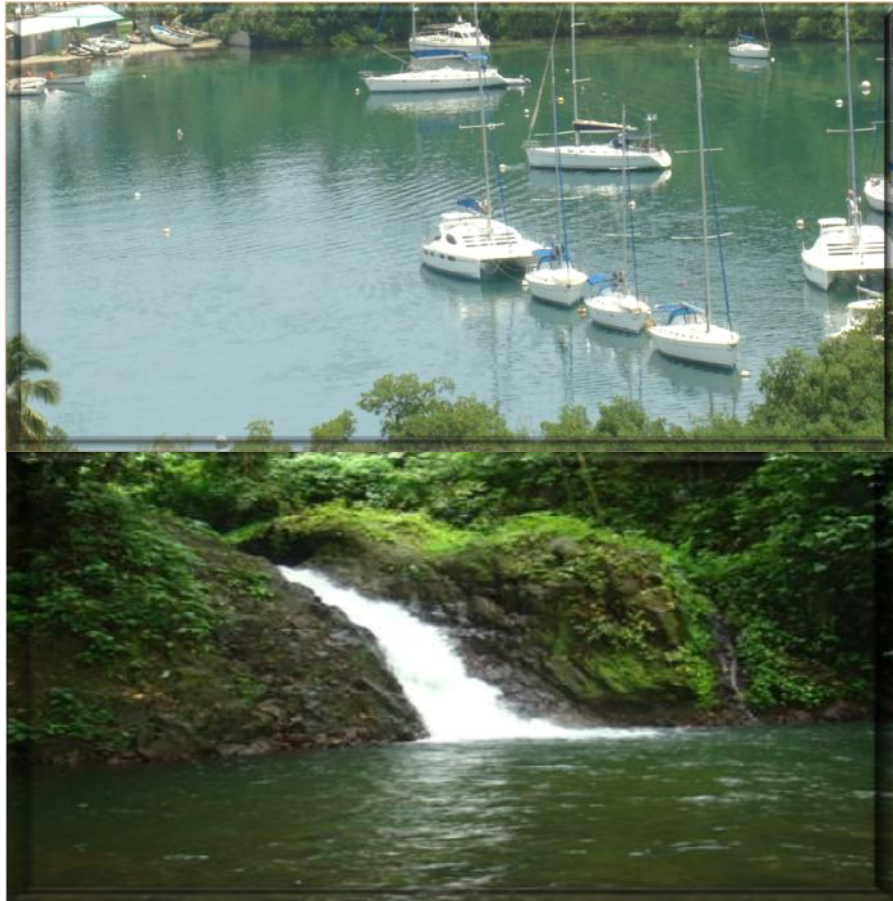


National Environmental Summary

Saint Lucia

2010



United Nations Environment Programme

The National Environmental Summary (NES) for Saint Lucia has been developed by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), with financing from the European Community (EC). It serves as an information tool to support the incorporation of environment as a component into the United Nations Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). This NES is intended to provide a critical analysis of gaps and opportunities that exist within the current policy/programme and national legislative framework used to address the major environmental issues within the context of poverty reduction and development.

The contributions and support provided by the various Government agencies in Saint Lucia, regional organizations and international agencies in providing information and interviews are well acknowledged and appreciated. In particular, many thanks to Ms. Yasmin Jude of the Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment for her assistance in facilitating some of the interviews.

UNEP/ROLAC (Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean)

Coordination and Technical Supervision:

Mark Griffith, PhD Senior Programme Officer

Technical Review:

Graciela Metternicht, PhD, Regional Coordinator, Division of Early Warning and Assessment
UNEP-ROLAC

Author:

Asha Singh, PhD, Independent Consultant
For John WILSON

 ecoNaturalResourcesManagementConsulting

Photo Credit on Cover Page:

Asha Singh, 2010

Acronyms

CARICOM	Caribbean Community Secretariat
CDB	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEHI	Caribbean Environmental Health Institute
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
CPACC	Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change
CRFM	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EC	European Community
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IICA	Inter-American Institute on Cooperation on Agriculture
IWCAM	Integrated Watershed and Coastal Area Management
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MACC	Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
OAS	Organisation of American States
SMMA	Soufriere Marine Park
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFCCD	United Nations Framework Convention to Combat Desertification

USAID

United States of America International Development

Executive Summary

The National Environmental Summary (NES) for Saint Lucia was prepared using a number of research support systems namely in-depth desktop reviews of scientific studies, national reports and documents along with interviews with key environmental and technical experts.

The conclusions drawn from the study identified the environmental priorities as follows: effects of climate change, air quality, pollution of many forms, land degradation, habitat loss and declining resources, deforestation, loss of access to beaches and squatting for housing and agriculture. The general consensus is that Saint Lucia has many policies and legislation aimed at responding to many of the issues, however these are somewhat fragmented and poorly implemented due to constraints posed by current institutional arrangements and lack of capacity (financial and human). The absence of clear mandates in many institutions is another contributing factor to the low level of implementation and enforcement of environmental legislation. In addition, participation in civil society in partnership management activities is low and as such, the public ownership needed to promulgate resource conservation and environmental management is weak. Although efforts are being made to increase awareness, these are not continuous and are highly dependent on external funding. The common reasons for these environmental problems are identified as limited/inadequate resources (financial and human), lack of holistic environmental governance and the absence or weak political will to make needed policy shift for greater environmental consideration in the development agenda.

The gaps and opportunities identified are tabulated under five broad headings and presented below.

