

Pilot Programme
for
Climate Resilience
Saint Lucia's Proposal
for
Phase 1

September 02, 2010

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SUMMARY OF PHASE I GRANT PROPOSAL

1. Country/Region:	Saint Lucia, Caribbean Region	2. CIF Project ID #:	{Trustee will assign ID.}
3. Date of First Joint Mission:	August 9-11, 2010		
4. Funding request:	<i>Three hundred and fifteen thousand United States Dollars-USD \$315, 000.00</i>		
5. Type of request:	Accelerated funding for phase 1: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
6. Multilateral Development Banks/focal points:	World Bank-Mr. Niels Holm-Nielsen; Inter-American Development Bank-Mr. Gerard Alleng; Mr. Alfred Grünwaldt		
7. National Implementing Agency:	Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment		
8. Project Description:	<p>(i) Key development challenges (vulnerability) related to climate change/variability: Water Resources; Coastal and Marine Resources and Ecosystems/Fisheries; Human Health; Agriculture; Infrastructure and Human Settlements; Tourism; Forestry and Biodiversity; Disaster Management; Financial Sector; Energy Sector; Education Sector.</p> <p>(ii) Areas of intervention – sectors and themes (indicative):</p> <p>The areas of intervention identified in Phase I for Saint Lucia include all key sector and have cross sectoral benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct of various assessments and studies that will provide the technical foundation for the preparation of a comprehensive Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR), including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Review and revision of Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan ○ Participatory assessment of public awareness re climate change ○ Review of existing legislation vis-à-vis climate change ○ Review of fiscal regimes that seek to address climate change ▪ Preparation of the SPCR and Investment Plan for the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR), inclusive of the development of a programme results framework with performance indicators tailored to the specific activities ▪ Building capacity in, and support for data management and to facilitate linkages with, and benefit from data and knowledge generation by regional agencies ▪ Data capture and analysis of climate change adaptation resources, in collaboration with activities to be conducted out under the regional track ▪ Support to the Sustainable Development and Environment Division in the coordination and facilitation of the PPCR <p>(i) Outcome: In line with regional policy frameworks; based on the results and recommendations of completed and ongoing national projects and activities; in consideration of the capacity needs of key agencies such as the Sustainable Development and Environment Division of the Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment; and with regard to discussions in progress and identified gaps; outcomes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Updated and integrated climate change policy and adaptation plan ▪ Engaged public and policy/decision makers on climate change and the risks it poses to livelihoods and well being ▪ Informed decision-making through a participatory, consultative process to facilitate effective planning and implementation of climate change activities in Saint Lucia. ▪ Adequate legal instrument(s) to address climate change ▪ Guidance for the adoption of appropriate policies and best practices on fiscal regimes, in Saint Lucia, related to 		

climate change

- Comprehensive, holistic and integrated programme for climate resilience that is inclusive of key sectors and vulnerable groups
- Enhanced capacity in, *inter alia*, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), data collection and management, climate impact assessment and related areas, that will facilitate linkages with, and benefits from data and knowledge generation by regional agencies
- Data capture and needs assessment of current capacity and recommendations on technical resources, data and data collection and management resources and systems, data users and formats and GIS, that will serve as the basis for designing institutional strengthening and investment activities and will also facilitate linkages with the regional tract
- Enhanced coordination and facilitation of the PPCR in Saint Lucia

(ii) **Key Results:**

- Country equipped with policy directive/guidance for the integration of climate change in national development
- Public, policy and decision-makers engaged in climate change in support of livelihoods, well-being and behavioural change
- Integrated, collaborative and relevant planning and implementation of climate change activities in Saint Lucia
- The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) implemented effectively (and corresponding addressing of climate change) through the establishment of an enabling national legislation
- Appropriate national policies and best practices in the private and public sectors on fiscal regimes adopted and promulgated to facilitate addressing climate change
- Saint Lucia's appropriately positioned and equipped to address climate change in a cross sectoral, integrative manner, in support of sustainable national development, livelihoods and well-being
- Effective and efficient data collection, capture, sharing and overall management established (through built capacity) among agencies in Saint Lucia and at the regional level
- Data management policies, protocols, procedures and standards established, institutional strengthening facilitated and investment activities promoted in data management in facilitation of in-country and regional linkages and partnerships for addressing climate change
- Saint Lucia more climate change resilient

9. Budget (indicative): Three hundred and fifteen thousand United States Dollars		\$USD 315,000.00
Expenditures		Amount (\$) - estimates
Consultants:		
Activity	Cost in USD	
(i) Technical assistance in the preparation of the SPCR, Investment Plan and a Programme Results Framework for Saint Lucia's SPCR, with links to the regional track SPCR, over a period of six months or to the end of Phase I.	85,000.00	
(ii) Technical assistance¹ for the conduct of various assessments and studies that will provide key input for the preparation of a comprehensive SPCR, over three months.	65,000.00	
(iii) Technical assistance to lend support to, and build capacity in data management , including Geographic Information Systems, data collection and management, climate impact assessment and other related areas	55,000.00	
(iv) Technical assistance for data capture and analysis of climate change adaptation resources over a period of three months	60,000.00	
(v) Technical and administrative support to the Sustainable Development and Environment Division in the coordination and facilitation of Phase II, initially over a twelve month period	40,000.00	
Equipment: N/A		
Workshops/seminars: Holding of eight (8) days of national consultations (approximately 30 persons per consultation)	10, 000.00	
Contingencies: N/A		
Total Cost:	315, 000.00	
Other contributions (bilateral or private sector):		
10. Timeframe (tentative) – milestones		
▪ Scoping Mission for project introduction, planning and preparation:	December 02-04, 2009	
▪ First Joint Mission to finalise a proposal for Phase I:	August 9-11 2010)	
▪ Tasks related to the development of the SPCR:	August 2010-January 2011	
▪ Second Joint Mission to review and finalise the SPCR:	January 2011	
▪ Submission of the final SPCR with specific investment recommendations as the output of Phase I:	February 2011	
Submission for Trust Fund Committee approval:		
Phase I – Second Joint Mission:	January 2011	
SPCR for Trust Fund Committee approval:	February 2011	

