of climate change on specific sectors, such as agriculture, fishery and similar authorities to ensure food security and food safety;
- Create public awareness on climate change and environment;
- Concrete possibilities for adjustments in short, medium and long term;
- Commit to the Paris agreement to reduce CO2 emissions;
- Cost aspects of **adaptation** as mitigation;
- Recent international developments and scientific information on climate change, the role of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UN-FCCC) and the Sendai framework for disaster risk management 2015-2030.

The National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS) **conducts** research related to environmental issues in Suriname and helps to reduce and prevent pollution in cooperation with the Health Care Office (BOG) and local governments (DC's). Suriname has committed to various environmental treaties and has approved the environmental

Finally, like wat Mrs. Sahar Albazar said, we don't have plan B, we just have one planet and indeed We do need to change our behavior and act now for we don't have another planet to live on. It's not only about us, The young MP'S, but it's more about the coming generations.

Thank You for your ATTENTION