SUMMARY OF GAPS AND OPPORTUNITIES	
1. Resource Management	
Gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate scientific data to support policy and programme response ▪ Inadequate Solid waste management ▪ Absence of a comprehensive Fisheries Management Policy and Plan ▪ Weak watershed management efforts ▪ Poor freshwater resource management ▪ Sustainable land management ▪ Energy efficiency ▪ Pollution
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decisions regarding sound sustainable management regimes could be better informed by a better regime of data collection. A deficit in data and information regarding coastal processes and resources monitoring is influencing the way planning and management decisions are made ▪ A need for an integrated solid waste management policy which considers reuse and recycling also the new forms of waste that are emerging in St. Lucia ▪ A Fisheries Management Policy and Plan which takes into account St. Lucia’s international, regional and national obligations and management issues ▪ An integrated water resource management regime ▪ To develop regulations for air quality

SUMMARY OF GAPS AND OPPORTUNITIES	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To seeks alternative energy sources to reduce the reliance on imported fossil fuels
2. Monitoring	
Gaps	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long term monitoring of critical environmental parameters in both the marine and terrestrial environment is absent
Opportunities	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A coordinated monitoring programme/s which considers all the sectors (freshwater, coastal, forestry, air quality and the environmental issues Greater surveillance and control in development projects and environmental management
3. Environmental Governance: Implementation and Enforcement	
Gaps	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited implementation of policies and plans Poor Coordination and enforcement of laws and regulations
Opportunities	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Saint Lucia has many policies but a significant number remain unimplemented because of limited capacity- human, institutional and financial. The manner of policies implementation is affecting environmental management and the subsequent success level Many of the policies are fragmented and therefore need to seek greater synergies both in the actual polices and implementation among the agencies Greater institutional cooperation and coordination should be formally embedded in institutional arrangement¹
4. Environmental Governance: Legislative Framework	
Gaps	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak and or inadequate existing laws Weak enforcement of current environment legislation International Obligations from MEAs are not translated adequately at the local level Lack of a overall framework policy to pursue sustainable use and development of the resources Legislation adoption is weak and slow and some accompanying regulations are absent Lack of legislation to deal primarily with Climate change although consideration is given to revise the Electricity Supplies Act 1984
Opportunities	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To update laws to reflect the current issues in resource management and give adequate effect to the law by way of necessary Regulations EIA legislation needs revamping to consider stronger post EIA monitoring and assessments Need to harmonise legislation to fulfil and fully implement the various MEAs obligations Need for a framework policy aimed at holistic management and one that embraces sustainable development at the national level There are many policies which are in draft and need to be given legal effect. Adoption is slow Need to capitalize on the potentials of supplying energy needs from renewable energy
5. Awareness	

¹ Currently the cooperation among agencies is done through informal relationship among the technical staff of the agencies and although this is working at present, when the person leaves the portfolio (which is often the case) rebuilding that level of cooperation takes a long time, thus stagnating the process and compromising sustained resource management

SUMMARY OF GAPS AND OPPORTUNITIES	
Gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Civil society partnership and participation is weak
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need for awareness building at all levels and sectors including at the political level. ▪ Needed awareness and sensitisation for greater ownership of the environmental assets of Saint Lucia by the population targeting resource use in all the sectors

1. Introduction and Background

The National Environmental Summary (NES) for Saint Lucia was prepared during July 2010 as an information and decision making tool to support the mainstreaming of the environment as a thematic area (issues, management, responses and opportunities) into to United Nations Common Country Assessments (CCA) and the United Nations Development Assistance Programme (UNDAF) within the broader UN One initiative. Summarily this NES aims to provide a succinct analysis of the environmental issues in Saint Lucia, the gaps and opportunities which exist within policy and programme responses in those in the national legislation which are used for addressing the environmental issues and their linkage to poverty reduction and improved human well being through development.

This NES was prepared through collection and analysis of information and data from a desktop review of relevant documents (scientific reports, policy documents and reports) and ‘face to face’ interviews using a semi structured format², with key stakeholders and experts from the political and technical levels, these include government and regional and international organisations³. The DPSIR (driver-pressure-impact-state-response) approach was used as the framework model.⁴

2. State of Environment and Environmental Priorities

Saint Lucia forms part of an archipelago of islands located in the Eastern Caribbean and is about 238 sq. miles (616 km²) in area. This country is classified as a Small Island Developing State (SID) and by nature vulnerable to overt anthropogenic activities and to external forcing, given its location, size, resource base and population status. As of 2008, St. Lucia has a population 170, 331 with 28 % of this total classified as urban⁵. For the period 2001-2007 the population grew by 1%, however the rate of rural –urban migration could not be ascertained. More than 50% of the population lives in Castries and Gros Islet in the north of the island with an average density of 700⁶ per sq km in this area. Saint Lucia is a net importer of fossil fuel which is used in the transport and

² Refer to Annex 1 for the areas covered in the interviews with the experts

³ Refer to Annex 2 for the list of interviewees

⁴ DPSIR is a general framework for organising information and reporting about state of the environment covering Driving forces, Pressures, State of the environment, Impacts and Responses. The idea of the framework is often used for organising systems of indicators in the context of environment and sustainable development: http://maps.grida.no/go/graphic/the_dpsir_framework.

⁵ Government of St Lucia (2009) Review of Progress Made in Addressing Vulnerabilities of SIDS through the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the further implementation of BPOA, Government of St Lucia: 61.

⁶ Government of St. Lucia (2000) St Lucia National Report on the Convention to Combat Desertification-Summary , Government of St Lucia, 6

electricity generation sectors however, now a concerted effort is being made to utilise in-situ renewable sources. Overall, there are eight major environmental issues affecting St. Lucia. These are described as follows:

1. **The effects of climate change:** Although Saint Lucia is not contributing significantly to global climate change, there is a marked change in weather and climate patterns, which is being felt in the island. The somewhat erratic weather pattern has witnessed a prolonged drought that triggered a state of emergency in 2009. This tested the capacity of Saint Lucia to provide drinking water and other support services.
2. **Air Quality:** The number of motor vehicles is increasing in Saint Lucia especially in the urban areas, which is identified as a contributing factor to compromised air quality. Although no studies were commissioned to assess the possible correlation between poor air quality and exhaust fumes, many experts⁷ seem to agree that a link exists between deteriorating human health and wellbeing and air quality. This is exacerbated by the absence of emission standards and guidelines for exhaust emission as well as indoor air quality standards.
3. **Pollution of various forms in both terrestrial and marine areas:** Currently Saint Lucia is experiencing a decline in banana output (due to change in EU import policy) which has resulted in reduced pesticide usage. However this has resulted in a shift by farmers to livestock rearing mostly pig husbandry⁸ on the hillside; an activity which is incompatible with the topography of Saint Lucia. These farms are not well monitored and as such there is a growing problem of faecal contamination of the river systems and downstream especially in the Mabuya Valley area. Pollution from both sewerage and grey water especially in the urban and built up areas in St Lucia is compromising the recreational water quality both inland and in coastal areas. In the case of Castries, there is one central sewage system which services the city; however, only crude primary treatment is conducted prior to disposal through an outfall in the harbour. These pollutants coupled with other non-point sources are compromising the coastal water quality. Changing lifestyle among civil society and the problem of littering have witnessed an increase in the amount and type of solid waste being generated such as plastic, electronic waste, and hazardous waste. The current solid waste programme is confined to a system of collection and disposal in landfill with no recycling or reuse.
4. **Land degradation:** Soil erosion which stems from inappropriate agricultural practices and development (inclusive of tourism and road construction) are significantly degrading the prime agricultural lands in Saint Lucia. This is having negative consequences on the water system both freshwater and coastal due to the increase in sedimentation load. In addition, indiscriminate land clearing, shifting cultivation and inappropriate soil and water conservation practices are further exacerbating the issue.
5. **Habitat Loss and Declining resources:** A concerted policy decision by the Government to expand the tourism sector to yield greater economic returns has resulted in a push for more large scale development projects which some are being done in biodiversity 'hot spot' areas thereby compromising the habitats for critical biodiversity and species in general but also