¹ Given the varied nature of the tasks involved, contracting may represent a mix of individual consultants or consulting firms as required. Tasks will be combined under contract where possible to reduce the contracting and administrative burden.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACCC	Adapting to Climate Change in the Caribbean
BIT	Banana Industry Trust
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CCCCC	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CDEMA	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEP	Caribbean Environment Programme
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIF	Climate Investment Fund
CPACC	Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change
CYEN	Caribbean Youth Environmental Network
CZM	Coastal Zone Management
CZMAC	Coastal Zone Management Advisory Committee
CZMU	Coastal Zone Management Unit
DCA	Development Control Authority
DFID	Department for International Development
DMP	Disaster Management Project
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EAW	Energy Awareness Week
ESA	Electricity Supply Act
ESDU	Environment and Sustainable Development Unit

EU-SFA	European Union Special Framework for Assistance
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFF	Investment and Financial Flows
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (World Conservation Union)
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices
MACC	Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change
NCCC	National Climate Change Committee
NEMO	National Emergency Management Organisation
NEP	National Energy Policy
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean State
PCU	Project Coordinating Unit
PPCR	Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience
PPCR-SC	Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience Sub-Committee
RECC	Review of the Economics of Climate Change
SCF	Strategic Climate Fund
SEP	Sustainable Energy Plan
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
SLNT	Saint Lucia National Trust
SNC	Second National Communication

SPACC	Special Programme on Adoption to Climate Change
SPCR	Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
USD	United States Dollar
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UWI	University of the West Indies
V&A	Vulnerability and Adaptation
VCA	Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
WB	World Bank

1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

As a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) with a high level of vulnerability to climate change, Saint Lucia has been invited to participate in the PPCR as a pilot country under the Caribbean regional pilot programme. Within this regional pilot programme, there are six countries involved in the Caribbean pilot, including Grenada, Dominica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Jamaica and Haiti. .

The objective of the PPCR is to provide incentives for scaled-up action and transformational change through pilot projects that demonstrate how to integrate climate risk and resilience into core development planning, while complementing other ongoing development activities in pilot countries.

The PPCR programme in Saint Lucia is jointly led by the Ministry of Finance and the Sustainable Development and Environment Division of the Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment. This country-driven programme will enable Saint Lucia to transform some of its current practices in order to better address climate risks and vulnerabilities. It is expected that at the end of the implementation of Phase II, Saint Lucia will be able to more strategically, and measurably begin to reduce climate vulnerability across different sectors for which substantial additional resources will be needed and should be made available bilaterally or through a new climate adaptation financing structure.

Saint Lucia shares climate change adaptation challenges with its Caribbean neighbours. Common challenges that are more efficiently addressed at a regional level and that have been identified by participating countries in the Caribbean pilots will be addressed through the regional track of the Caribbean Pilot for the potential benefit of all CARICOM members.

The regional track of the PPCR will focus on five broad lines of activities:² (1) climate change and climate change impact monitoring and modelling; (2) enabling environment for climate resilient development planning, including for private sector involvement; (3) technical assistance for improving land use management and spatial planning; (4) awareness raising on climate change issues; and, (5) development of support tools for better integration of climate change impacts into development planning. To achieve this, the regional track of the PPCR will provide financing for critical activities within these themes, with medium and long-term implications. This must be done at a regional scale and must support the development of harmonised approaches, promoting cross-learning and potential for replication across the Caribbean.

According to the latest available information, it is understood that the Caribbean Regional Programme will benefit from 60-75 million United States dollars (USD) in grant resources for the preparation and implementation of SPCR for six participating pilot countries, linked by a regional track.

² See details in Appendix 2.

It is anticipated that Saint Lucia will benefit from 5 million United States dollars in grants to carry out pilot activities in Phase II. Further, the PPCR also allows for concessional loans at an initial ceiling of twenty percent of the total available concessional finance amount per pilot programme. However, pilot countries will not be obliged to accept concessional loan financing as a condition for receiving grants.

In Phase I, Saint Lucia will develop a SPCR that is consistent with the proposed regional activities. Specific projects/programmes that are proposed in SPCR will be implemented in Phase II. The indicative timeframe for Phase I for Saint Lucia is months 6 to 8 months, with an expected presentation of the SPCR to the PPCR Sub-Committee (PPCR-SC) at the end of this Phase³. The key activities leading up to and executed, during Phase I include:

- Scoping Mission for project introduction, planning and preparation (held from December 02-04, 2009)
- First Joint Mission to finalise a proposal for Phase I (held from August 9-11 2010)
- Tasks related to the development of the SPCR
- Second Joint Mission to review and finalise the SPCR (proposed in January 2011)
- Submission of the final SPCR with specific investment recommendations as the output of Phase I (proposed in February 2011)

³ Saint Lucia will build its SPCR on a large number of analyses, reports and consultations that have been carried out over the past years. These are described in more detail in the main text of this proposal.

1.1 National Overview

1.1.1 Country Context

Saint Lucia is situated in the Lesser Antillean Arc of the Caribbean Archipelago. The island is 42 km long and 22 km wide and has a land area of 616 km². It is volcanic in origin and is rugged in topography, with steep slopes cut by fast-flowing rivers. Most of the flat or gently-sloping land is found along the narrow coastal belt.

Saint Lucia lies within the north-east Trade Wind belt and has a tropical maritime climate characterized by warm air temperature averaging near 28 degrees Celsius, but rarely rising above 33° C or falling below 20° C. The island's weather is influenced by synoptic weather systems, including the Atlantic High Pressure system (Bermuda Azores), the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone, surface, mid and upper level low pressure systems, tropical waves and cyclones and the occasional frontal system.

Saint Lucia has an estimated population (2009) of 175, 000. Most major settlements are located along the coastal belt with approximately 60 percent of the population residing along the north-west corridor.