⁷ This issue was raised by a number of persons I interviewed in St Lucia including Mr. Crispin d'Auvergne – Chief Environmental Officer (refer to List of interviewees)

⁸ *Supra*

endemic species especially in Lou Vette and Grand Anse. The fisheries stock in the nearshore and coastal areas are declining due to increased fishing efforts and pressure from land based sources of pollution (pesticides, siltation). In particular, this issue of fishing is taking place within the context of increasing demands from the tourism sector and the local population.

6. **Deforestation:** About 56% of the natural forests are found in forest reserves and 43% on private lands⁹ . However, deforestation is more of an issue in private land holdings/ownership because of restricted and limited control by Government. This problem is compounded by the absence of a land use policy with defined land zoning. The act of deforestation is inducing the problem of siltation in the lower elevations and coastal ecosystems which is compromising both the drinking and recreational water quality, in addition to loss of biodiversity and threatening species existence, for example in Pralin. Mangrove areas although not large in acreage are also being deforested and converted for development projects. The removal of the mangroves are also threatening the integrity of the nearshore fishery. Institutionally, most of the mangroves are legally designated protected areas; however, none of them are earmarked¹⁰ thus rendering management as non existent and further fuelling the decline.
7. **Land Use issues in the form of Loss of access to beaches:** Although public access is mandated by law. there is a growing trend where large hotel development are limiting access by using deterrent measures such as a user fee for the use of beach chairs or a relative high parking fees. In addition, the once ‘no development beach zone’ referred to as the ‘queen’s shield’¹¹ is now being sold for infrastructural development further exacerbating the issue of accessibility to beaches. This is a social issue which could result in conflict as it is viewed as compromising the overall human wellbeing of St Lucians.
8. **Squatting for housing and Agriculture:** A percentage of the population in St. Lucia are landless and experiencing a level of poverty¹². These two combinations are driving a degree of squatting in areas not suitable for either agriculture or housing or both. This is compromising land management and hindering the access to services.

The information gathered from the process indicates a number of key drivers, which are listed below:

1. A lack of effective holistic environmental governance
2. Inadequate and inconsistent public awareness and education programmes which are needed to target changing attitude and behaviours for greater ownership of the environmental assets of Saint Lucia
3. Absence of the political will to make needed policy shift for greater environmental consideration in the development agenda

⁹ Scott S. et al (2006) GEO St. Lucia –State of the Environment Report, UNEP 53 pp

¹⁰ *Per comm.* Sarah George Chief Fisheries Officer

¹¹ Land Development Act # 29 of 2001

¹² *Per comm* Mr. Michael Andrews, Chief Forestry Officer

4. A level of political interference which hinders designated environmental agencies in effectively performing their mandated role in environmental management especially land management
5. Lack of both human and financial resources is hindering enforcement of environmental legislation and implementation of policies.
6. Weak judicial involvement in prosecuting environmental crimes
7. Lack of clear mandates for many agencies
8. Lack of a defined mandate and mechanism for inter agency cooperation and coordination which is needed to deal with environmental issues that are inter-sectoral by nature¹³

¹³ Refer to Footnote 1

3. National Policy Responses

There is no overarching policy/ framework in St Lucia to guide national development ,more so sustainable development. Although attempts were made to develop a national sustainable development strategy initiated by the Government of Saint Lucia and supported by UNDESA, it did not materialise. This was due in part to the lack of a common understanding of what constitutes sustainable development, lack of ownership of process by the stakeholders and citizens along with weak political will. The general consensus is that there are a significant number of policies in Saint Lucia, although many are not being implemented or supported by legislation and regulations. Below are the national responses as they relate to the priority environmental issues.

Item #	Priority Environmental Issues	Specific Area	National Responses
¹⁴ <i>Environmental Management Act (2000)</i> addresses many of the issues below either in reference or significant detail. This is in draft awaiting approval by the Government to give it the necessary legal effect			
1.	Climate Change		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Saint Lucia ratified the UNFCCC¹⁵ and submitted both the first and second communication reports as mandated for Contracting Parties ○ A climate change adaptation policy and Strategy was compiled, that articulates the climate change adoption mechanism at both the sectoral and macro economic levels ○ Public awareness aimed at the general public and key stakeholders were conducted in an effort to bring awareness of the issues, impacts, vulnerability and adaptation measures regarding climate change ○ Consideration is being given to revising the Electricity Supply Act #10 1994 to facilitate electricity generation from renewable energy. ○ In an effort to also reduce its reliance on fossil fuels, initiatives are taken to promote more business venture in this sector. For example in 2001, the Cabinet of Ministers approved a Sustainable Energy Plan (Cabinet Conclusion No. 695). One of the stated goals in the plan was to enhance the security of energy supply and use for all sectors of the economy

¹⁴ This is a national response which is applicable to a number of the environmental issues and to avoid repetition, it is headlined as a general response

¹⁵ For an overview of the convention and the others mentioned in this report refer to Annex 3

Item #	Priority Environmental Issues	Specific Area	National Responses
2.	Air Quality	Exhaust Emission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Subject to license renewal, vehicles undergo safety checks. However, exhaust emission checks are not mandated. Currently there is no national emission standards or legislation
<p>¹⁶In 2004 a Coastal Zone Management Policy was compiled which addresses the issue of stewardship, harmonise use of the resources, pollution, habitat degradation and loss and biodiversity decline. This is currently in draft awaiting approval to give it the legal authority. There is also Coastal Zone Management Strategy and Action Plan which serves to facilitate the Coastal Zone Policy</p>			
3.	Pollution	Coastal Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ St Lucia ratified the Land Based Sources (LBS) of Pollution Protocol within the Cartagena Convention in 2008 ○ Recreational water quality standards were developed in 2009 which will facilitate the implementation of the LBS protocol. ○ In collaboration with CEHI, St Lucia launched a pilot project in the North of St Lucia in 2010 to do hotspot assessment. This is an investigation to ascertain the type of pollutants and their sources. The aim is to produce some baseline data in addition to testing the effectiveness of the water quality standards
		Livestock husbandry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are guidelines established by the Planning Department of St Lucia which farmers are required to adhere to both at construction of the farms and also during operation. These include waste disposal, however these are hardly enforced
		Sewerage and grey water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water and Sewerage Act 1999 deals with the control of the system, but there is no provision in this act of treatment standards and discharge of sewerage ○ Conducted snapshots monitoring of coastal water quality, but these are not continuous. In addition, often times these results are not readily available and as such, hardly used in informing policy and programme
		Agricultural pesticides and residues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act 15 2001 which provides a framework for regulation of pesticides and toxic chemicals mainly in the safe use and handling, but it provides no safeguards against excessive use and impacts on the marine environment. The Pesticide and Toxic Chemical Control Board, oversees the management of pesticides in Saint Lucia, but provide no regulations for end users of pesticides

¹⁶ As in Footnote 14

Item #	Priority Environmental Issues	Specific Area	National Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Saint Lucia has an Agrochemical (Pesticide) Hazardous Wastes Management Plan¹⁷ sets minimum requirements for safe handling, transportation, treatment, and disposal of chemical hazardous wastes. The plan addresses only pesticide and agrochemical wastes ○ In 2003 an Agricultural policy was defined within the OECS Agricultural Policy Framework. It is a comprehensive set of strategies primarily aimed at modernising the agricultural sector and fostering growth. However, the environmental component is weak and enforcement of disposal practices is low ○ Have a draft National Agricultural Policy 2009-2015 which is currently undergoing consultation pending implementation. It considers the issue of pollution and will likely address this problem upon implementation
		<i>Solid Waste</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Solid Waste Act # 8 (2004) and Regulations (2004) ○ Litter Act 1993 which establishes a penalty for littering, however poor enforcement is an issue ○ A semi autonomous Solid Waste Management Authority was established which has the mandate to provide an island wide collection system for household waste. Currently this is done twice weekly throughout St Lucia ○ Two engineered landfill sites were developed under the OECS Solid Waste Initiative, where collected waste is disposed, however, no segregation of waste is conducted <u>Awareness</u> ○ A number of public awareness campaigns were developed; however, these are not consistent but rather subject to funding availability. Some of the programmes include targeting school age children through newsletters and workshops. There are also Town hall meetings targeting communities but participation is low ○ Staff of the Ministry participate in talk shows on the radio ○ An anti litter school march is organised annually by the Solid Waste Management Authority ○ Currently, the Solid Waste Management Authority has 3-year funding collaboration

¹⁷ Scott S. et al (2006) GEO St. Lucia –State of the Environment Report, UNEP 53 pp

Item #	Priority Environmental Issues	Specific Area	National Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> with Bank of St Lucia to enhance school communities and promote proper disposal of garbage by placing bins in various schools The Solid Waste Management Authority is working with a number of schools to conduct audits aimed at waste minimisation and greater sensitisation
<p>¹⁸<i>Cabinet appointed a Development Control Authority which comprises of technical persons from key environment and development agencies in St Lucia to oversee and advise the government on development projects. This is done in an effort to have greater control of the project both during start up and operation. These will serve to bring greater awareness and possibly intervention to the issues below along with other issues</i></p>			
4.	<i>Land Degradation</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The forestry department developed a methodology outlining the procedure to assess riverbanks in St Lucia in an effort to respond better to degradation In 2009, a National Agriculture Policy 2009-2015 incorporates the issue of land degradation as it pertains to the agricultural sector
5.	<i>Habitat loss and declining resources</i>	<i>Fisheries</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries Act 1984 and Fisheries Regulation 1994. These are outdated but currently being revised by the Fisheries Department with the aim of updating them to reflect current trends in fisheries There is a Fisheries Management Plan which is a general plan adopted from the regional Fisheries Master plan. This plan is very general and weak thus lacks effectiveness General public awareness is being done, but not done on a continuous basis as it is dependent on funding Fisheries extension officers conduct many 'one-on-one' consultations with fishermen to bring greater awareness of issues regarding fisheries management In collaboration with CRFM, an inventory of the conch resources was conducted but this was limited to the diving level, hence the actual stock are still undocumented Attempts are made by the fisheries department to promote and build fisheries partnerships. For example, SMMA is one of the community partnership
		<i>Biodiversity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Wildlife Protection Act 1980 allows for the conservation of wildlife including the designation of endangered species and wildlife preserves

¹⁸ As in Footnote 11

Item #	Priority Environmental Issues	Specific Area	National Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan which recognises the impacts of anthropogenic activities on its biodiversity in both the marine and terrestrial environments were developed in 2005. Specific attention is given to three species of threatened marine turtles, a variety of vulnerable birds and a number of pelagic species ○ The Environment Ministry in 2008 conducted the coastal mapping project which created an inventory of coastal resources. This was done for approximately half of the island ○ The Ministry of Forestry conducted an inventory of the forest resources ○ Ratified CDB and in 2010, St Lucia submitted the fourth national report ○ Designate a number of legal Marine Protected Areas in 1984, but resource limitation has prevented active site level management at most sites. One exception is the Soufriere Marine Park (SMMA) which is being managed but the biodiversity is compromised from anthropogenic and natural sources
6.	<i>Deforestation</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Saint Lucia has a Forest, Soil and Water Conservation Act 1946 which provide the legal basis for management but to a large extent does not reflect the current situation. A Forest Policy and a Forest Act were formulated of which are still in draft awaiting approval. These documents address many of the issues but the absence of a strong legal mandate is severely hindering the progress towards greater enforcement in the forest sector ○ The Forestry Division has an ongoing awareness programme which has been in place for a number of years with measureable success ○ The Forestry Division has a reforestation programme targeting areas which are under private ownership. In this programme seedlings are provided to farmers to replant denuded areas ○ Each year a number of critical watershed areas are recommended by the Division for purchase by the Government. This is done in an effort to aid in sustainable watershed management and reduce deforestation in critical areas in St Lucia. To date a number of area once in private leasehold are now state land, however this initiative is severely constraint by lack of finance in recent years ○ The Forestry Division is promoting community forest partnership focused on sustainable livelihoods and notably examples are the Tavern Water Catchment