Saint Lucia's economy was long based primarily on mono-crop agriculture (most recently bananas). However, over the last decade-and-a-half, tourism has emerged as the main revenue earner, with agriculture, services and light manufacturing being the other important productive sectors.

Small Island Developing States such as Saint Lucia are characterized by unique circumstances that pose serious challenges to their sustainable development. Among these are their relatively small size; remoteness; limited natural resource base; limited human capacity and resources; limited technological capability; open economies, with a heavy dependence on imports; and fragile ecosystems. Saint Lucia, like many other Caribbean SIDS, is susceptible to the vagaries of international trade, exogenous economic and financial shocks, and natural hazards, including hurricanes and other extreme weather events. The onset of the climate change phenomenon imposes new hazards on Saint Lucia, and exacerbates existing ones.

Regional Climate Model runs for the Caribbean, project increasing air and sea surface temperatures. The models also point to decreasing overall precipitation, but a higher *proportion* of precipitation in more intense showers. Recent scientific studies project an average increase in hurricane intensity and a peak in the ratio of higher-category hurricanes by around 2025. Sea-level rise is also expected to be a major issue of concern. In addition to changes in temperature, rainfall and other meteorological parameters, there is growing concern about increasing climate variability.

1.1.2 Vulnerability Context

1.1.2.1 Water Resources

The vulnerability of water resources is a major concern. Saint Lucia depends on rivers for its water supply. Freshwater resources are already under stress as a result of pollution from land-based activities such as agriculture and industry. In addition, many rivers are already manifesting decreased flow due to deforestation and abstraction. Further, the water company is experiencing difficulty in providing a reliable supply to some areas, especially in the dry season. In the face of ever-increasing demand, projections of decreasing precipitation and changes in temporal distribution portend even greater stress on the island's water resources.

1.1.2.2 Coastal and Marine Resources and Ecosystems/Fisheries

Saint Lucia boasts diverse coastal resources that include coral reefs, mangrove swamps, sea grass beds and sandy beaches. These protect the coastline from erosion and wave energy and provide habitat nurseries and nesting sites for various commercially important fisheries. Increases in sea surface temperature can result in coral bleaching and, in some cases, to coral death. In 2005, Saint Lucia experienced a major bleaching event, from which some reefs never recovered. As a consequence, the island fell several places down from its position among the top five dive destinations in the world.

Loss of sandy beaches due to erosion, exacerbated by sea level rise, may have implications for global turtle biodiversity, as Caribbean beaches are important nesting grounds for endangered turtle species such as the leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*). Such losses can have indirect consequences for tourism and coastal fisheries. In this regard, it must be noted that coastal ecosystems are already at risk from land-based sources of pollution (and in some instances sand mining of beaches), which can be exacerbated by increased land run-off during flood events, as a result of climate change.

Sea level rise also poses risks to coral reefs and mangroves as these may be unable to grow fast enough to compensate. Further, storm activity of a higher intensity, exacerbated by sea level rise, may result in increased physical damage to coral reefs and mangroves.

1.1.2.3 Human Health

The key concerns regarding the vulnerability of human health to climate change centre around the projected increase in vector-borne diseases and heat stress associated with an increase in temperature. There are also concerns about indirect impacts arising out of other sectoral impacts, such as declining water resources and the spread of water-borne diseases through flooding. Structural damage to health facilities arising out of effects of extreme weather events is also a matter of concern.

1.1.2.4 Agriculture

Agricultural production for domestic consumption and for export still represents a significant source of foreign exchange for Saint Lucia, despite the decline in prominence in recent decades. In addition, local agriculture contributes in a major way to the national food supply. Climate change imposes new vulnerabilities on the agriculture sector through, for example, a declining and increasingly unpredictable water supply, increased evapo-transpiration, increased pest infestation and temperature extremes. In 2006, for example, some farmers complained that unusually high temperatures caused their seed not to germinate. In addition, because most farms are rain-fed, changes in the temporal distribution of rainfall have had many farmers “caught out” and some have lost their crops when the rains have not arrived at the expected times.

1.1.2.5 Infrastructure and Human Settlements

As indicated earlier, most of Saint Lucia’s major human settlements, and associated infrastructure (telecommunications, roads, airports and seaports), are located along the narrow coastal belt. These are at direct risk from increased extreme weather activity, sea level rise and storm surges. Additionally, rain-induced landslides on steep slopes, flooding and inundation pose threats to livelihoods and socio-economic activity. Additionally, settlements in the interior will be susceptible to hurricane winds, flooding and landslides.

It is worth noting that climate change will also render other buildings vulnerable, such as, *inter alia*, schools, churches and community centres (which serve a social function and also act as emergency shelters), police and fire stations, government offices, health centres and hospitals.

1.1.2.6 Tourism

Tourism is Saint Lucia’s main foreign exchange earner. Increased temperatures in source countries, deterioration of Saint Lucia’s natural resource base and the threat of extreme events and human health risks, could combine to reduce travel to the island. In addition, the tourism sector is expected to be at direct risk from hurricanes and storm surges, declining water supply, dying reefs and other impacts. In 1999, Hurricane Lenny caused severe damage to coastal infrastructure, through storm surges, despite never having passed over, or even near, the island.

1.1.2.7 Forestry and Biodiversity

Forests and climate are intricately linked. Therefore, the anticipated impacts on forests as a result of temperature changes are expected to have knock-on impacts on watershed structure and catchment characteristics and indirectly on water resources. Additionally, biological diversity is a function of climate and changes in climate affect tourism and food production.

1.1.2.8 Disaster Management

Much of the effort that has been expended by the National Emergency Management Organisation (NEMO) has been focused on being prepared to respond to hurricanes. With the

anticipated increase in the intensity of hurricanes, there will be a corresponding increase in the pressure placed on NEMO and other relevant agencies to respond accordingly. In addition, given the fact that more rainfall is expected occur during more intense downpours, there is a likelihood of increased flooding, even “out of season”. Finally, it is possible that the work of the disaster management community will be rendered even more difficult by the threats posed by climate change to, for example, human health, agriculture and water resources.