Item #	Priority Environmental Issues	Specific Area	National Responses
			<p>Group and the Thomozo Community Forestry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A manual on conservation was developed to help bring awareness to the issues of deforestation ○ The Forestry Division in partnership with other government agencies conducted a biophysical resource assessment and forestry inventory in 2008 ○ A strategic business plan was developed by the Forestry Division, aimed at creating opportunities for communities under the sustainable livelihoods initiative. However, financial resources needed for implementation are not available thus remained unimplemented
7.	<i>Land Use Issues</i>	<i>Public access to beaches</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is a Physical Planning and Development Act 29 (2001) which regulates development. This act establishes the Building Code and Guidelines to guide construction in an effort to foster better construction practices and achieve safer building constructions; however in some cases the regulations are bypassed often at the political level. As regards, beach access, no specific response to date
8.	<i>Squatting</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Government of St Lucia is undertaking a relocation and regularization programme. In 2000, Government initiated a Programme for the Regularization of Unplanned Development (PROUD), which rationalizes unplanned settlements, provides title to property, and upgrades the living conditions of the persons within these settlements

4. International Assistance Programmes

Over the last few decades, a number of environmental related initiatives and projects were sanctioned by the regional and international agencies. In particular, the international community has played a pivotal role and has been, to a large extent driving many of the environmental initiatives in Saint Lucia. These past, present and earmarked initiatives and their local partners are described below.

International Institutions	What has been/is currently done	Major Partners	Future Programmes
<i>UNDP</i>	Enabled St. Lucia to prepare its First and Second National Communication in response to its Commitments to UNFCCC	Global Environment Facility /Government of St Lucia	
	Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas)	Global Environment Facility /Government of St Lucia	
<i>UNEP</i>	UNEP is currently developing a demonstration project in an area in St Lucia which will assess the impact of pollutants on the coastal area	Government of St Lucia	
	In 2006, funded an environmental education campaign including the production of a film ' <i>paradise at risk</i> ' which features the impacts of climate change and other anthropogenic activities	Government of St Lucia	
	Sustainable Land Management Project under the UNCCCD	Government of St Lucia through a number of agencies	
	National Biodiversity Strategies, Action Plan, and the First National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity and Participation in the Pilot Phase of the CHM	Global Environment Facility /Government of St Lucia	

International Institutions	What has been/is currently done	Major Partners	Future Programmes
	Assessment of Capacity-building Needs for Biodiversity, Participation in CHM and Preparation of Second National Report	Global Environment Facility /Government of St Lucia	
	National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) for Global Environmental Management	Global Environment Facility /Government of St Lucia	
	Enabling Activity for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs): National Implementation Plan for St. Lucia	Global Environment Facility /Government of St Lucia	
	In 2005, Integrating Watershed and Coastal Areas Management (IWCAM) project was launched aimed at helping 13 Caribbean countries to implement an integrated approach to the management of watersheds and coastal areas. St Lucia project is in the Fond 'Dor Watershed which focuses on sustainable land Management – will be completed in 2011	Global Environment Facility /Government of St Lucia/Caribbean Environmental and Health Institute	
<i>World Bank</i>	Under the MACC initiative during 2004-2009, St Lucia gathered baseline data on climate change knowledge, attitudes and behaviour	Global Environment Facility/ CARICOM	

International Institutions	What has been/is currently done	Major Partners	Future Programmes
	Supporting the Caribbean Climate Change initiative previously under the CPACC and SPACC initiative. Under MACC initiative supported a project aimed at ascertaining the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and land degradation	Global Environment Facility/ CARICOM	
	Protected Area and associated livelihoods Project (OPAAL) was initiated to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity by removing barriers to the effective management of protected areas (PAs), and increasing the involvement of civil society	G EF /OECS ¹⁹ / OAS	
	Currently funds a project 'Sustainable Financing for Protected Areas Project' which aims to create viable options for the protection and management of PA through the Caribbean Biodiversity Trust Fund	TNC/OECS	
	Provide funding for Solid Waste Management Programme in Saint Lucia	OECS	
<i>European Union</i>	2007/08 Under the Special Framework for Assistance 2003, funded a Coastal Mapping Project	Government of St Lucia through the Sustainable Development and Environmental Services (SD & ES) and Banana Industry Trust	

¹⁹ OECS is a facilitating organization for its member states and all projects undertaken are done with agency collaboration in the member states. The member states are Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines and St Kitts and Nevis

International Institutions	What has been/is currently done	Major Partners	Future Programmes
	Under the SSFP programme funded a project to conduct an assessment of the conch resources in St Lucia	Government of St Lucia through The Ministry of Fisheries	
	Under the ACP FISH II programme, manuals are currently being developed to train fishermen in fisheries issues and management. Also funds are provided for building awareness for sustainable fishing	Government of St Lucia through The Ministry of Fisheries	
	Supported the AGIL Project under SFA 2004	Government of St Lucia through The Forestry Division	
	Provided funding under SFA 2005 to the Latanye/Maubu Producers in Saint Lucia to expand the nursery	Government of St Lucia through The Forestry Division/ IICA	
	Under SFA 2005, the Banana Commercialization and Agricultural Diversification Programme, aims to increase the profitability of farm enterprises and provide support to increase agricultural production and marketing through niche markets	The Banana Industry Trust/ IICA	
	Under the SPA Grant funding a project aimed integration Plant Protection Management and improved productivity via organic agriculture	FAO	
<i>JICA</i>	In 2009 participated in the development project aimed at	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism/ Government of St Lucia	

International Institutions	What has been/is currently done	Major Partners	Future Programmes
	formulating a master plan for fulfilling a sustainable fishery resource use and management, targeting local artisanal fishers and their communities in the Caribbean region	through The Ministry of Fisheries	
<i>USAID</i>		Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States	Currently in the conceptualisation phase : A climate change based project focusing on water resources and coastal zone management
<i>CIDA</i>	OECS Environmental Capacity Development (ENCAPD) coastal and marine environmental management	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States /Government of Saint Lucia	

5. Critical Gaps and Opportunities to Support St Lucia's Environmental Priorities

The analysis reveals gaps in a number of areas which are hindering effective resource and environmental management. These gaps present a number of opportunities which could improve the current situation. The gaps and opportunities are presented below.

Main Gaps/Needs	Opportunities	Comments
Resource Management		
Inadequate scientific data to support policy and programme response	Decisions regarding sound sustainable management regimes could be better informed by a better regime of data collection. Deficit in data and information regarding coastal processes and other resources are influencing the way planning and management decisions are made	There are some measures of data collection but these are not consistent and of long term

Main Gaps/Needs	Opportunities	Comments
Solid Waste Management	A need for an integrated solid waste management policy which considers reuse and recycling and new forms of waste	The current system of waste management serves well in ensuring proper collection and disposal into the landfill. However, now the issue of reuse and recycling is becoming critical as new forms of waste emerge
Absence of a comprehensive Fisheries management plan and policy	A Fisheries Management Policy which ensures that international, regional and national obligations and issues are considered	The Master plan for Fisheries being developed by CFRM provides a solid base for this policy
Lack of policy for pollution	Need for appropriate emission standards and legislation especially traffic compliance	
Environmental Monitoring		
Long term monitoring of critical environmental parameters both terrestrial and marine is absent	A coordinated monitoring programme which considers all the sectors and the issues are needed Greater surveillance and control in development projects and environmental management	
Environmental Governance: Implementation and Enforcement		
Limited implementation of policies, plans and regulations	Saint Lucia has many policies and has made tremendous strides in this regard, but a significant number remain unimplemented because of limited capacity - human, institutional and financial. The manner of policies implementation is affecting environmental management and the subsequent success level Many of the policies are fragmented at the sectoral level and therefore need to seek greater synergies both in the actual policies and implementation among the agencies	
Poor Coordination and enforcement of laws	Greater institutional cooperation and coordination should be formally embedded in institutional arrangement	
Environmental Governance: Legislative Framework		
Weak and or inadequate existing laws	To update laws to reflect the current issues in resource management and give adequate effect to the law by way of necessary Regulations	
Weak enforcement of current environment legislation	Especially, EIA legislation need revamping to consider stronger post EIA monitoring and also a stronger focus on	

Main Gaps/Needs	Opportunities	Comments
	strategic environmental assessments	
International Obligations from MEAs are not translated adequately at the local level	Need to harmonise legislation to fulfil and fully implement the various obligations in the MEAs to which Saint Lucia is party	The National Capacity Self Assessment funded by the GEF/ when fully implemented will address this issue to some degree
Lack of a overall framework policy to pursue sustainable use and development of the resources	Need for a framework policy aimed at holistic management and one that embraces sustainable development at an island level	St. Lucia has adopted a National Environmental Commission to facilitate the integration of agencies in the implementation of environmental management actions. As this develop further and roles are better defined, this commission should be able to respond to some of the issues of synergies
Legislation adoption is weak and slow and some accompanying regulations are absent	There are many policies which are in draft and need to be given legal effect	
Lack of legislation to deal primarily with Climate change in general although consideration is given to revise the Electricity Supplies Act 2000	Capitalize on the potentials of supplying energy needs from renewable energy	
Awareness		
Civil society partnership and participation is weak	<p>Awareness at all levels and sectors including the political level</p> <p>Needed awareness to ensure greater ownership of the environmental assets of St Lucia by the population targeting resource use in all the sectors</p>	There is an environmental awareness policy and strategy and efforts are underway to finalise the strategy. Additionally and MOU was recently signed by the Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment and the OAS to implement an initiative titled Capacity Building and Creation of an Enabling Environment for the Delivery of National Environmental Education and Awareness Programmes. Implementation activities are expected to begin by August, 2010

List of References

Bushell, D., A. James, J. Polius, M. Andrew, C. A. Cox, F. Jaria, M. Louise Felix, S. Scott, C. Corbin, C.d'Auvergne, J. Medard, P. Regis, R. Eudovique, P. Norville and S. King (2001). *St Lucia National Report on Integrating Watershed Management and Coastal Areas*. Castries, Government of St Lucia: 115.

CIA. (2004). "World Fact book: St Lucia." 2009, from <Http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/>

CRFM (2010). Towards a Master Plan for a Common Fisheries Policy in the Caribbean: A progress report. St Vincent Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism: 77.

Government of St Lucia (2009). Review of Progress Made in Addressing Vulnerabilities of SIDS through the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the further implementation of BPOA, Government of St Lucia: 61.

ECLAC (2010). Caribbean Regional Reprt for the 5 year Review of the Mauritius Strategy for the further implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for sustainable development of SIDS UNECLAC: 149.

IICA (2010). IICA's Contribution to the Development of Agriculture and Rural Communities in St Lucia Annual Report 2009, IICA: 39.

Government of St. Lucia (2000) St Lucia National Report on the Convention to Combat Desertification-Summary , Government of St Lucia, 6

Government of Lucia (2007). National Capacity Self Assessment for Global Environmental Management Capacity Development Report: 116.

Ministry of Physical Development, (2001). St. Lucia National Report to review the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action (BPOA), Ministry of Physical Development, Environment and Housing 44.

Ministry of Planning, D., Environment and Housing; (2001). Saint Lucia National Report to the World Summit on Sustainable Development. Castries Ministry of Planning, Development, Environment and Housing, Government of St Lucia: 28.

Government of Lucia (2006). GEO Saint Lucia - State of the Environment Report. Ministry of Physical Development, Environment and Housing, Government of St Lucia:

Ministry of Social Transformation, C. a. L. G. (2003). Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan for Saint Lucia. Castries: 74.

OECS NRMU (2002). Legal and Institutional Review of Environmental Management in St Lucia. Castries, Prepared for the Government of St Lucia: 160.