1.1.2.9 Financial Sector

The financial services sector in Saint Lucia encompasses three sub-sectors: namely, the banking institutions, the insurance sector and the credit unions. Given the role of the financial sector in the growth of the economy, the sector will be affected by of climate change. The sector is, therefore, in a unique position to play a pivotal role in adaptation measures that must be introduced in a small, open and vulnerable economy like Saint Lucia to minimise the impact of climate change.

1.1.2.9.1 Energy Sector

Saint Lucia is heavily dependent on imported fossil fuels for its economic growth and development. Notwithstanding, a number of efforts have been undertaken to move towards incorporating renewable energy into the country’s energy mix. Preliminary studies have shown that the island possesses significant potential for development of solar, wind, geothermal and biomass energy. Hydropower and waste to energy are also possible options that can be explored.

The successful development of renewable energy could provide potential benefits through: provision of insulation from volatile oil price fluctuations; provision of energy security and reliability; provision of opportunities for investment, employment and technological advances; reduction in electricity costs; reduction in foreign reserves spent on fuel imports; increased competitiveness of economic sectors; and reduction in pollution and green house gas emissions.

1.1.2.9.2 Education Sector

Since 1998, several planned and *ad hoc* activities have been undertaken in Saint Lucia in an effort to increase awareness and understanding of climate change amongst the wider public, as well as amongst specific target audiences. To date, despite the existence of financial, human and other constraints, progress has clearly been made in enhancing awareness of climate change issues in Saint Lucia.

A significant and sustained effort at enhancing climate change environmental education and awareness will require, among others: the availability, on a sustained basis, of adequate human and financial resources; improved inter-agency collaboration, based on a common understanding of goals and objectives, and where appropriate, building synergy in the implementation of the Rio, and other related, conventions; integrating climate change issues and information/educational products into school curricula, where feasible; a sustained,

integrated and programmatic approach to public education, awareness and training, including the training of teachers; and, the increased involvement and participation of civil society.

2.0 RELATED PROGRAMMES

Recognising the threats posed by climate change, Saint Lucia has, over the last two decades, undertaken a number of initiatives to respond thereto. Firstly, Saint Lucia participated in the discussions that culminated in the UNFCCC. Saint Lucia ratified the Convention in 1993 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2003. In addition, the country has had a functioning, Cabinet-appointed National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) since 1998, comprising governmental and non-governmental organisations that meet periodically to discuss climate change matters. Finally, since 1999, conferences, workshops and other forums have been organised, at both the national and sectoral levels to exchange information on, and to formulate responses to, climate change. Saint Lucia recognises that it is imperative for its PPCR process to consider relevant projects, programmes and activities which have been and are being conducted in the island. This will allow for a carefully structured programme, which builds upon or scales up climate resilient investments, where necessary and feasible, in keeping with the objectives of the PPCR.

Saint Lucia completed and submitted its Initial National Communication in 2001. Work commenced on the Second National Communication (SNC) in 2006, under a consultative, collaborative process that seeks to enhance national capacity to plan for, mitigate, and adapt to, climate change and, to support the incorporation of climate change considerations into national sustainable development planning and decision-making. The SNC will contain the following chapters: National Circumstances; Green House Gas Inventory; Programmes Containing Measures to Facilitate Adequate Adaptation to Climate Change (Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) Assessment); Programmes Containing Measures to Mitigate Climate Change; Other Information Relevant to the Achievement of the Objective of the Convention; Constraints, Gaps and Related Financial, Technical and Capacity Needs. With the exception of the latter, draft and/or final reports have been submitted for all chapters. The findings of the various reports under the SNC are currently and will continue to be invaluable to the PPCR process.

From 1997 to 2001, Saint Lucia participated in the regional Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change (CPACC) Project, designed to build capacity in the Caribbean Region for adaptation to climate change impacts, especially sea level rise. From 2001-2004, Saint Lucia was part of the Adapting to Climate Change in the Caribbean (ACCC) Project, to sustain activities instituted under CPACC and to address issues of adaptation and capacity building not undertaken under CPACC. This was followed by the Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change (MACC) Project (2004-2009), which sought to mainstream adaptation strategies into the sustainable development agendas of small island and low-lying states of CARICOM and to further strengthen institutional capacity and knowledge base.

Reference must also be made to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-implemented Climate Change Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) Project undertaken in 2005-2006 to test a practical approach to vulnerability and adaptive capacity assessment, capturing community-based issues and approaches in the context of changing climatic conditions.

Worthy of mention for its potential for expansion under the PPCR Project is a Coastal Habitat Mapping Project undertaken in Saint Lucia under the European Union-Special Framework for Assistance Project (EU-SFA 2003), locally implemented under the regime of the Banana Industry Trust (BIT). In 2008 and 2009, Fugro GEOID SAS and WS Atkins International Joint Venture consultant team worked together with staff from the Coastal Zone Management Unit (CZMU) in Saint Lucia to collect a variety of spatial datasets of coastal habitats and resources. The team worked to compile data through a series of collection exercises on the ground, both in the water and from the air. The outcome of efforts has been to produce a digital database of coastal habitats and resources *“to establish the basis for better informed planning, development and management decision making in respect of Saint Lucia’s coastline.”* The geographic study area limits are: West Coast (Caribbean Sea)-Roseau Bay to Moule-a-Chique Point; and on the East Coast (Atlantic Ocean) to Moule-a-Chique Point to Saltibus Pointe. The data have been integrated into a flexible spatial database that can adapt to changing information technology requirements. The resultant database is compliant with other GIS systems, Saint Lucia’s national GIS and/or future Spatial Database Infrastructure or information management systems on the island. The Project also included training components and was guided through a participatory process involving the Cabinet-authorized Coastal Zone Management Advisory Committee (CZMAC).