Scott, S.; Bobb, M.; Chastenet, S.; Heholdt, D.; Jean, E.; Mathurin, G.; Tulsie, B.; Magloire, L. (2005) GEO Saint Lucia State of the Environment, UNEP, 54

Singh, R. H., L. B. Rankin and G. Seepersaud (2005). A review of Agricultural Policies: case of St. Lucia. Port of Spain: 28.

St Lucia Fisheries Division (2001). Plan for Managing the Fisheries of St Lucia. Castries, Fisheries Division: 59.

UNDP (2009). Harmonising Environmental Initiatives in St Lucia: A Synergies Approach: 12.

GEF (2010) Projects in St Lucia <http://www.gef.org> accessed on 20th July 2010.

Annex 1: Generalised Interview Format

1. What do you consider as the main environmental issues affecting your Country?
2. Why do you consider as the drivers (root causes) of those issues?
3. Do you think that the current policies are effectively addressing the issues you have cited? What are the gaps?
4. Do you think that current programs (environment and development) are adequately addressing those issues you have cited? Kindly give reasons for your response.
5. Kindly identify and describe any current programs that your institution is executing as a direct response to the issues you have cited. Kindly give reasons for your responses.
6. Kindly identify and describe any future programs that your institution will implement in an effort to address those issues you have mentioned.
7. Do you have other comments? Please provide details

Annex 2: List of Experts Interviewed

Name	Designation	Organisation	Contact Details
Government and In –Country Experts – Saint Lucia			
<i>Mr. Michael Andrews</i>	Chief Forestry Officer	Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries Union, Castries	(758) 468 5635 gaspardtalk@yahoo.co.uk
<i>Mr. Crispin d’Auvergne</i>	Chief Sustainable Development and Environment Officer	Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment, American Drywall Building, Videbouteille, Castries	(758) 451 8746/468 5805 cdauvergne@sde.gov.lc
<i>Mr. Michael Bobb</i>	Deputy Chief Forestry Officer	Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries Union, Castries	(758) 468 5635 Michaelbobb_2000@yahoo.com
<i>Ms. Marie Dalsan</i>	Assistant Deputy General Manager/Operations	St Lucia Solid Waste Management Authority, San Souci, Castries	(758) 453 2208 sluswma@candw.lc
<i>Ms. Sarah George</i>	Deputy Chief Fisheries Officer	Department of Fisheries Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries, Point Seraphine, Castries	(758) 468 4143/45/63 sarah.george@maff.egov.lc
<i>Ms. Emily Jean</i>	Education and Public Information Manager	St Lucia Solid Waste Management Authority, San Souci Castries	(758) 453 2208 sluswma@candw.lc
<i>Ms. Yasmin Jude</i>	Sustainable Development and Environment Officer	Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment, American Drywall Building, Videbouteille, Castries	(758) 451 8746/468 5805 yjude@sde.gov.lc
<i>Mr. Nigel Mitchell</i>	Director, St Lucia Tourism Development Programme	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation 3 rd Floor, Sir Stanislaus Building, Castries	(758) 451 6220 nigel@stluciaheritage.org
<i>Mr. Thomas Nelson</i>	Head Natural Resources Management	Department of Fisheries Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and	(758) 468 4143/45/63 thomas.nelson@maff.egov.lc

Name	Designation	Organisation	Contact Details
		Fisheries Point Seraphine, Castries	
<i>Ms. Laverne Walker</i>	Sustainable Development and Environment Officer (CZM)	Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment, American Drywall Building, Videbouteille, Castries	(758) 451 8746/468 5805 lavernewalker2000@yahoo.com
<i>Experts- International and Regional Organisations</i>			
<i>Ms. Simone Banister</i>	Head of Corporate Management/Climate Change Contact/Disaster Risk Reduction Focal Point	DFID CARIBBEAN Chelsea House, Chelsea Road St. Michael P.O.Box 167, Bridgetown Barbados, BB 14022.	Phone: 246 430 7950 Fax: 246 430 7959 S-Banister@dfid.gov.uk
<i>Mr. Cam Bowes</i>	Counsellor (Development)	Canadian International Development Agency High Commission of Canada Bishop's Court Hill PO Box 404. Bridgetown Barbados	Tel. 429 3550 ext 3459 Fax 246 429 3876 cam.bowes@international.gc.ca
<i>Mr. Daniel Carruthers</i>	Second Secretary	,Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean, British High Commission Lower Collymore Rock P.O. Box 676, Bridgetown, Barbados	Phone: 246 430 7802 Email: daniel.carruthers@fco.gov.uk
<i>Ms. Sasha Gotheilb</i>	Programme Officer	UNEP/IWCAM CEHI, Morne Saint Lucia	sgottlieb@cehi.org.lc
<i>Mr. Keith Nichols</i>	Head	OECS- Environment and Sustainable Development, Morne, Castries St Lucia	(758) 455 6362 kenichols@oecs.org

Annex 3: List of MEAs of which St. Lucia is a member

Convention	Status
Wildlife /Conservation	
Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species, 1972 (CITES) <i>This is an international agreement between governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival</i>	A (1982)
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitats (RAMSAR)	R (2002)
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling 1948 and 1959 <i>This is an international agreement which seeks to protection a number of whale species over-exploitation., and to identify measures for greater protection of the species and cooperation of the international community</i>	Ad (1981)
Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean, 1983 <i>This agreement is specifically for the Wider Caribbean Region and is part of the Cartagena Convention</i>	R (2000)
Biodiversity/Bio-safety, Traditional Knowledge	
International Plant Protection Convention, Rome, 1951 <i>The agreement seeks to securing common and effective action to prevent the introduction and spread of pests and diseases of plants and plant products and to promote measures for their control</i>	Ad (2002)
Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992 <i>This agreement aims to conserve biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies</i>	A (2003)
Cartagena Protocol on Bio-Safety <i>It is an international agreement which aims to ensure the safe handling, transport and use of living modified organisms (LMOs) resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health</i>	A (2005)
Marine Protection and Safety	
Convention on the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment in the Wider Caribbean, 1983 (Cartagena Convention) <i>This is a comprehensive, umbrella agreement for the protection and development of the marine environment. This regional environmental convention provides the legal framework for cooperative regional and national actions in the Wider Caribbean Region</i>	A (1994)
Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean, 1983 <i>This Protocol applies to oil spill incidents which have resulted in, or which pose a significant threat of, pollution to the marine and coastal environment of the Wider</i>	A (1984)