Saint Lucia is also part of the World Bank-funded Second Saint Lucia Disaster Management Project (DMP II). The objective of DMP II is: to further reduce the country’s vulnerability to adverse natural events (such as hurricanes, floods etc.) through investing in risk management activities; and, to strengthen the institutional management and response capacity of the respective ministries and agencies for disaster management through the provision of facilities, critical equipment, technical assistance and training.

Currently, Saint Lucia is undertaking the Global Environmental Facility (GEF)-World Bank-funded Special Programme on Adaptation to Climate Change (SPACC) Project (2007-11), executed regionally by the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC). This Project is focused on the implementation of select adaptation measures designed to address climate change impacts on biodiversity and land degradation. The Strengthened Critical Coastal Infrastructure sub-component of the Project seeks to demonstrate the design and implementation of appropriate interventions to reinforce critical infrastructure to the effects of intensified hurricanes. The second sub-component focuses on the Sustainability of Water Resources and Supply and seeks to complement the national water supply programme by establishing adaptation measures that would result in increased resilience of surrounding coastal ecosystems to the impacts of climate change and variability. Both include demonstration projects in selected areas.

Saint Lucia is likewise a pilot country in the UNDP-implemented Project on Investment and Financial Flows (IFF) which seeks to conduct an assessment of investment and financial flows to address climate change in Saint Lucia. In so doing, it is hoped that the Project will build national capability to project future adaptation and mitigation needs and thus, to facilitate their inclusion into the budgetary/development process. This Project is ongoing.

The country is also part of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC) Project on the Review of the Economics of Climate Change

(RECC). This Project seeks to build on past and current initiatives directed towards estimating the cost of adapting and mitigating key elements of climate change, based on climate change scenarios for the next 20-50 years or more, and to identify and assess the expected economic impacts that may result from the projections. It is expected that at the end of this Project, key decision-making stakeholders in the Caribbean will be aware of the projected impacts on the economies of their countries and therefore be empowered to take collective action in planning for these impacts.

The PPCR is expected to build on these initiatives towards improved climate resilience in Saint Lucia.

3.0 PARTICIPATORY PROCESS

In 2009, Saint Lucia became a participant in the PPCR, as part of the Caribbean Region. A Scoping Mission for PPCR, led by the Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment, with the World Bank (WB), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), took place between December 2 and the 4, 2009. The main purpose of the mission was to: briefly introduce the objectives, structure, and phases of the PPCR to the lead government agencies and ministries; discuss and agree on the institutional arrangements necessary for the preparation and eventual implementation of the PPCR in Saint Lucia; and assist the government with the overall preparation work for the development of the programme.

The Mission met with the Honourable Mr. Stephenson King, Prime Minister of Saint Lucia and Minister of Finance; Mr. George James, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment; Mr. Crispin d’Auvergne, Chief Sustainable Development and Environment Officer within the Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment and other officers within the Sustainable Development and Environment Division of this Ministry; and Ms. Cheryl Mathurin, Project Coordinator of the Project Coordinating Unit (PCU) within the Ministry of Finance. The team held meetings and consultations on the PPCR with the NCCC, comprising technical staff from line ministries, the NEMO and private sector organisations, such as, *inter alia*, the National Insurance Council of Saint Lucia and Saint Lucia Electricity Services Limited. The complete listing of members of the NCCC is outlined in Section 6.0. In addition to its regular membership, this NCCC meeting included other key persons such as Honourable Mr. Stephenson King, Prime Minister of Saint Lucia and Minister of Finance; Dr. June Soomer, Ambassador to CARICOM and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS); Mr. John Calixte, Deputy Permanent Secretary and Mr. Swithin Donnelly, Budget Analyst from the Ministry of Finance; Mr. Peter A. Murray from the OECS-Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (ESDU); Mr. Bishnu Tulsie of the Saint Lucia National Trust (SLNT), a non-governmental organisation; Ms. Angela St. Denis of the Caribbean Youth Environment Network (CYEN); and other local experts involved in the SNC.

Saint Lucia’s First Joint Mission was held from August 9 to 11, 2010. A Joint Mission Team comprising the WB, IDB and the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) assisted Saint Lucia during this First Joint Mission. The main activities included: Mission Team meetings with the national executing agency, namely, the Sustainable Development and Environment Division, in collaboration with the OECS-ESDU; a broad based consultation involving the NCCC and other public and private entities; and, focused meetings with key agencies on GIS and data management⁴. The sessions included country stocktaking on climate change; discussion of Phase I activities, including a work programme and a funding proposal to develop the SPCR; and discussion of potential Phase II activities.

⁴ See Appendix 1 for list of participants.

The outcomes of this First Joint Mission included: a finalised proposal for the release of Phase I funds; an Aide Memoire on activities undertaken, with details of consultations held prepared jointly by the WB, IDB and the Government of Saint Lucia; technical input for the development of the SPCR and Investment Plan and enhanced awareness and understanding of the PPCR Project. The list of participants in the First Joint Mission is contained in the Appendix.

All of the afore-discussed initiatives have and continue to include extensive public consultations and training that are of direct relevance to the PPCR process.

It is clear that climate change will affect all sectors of society and many livelihoods. However, certain groups, such as the poor and children are likely to be more affected due to their particular vulnerability and their limited ability to cope. Climate change also affects women and men differently, depending on their respective status and roles in society. There is a need to ensure that the concerns and requirements of particular groups and segments are considered, with respect to climate change. This will also require empowering of groups, such as women and the youth to allow them to participate fully in addressing and adapting to climate change. These needs would include capacity-building, where appropriate, in order to ensure that these particular groups and segments are able to participate, to the fullest extent possible, in the national climate change response effort. It is worth noting that issues of gender, youth, children, poverty, and education, training and public awareness are recognised as being important and are examined in Saint Lucia’s Second National Communication to the UNFCCC.

A sample of key consultations on climate change or including climate change, held in Saint Lucia over the last decade, are outlined below:

Table 1: Key Consultations on Climate Change or including Climate Change, held in Saint Lucia over the last Decade

Year	Activity	Remarks
2010	PPCR Joint Mission I: National Consultation	Inclusive of the NCCC and other key agencies, to finalise a proposal for Phase I of the PPCR and discuss ideas for implementation during Phase II of the PPCR; also included a stocktaking on climate change for the country
2010	PPCR Briefing Meeting to the NCCC	Updates provided on: the PPCR process, PPCR stakeholder meeting and CIF Partnership Forum held in Manila, Philippines, in March 2010
2010	Sensitization Workshop in Energy Efficiency	Held as part of a wider process to develop the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A long term Sustainable Energy

Year	Activity	Remarks
		<p>Strategy, which includes Electricity Sector Liberalization, as it relates to renewable and alternative sources of energy, as well as a Transport Sector Strategy (inclusive of a Green Policy within the Transport sector), based on the National Energy Policy (NEP) approved by the Government of Saint Lucia;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The revision and updating of the Electricity Supply Act (ESA) and other relevant concerns in accordance with the NEP-Sustainable Energy Plan (SEP) ▪ A blueprint for the establishment of a regulatory authority and for inter-agency collaboration for energy sector improvements ▪ A Public Energy Education and Awareness Strategy and Plan to be developed for the short and long term
2010	Engineering for Climate Change in Saint Lucia -The Hurricane Scenario: <i>Second Workshop on Designing and Constructing for Increased Hurricane Wind Speeds from Climate Change</i>	Held primarily for engineers, but also included architects, planners, building officers, contractors, technicians and others persons involved in construction. Process to be pursued for the adoption of the guidelines, as part of the Development Control Authority (DCA) approval process for public and commercial buildings in Saint Lucia, in the first instance.
2010	Drought Management: <i>Issues, Challenges and Lessons for the Caribbean Water Utilities</i>	Determining the way forward, based on the recent drought experienced in the Caribbean, including the link with climate change
2009	Symposium on the theme, <i>Dealing with Change: Assessing Risks and Opportunities for Insurers</i>	Improving awareness on the impact of climate change on insurance
2009	Scoping Mission, PPCR	Consultation with Saint Lucia's Prime Minister, Ambassador to the OECS and CARICOM, NCCC, Permanent Secretaries and Deputy Permanent Secretaries of the Ministry of Finance

Year	Activity	Remarks
		and Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment Section and other key organisations and individuals, as outlined earlier in Section 2.0
2009	Student Symposium (as part of Energy Awareness Week (EAW) under the theme <i>Combating Climate Change through Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency</i>)	Exposing students to a range of sustainable energy options available to Saint Lucia, as well as energy efficient options
2009	Construction Symposia (as above, as part of EAW)	Improving awareness under the theme <i>Innovative Building Construction & Designs for Energy Efficiency</i>
2009	Workshop on <i>Climate Change and Water Use Efficiency in the Tourist Industry</i>	Improving awareness on the effects of the climate change on water and how to address this in the tourism sector
2009	Regional Workshop on Training in Disaster Management and Mitigation for Teachers	Exposing teachers to disaster management and mitigation, including climate change, to allow for incorporation into the school curriculum
2009	Vulnerability and Adaptation Climate Change Workshop (as part of the SNC Project)	Training and information about latest findings regarding global warming trends in the Caribbean in general and in Saint Lucia, in particular
2009	Mitigation Training Climate Change Workshop (as part of the SNC Project)	Enhancing national capacity to collect and analyse Saint Lucia's contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions
2009	Second Conference of the CCCCC on the MACC for Sustainable Development of the Caribbean	Sharing of results of the MACC Project and determining the next steps
2009	Climate Change IFF Workshops under the theme, <i>Capacity development for policy makers of developing countries to address climate change concerns in key sectors</i>	Assessing opportunities for improving investment and finance flows for climate change in key sectors and/or economic activities
2008	Training workshop of engineers, architects, planning and building officers and contractors in new engineering guidelines pertaining to hurricane wind speed designs	Trained persons involved in the designing, construction and planning and supervision aspects of buildings. Process to be pursued for the adoption of the guidelines, as part of the DCA approval process for public and commercial buildings in Saint Lucia, in the first instance
2007 &	Greenhouse gas (GHG) Inventory	Training in the identification of sources

Year	Activity	Remarks
2008	Workshops (as part of the SNC Project)	of greenhouse gases on the island, an assessment of quantities of these gases discharged and the identification of sinks
2007	SIDS Workshop on the Implementation of UNFCCC Article 6	Implementing Article 6 of the UNFCCC on Education, Training and Public Awareness
2007	Annual General Meeting- Insurance Council of Saint Lucia	Delivering a presentation on the implications of climate change for the insurance, and wider financial sectors
2006	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) Survey Results Community Workshop	Sharing of climate change KAP Project results with community and other stakeholder agencies
2005 & 2006	Climate Change Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment Regional Workshop	Developing vulnerability assessment methodologies applicable to the Caribbean area
2005	National Symposium on Climate Change and Food Production	Improving awareness of the relationship between climate change and agriculture/food production
2004	Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Workshop	Increasing the level of awareness and stimulating interest in the CDM
2004	Climate Change and Health Seminar	Increasing the level of awareness, especially of health practitioners on the relationship between climate change and climate-related diseases
2003	Climate Change and the Financial Sector Workshop	Overview of climate change and its implications for the financial sector
2001	Climate Change Enabling Activity Project Institutional Data Needs Assessment Workshop	Identifying available data and key data gaps

Saint Lucia also participates in numerous conferences and workshops on climate change at the regional and international level.

Over the past decade, a number of national policies have been developed that are specific to climate change. Similarly, there have been a number of reports and other documents prepared, under various initiatives that specifically address climate change. These are delineated in Table 2 below.