<i>Caribbean Region or which adversely affect the related interests of Contracting Parties</i>	
Protocol Concerning Pollution for Land Based Sources and Activities in the Wider Caribbean, 1983 (LBS Protocol) <i>This Protocol applies to land based sources of pollution which pose a significant threat to the marine and coastal environment of the Wider Caribbean Region or which adversely affect the related interests of Contracting Parties</i>	A (2008)
Protocol of 1973 to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships as Amended (MARPOL 1973/78)	A (2000)
Protocol of 1992 to Amend the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969 (CLC PROT, 1992)	A(2004)
Protocol of 1992 and 2003 to the International Convention for the Establishment of an International Fund for the Compensation of Oil Pollution, 1971	A(2004)
International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969; (INTERVENTION, 1969)	A(2004)
Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances other than oil, 1973 as Amended (INTER-VENTION PROT 1973)	A (2004)
Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972, as Amended (LC 1972)	D(1985)
International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation (OPRC Convention), 1990	A(2004)
Marine Resources	
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982 <i>The Law of the Sea Convention defines the rights and responsibilities of nations in their use of the world's oceans, establishing guidelines for businesses, the environment, and the management of marine natural resources</i>	R (1985)
Agreement Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Species, 1995	R (1996)
Chemicals/Waste Management	
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal	A(1993)
Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Consent Procedures for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade	S (1999)
Sustainable Land Management	
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification <i>The UNFCCC convention aims to address the anthropogenic impacts on the global climate patterns</i>	A(1997)
Atmospheric/Climate Systems	
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Vienna, 1985 <i>It acts as a framework for the international efforts to protect the ozone layer. However, it does not include legally binding reduction goals for the use of CFCs, the main chemical agents causing ozone depletion. These are laid out in the accompanying Montreal Protocol</i>	A 1993
Montreal Protocol on Substance that Deplete the Ozone, 1989* Ibid	A(1993)
United Nations Frame- work Convention on Climate Change, 1992 <i>The objective of the treaty is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the</i>	R (1993)

<i>atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system</i>	
Kyoto Protocol <i>The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The major feature of the Kyoto Protocol is that it sets binding targets for 37 industrialized countries and the European community for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.</i>	R(2003)
Protection of Human Health and the Environment	
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), 2001	A(2002)
Culture and Natural Heritage	
Convention for the Protection of World Culture and Natural Heritage, 1972	R(1991)

A = Accession²⁰; Ac= Acceptance²¹; Ad=Adherence; R= Ratification²² and S=Signature, DI = Date of deposit of Instrument; EF/Su = Date of Entry into Force or Succession; RE = Regional MEA

Table above Adopted and modified from Griffith and Oderson (2009)

²⁰ "Accession" is the act whereby a state accepts the offer or the opportunity to become a party to a treaty already negotiated and signed by other states. It has the same legal effect as ratification. Accession usually occurs after the treaty has entered into force. See Arts.2 (1) (b) and 15, Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations 1986]

²¹ The instruments of "acceptance" or "approval" of a treaty have the same legal effect as ratification and consequently express the consent of a state to be bound by a treaty. Arts.2 (1) (b) and 14 (2), Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969

²² Ratification defines the international act whereby a state indicates its consent to be bound to a treaty if the parties intended to show their consent by such an act. See Arts.2 (1) (b), 14 (1) and 16, Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969.

Annex 4: List of International Projects Implemented in 2005-09 and planned for 2010-15

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	INTERNATIONAL PROJECT	TOTAL FUNDS (000,000.00)	TIMELINE	NOTES
SAINT LUCIA AS PART OF THE REGION				
CIDA/PAHO	Health Sector Disaster Risk Management	CAN \$3.00	2007-2015	
CIDA	Disaster Risk Management Facility	CAN \$12.86	2007-2015	
CIDA/WB	Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility	CAN \$20.00	2007-2012	
CIDA	Caribbean Disaster Responsive Fund	CAN \$10.00	2003-2008	
CIDA/OAS	Disaster Preparedness	CAN \$3.86	2001-2008	
DFID/CIDA, EC and OECS Secretariat (CDEMA)	Comprehensive Disaster Management - Harmonised Implementation Programme (CDM-HIP)	USD 3.6	April 2009- March 2013	
DFID/UNECLAC; IADB/CDB and AusAID (UNECLAC and CCCCC)	Caribbean Review of Economics of Climate Change (RECC)-Phase 2 and 3	USD1.125	June 2009-January 2011	
DFID/AusAID supporting CCRA for five additional countries (OUCE and CCCCC)	Caribbean Climate Change Risk Atlas (CARIBSAVE CCRA)-Phase 1 for tourism sector	USD1.125	March 2010-June 2011	
DFID/Climate Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) (CCCCC)	Development of an Implementation Plan for the Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change	co funded with CDKN USD 0.66	August 2010- March 2011	
DFID (CCCCC)	CCCCC/regional task force support	USD 0.269	Oct 2007-June 2010	
DFID (UNDP with CCCCC)	Copenhagen and beyond-Capacity building for CARICOM policy makers involved in climate change negotiations	USD 0. 2245	Sept 2009- June 2010	
DFID (National Disaster Offices)	Disaster Risk Reduction Capacity building in the UK Overseas Territories	USD 0.450	2008-2011	
DFID	Low carbon/renewable energy development	Tbc	2010-	Regional (pipeline)

DFID	Global Environmental Facility – Sustainable environmental management	£11.00	2010-2012:UK	
EC (8 th & 9 th EDF)	Regional Weather Radar System	€13.20	2003-2006	
EC (9 th EDF)	Disaster Management	€3.40		
EC (7 th & 8 th EDF)	Caribbean Regional Sustainable Tourism Development programme	US\$8.00	2000-2007	
EC (7 th EDF)	Caribbean Regional Environmental Programme	US\$9.15	2000-2006	
GTZ/UNDP	Caribbean Renewable Development Energy Programme – Phase II (CRDEP)	???	2008 - ???	
OAS	Caribbean Sustainable Energy Project	???	2008- ??	
WB (IBRD/IDA)	OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods Projects	US\$2.70	2005-???	