Table 2: National Policy and Information Documents Specific to Climate Change

Year	Name of Document
2010	Draft Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment Reports under the SNC in: Agriculture; Coastal and Marine Resources; Financial Sector; Forestry; Biodiversity; Health; Human Settlement; Critical Infrastructure; Tourism; and Water (with Meteorological and Geographic Information System support services); also chapter on 'Other Relevant Information'
2010	UNECLAC RECC in the Caribbean Project: Phase I: Climate Change Profiles in Select Caribbean Countries (Saint Lucia Chapter)
2010	Saint Lucia National Energy Policy
2009	Draft Mitigation Assessment Reports under the SNC in: Energy; Industry, Solvent and Other Product Use; Waste; Agriculture; and Land Use Change and Forestry
2009	National Issues Report on Key Sector of Energy of Energy (Mitigation) for Saint Lucia
2009	Draft Chapter on National Circumstances (SNC)
2009	Sustainable Energy Development in Saint Lucia
2008	Development of a Framework for Environmental Management. Final Report
2008	Engineering Guidelines for Incorporating Climate Change into the Determination of Wind Forces.
2008	Impact of Climate Change on Design Wind Speeds in Saint Lucia
2008	National Inventory of Greenhouse Gases for Saint Lucia
2008	UNDP Climate Change Country Profiles: Saint Lucia
2007	Climate Change Teacher's Toolkit (draft)
2006	Report of the Knowledge, Attitude Practice (KAP) Survey for the Vieux Fort Region
2005	Report for Climate Change Enabling Activity Project Phase II: Institutional Data Needs Assessment
2005	Report on National Symposium on Climate Change and Food Production
2004	Climate Change and Health Seminar (Report)
2004	Climate Change Technology Needs Assessment for Saint Lucia
2002	National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan
2001	Saint Lucia's Initial National Communication on Climate Change in Response to its Commitments Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
2001	Saint Lucia Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment
2001	Saint Lucia Country Paper on National Climate Change Issues
2001	Saint Lucia Sustainable Energy Plan

In recent years, climate change has gradually been infused into some aspects of national and sectoral planning. For example, climate change has been incorporated into, *inter alia*, Saint

Lucia's National Emergency Management Plan; the Coastal Zone Management Policy and the Draft Saint Lucia Forest Policy. Table 3 contains a more complete list of key national climate change-relevant policy-type, sectoral documents, which incorporate or make specific reference(s) to climate change.

4.0 KEY PPCR ISSUES

Based on the foregoing, and confirmed by the recent intensive consultative process undertaken under SNC Project, the following sectors and thematic areas have been identified in the V&A assessment as being critical to Saint Lucia⁵. These sectors received the support of a lead national Meteorological and GIS expert, as necessary:

- Agriculture
- Coastal and Marine Resources
- Financial Sector
- Forestry
- Biodiversity
- Health
- Human Settlement
- Critical Infrastructure
- Tourism
- Water
- Disaster Management

Saint Lucia's SNC also includes a GHG Inventory, the purpose of which was to provide an estimate of the anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks in various sectors namely:

- Agriculture
- Energy
- Industry, Solvent and Other Product Use
- Land-use Change and Forestry
- Waste

These sectors have been assessed in the Mitigation Analysis of the SNC and this will also provide guidance for the PPCR process by identifying mitigation strategies that, although focused primarily on the reduction of GHG sources, and enhancement of sinks, may possess the potential to contribute to the overall objectives of the PPCR.

It is also worth noting that the National Circumstances chapter of the SNC outlines relevant information on the socio-economic and environmental conditions that provide an overall understanding of climate change concerns in the context of national sustainable development.

Of equal significance is the Chapter of the SNC on "Other Relevant Information", which addresses issues such as:

⁵ The list is provided in random order.

- Steps taken to integrate climate change considerations into national development and policy formulation
- Activities related to transfer of environmentally sustainable technologies
- Information on climate change research and systematic observation
- Information on climate change education, training, and public awareness
- Measures to promote information exchange and networking.
- Gender, youth, children and poverty
- Information on capacity building activities, options and priorities

Likewise, the Constraints, Gaps and Related Financial, Technical and Capacity Needs chapter of Saint Lucia's SNC is expected to provide direction for future climate change and national development activities in Saint Lucia.

Thus, overall, the various assessments and reports under the SNC are of paramount importance to the PPCR process. They will provide a source of valuable information, which will allow for informed decision making; mainstreaming and integration of climate change into development planning processes and programmes of various sectors; and, the selection and implementation of projects and programmes that will increase Saint Lucia's climate resilience.

The areas of focus under the SNC Project are further corroborated by the work being conducted under the UNECLAC Project on the RECC, where the identified sectors are: Agriculture, Coastal and Marine, Forestry, Health, Tourism, Water and Energy. Saint Lucia has also identified Energy, Coastal Zone and Water as three important sectors of focus under the UNDP-IFF Project.

The GEF-World Bank-funded SPACC Project with the CCCCC and the Government of Saint Lucia, also represents Saint Lucia's first concrete, on-the-ground climate change project on adaptation. The demonstration sites of both components lend themselves to adaptive replication under the PPCR. Likewise, for both components, efforts are underway to promote promulgation of findings through the adoption of specific climate-relevant policy directives by the Government of Saint Lucia.

It is worth emphasising that ongoing and past activities have identified that climate change adaptation will be an issue across many sectors. For Saint Lucia, it is expected that many of the issues will be related to coastal zone and water resources management. In these and other sectors, there is need to build capacity in conducting climate impact assessments. The importance of comprehensive and efficient data capture, collection and overall management, is already identified as a priority need during Phase I, which will better position Saint Lucia to strategically and systematically build climate resilience⁶.

⁶ See details in Section 8.0

5.0 COOPERATION ARRANGEMENTS WITH DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

The cooperation arrangements with development/investment partners are still evolving. This will become more defined as the SPCR and Investment Plan are developed.

A PPCR Scoping Mission held in December 2009 involved the following partners:

- WB, represented by Mr. Niels Holm-Nielsen, Disaster Risk Management Specialist, and Ms. Tiguist Fisseha, Urban Planning Consultant.
- IDB, represented by Mr. Gerard Alleng (Climate Change Specialist) and Ms. Laura Gaensly (Climate Change Consultant and CIF Programmes Coordinator for IDB).
- CIDA, represented by Mr. Leslie Walling (Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Fund Coordinator).

The First Joint Mission held in August 2010 also involved development/investment partners. Partners who supported Saint Lucia's First Joint Mission are as follows:

- WB, represented by Mr. Niels Holm-Nielsen, Disaster Risk Management Specialist; Galen Evan, GIS Specialist; Gerald Meier, Coastal Zone Management Specialist; Justin Locke, Disaster Risk Management Specialist; and Sahar Safaie, Risk Assessment Specialist.
- IDB, represented by Alfred Grünwaldt, Climate Change Specialist.
- DFID, represented by Simone Bannister, Climate Change Advisor.
- OECS-ESDU, represented by Peter A. Murray, Programme Officer; Coastal and Marine Resources, Fisheries and Climate Change Specialist.

The PPCR process will also seek to build on past and ongoing projects, as discussed in previous sections.

Other potential partners, in addition to those identified in the foregoing include, but are not limited to:

- Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations Environment Programme-Caribbean Environment Programme (UNEP-CEP)
- Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States-Environment and Sustainable Development Unit, in collaboration with The Nature Conservancy (TNC)

- Saint Lucia National Trust
- International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources–World Conservation Union (IUCN)
- Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre
- University of the West Indies (UWI)

For Saint Lucia’s PPCR, Phase I will be collaboratively executed by Saint Lucia and the World Bank. Cooperation arrangements agreed upon thus far at the national level are addressed in Section 7.0. It is anticipated that cooperation arrangements with development partners for Saint Lucia’s PPCR, both at the national and regional level, will evolve over time, as priorities are defined during the Phase 1 process.

6.0 PPCR LINKAGES TO NATIONAL PROCESSES

Many policy documents have been developed and/or approved by the Cabinet of Ministers that are specific to climate change (See Table 2) or that incorporate or specifically mention climate change (Table 3). This is important in the integration of climate change issues and concerns into the national processes. Some of these could be strengthened vis-à-vis climate change integration, through the PPCR or other projects/programmes, as appropriate. Indeed, it is proposed that the Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan of 2002 (Table 2) be reviewed and updated, as necessary, during Phase I of the PPCR⁷. Saint Lucia is also a part of the OECS and CARICOM, where effort is expended to ensure that climate change is addressed as a critical policy issue.

Table 3: Key National Policy-type Documents that Incorporate or make Specific Reference to Climate Change

Year	Policy Document
2009	National Emergency Management Plan
2009	-Disaster Management Policy Framework for Saint Lucia
2009	-Comprehensive Disaster Management Strategy
2006	-Hazard Mitigation Policy
2009	-Water Management Plan for Drought Conditions
2008	-Wildfire Management Plan
2006	-Flood Response Plan
2006	-Hazard Mitigation Plan
2006	-Response Plan for Extreme Heat Event
2002	-Hurricane Response Plan
2008	Draft Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Strategy and Action Plan
2008	Draft National Environmental Education Policy
2008	Draft National Environmental Education Strategy
2008	Draft Environmental Research Policy
2008	Draft Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
2008	Draft National Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Drought
2008	Draft Saint Lucia Forest Policy
2007	National Land Policy
2006	St. George's Declaration
2004	National Environment Policy/National Environment Management Strategy
2004	Coastal Zone Management Policy
2002	National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan

⁷ See Section 8.0 for details.

In addition to these policy documents that were prepared through extensive consultation processes, climate change has also received some attention in recent budget addresses delivered by the Prime Minister of Saint Lucia over the years. There have also been specific Cabinet Conclusions that are of relevance to climate change⁸. The various climate change and other projects undertaken by Saint Lucia, including the MACC, SNC, Coastal Habitat Mapping and SPACC Projects discussed previously, are specific efforts to integrate climate change into national development processes. The PPCR is expected to reinforce this integration and lead to a more climate-resilient Saint Lucia.

⁸ For example, the National Emergency Management Organisation, in collaboration with the Sustainable Development and Environment Division of the Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment (SPACC Project), has obtained the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers (*Cabinet Conclusion 1159/2009 of September 24, 2009*) for the adoption of *“The Impact of Climate Change on Design Wind Speeds in Saint Lucia”* and the *“Engineering Guidelines for Incorporating Climate Change into the Determination of Wind Forces”* as planning documents or guidelines, forming part of the Hurricane Plan and the National Emergency Management Plan as a whole

7.0 STRENGTHENING NATIONAL LEVEL CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND ENHANCING PPCR PHASE I IMPLEMENTATION

The following institutional arrangements for the administration and implementation of the PPCR have been agreed upon with the government counterparts met during the scoping mission. Some aspects were further elaborated upon during the First Joint Mission:

- The **Ministry of Finance** will be responsible for *overall fiduciary activities*, mobilizing of additional resources, and liaising with multilateral agencies, as appropriate.
- The **Project Coordinating Unit** under the **Ministry of Finance** will have *day-to-day responsibility for fiduciary aspects*.
- The **Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment** will assume **day-to-day administrative responsibility** for the programme. Through its **Sustainable Development and Environment Division**, the Ministry will also assume **operational responsibility**, leading programme preparation and implementation from a technical standpoint. This will include coordination with key national stakeholders and co-opting line ministries when needed. The NCCC, discussed earlier and outlined below, provides a mechanism that facilitates inter-agency coordination pertaining to climate change, through the Sustainable Development and Environment Division of the Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment. National consultants will also be hired, who will report to the Chief Sustainable Development and Environment Officer, who is also Saint Lucia's Technical Focal Point on climate change.
- The Cabinet appointed **National Climate Change Committee**, which seeks to meet on a quarterly basis, will perform an **advisory role** for the programme. The Committee comprises: Biodiversity Unit; Department of Agriculture; Department of Fisheries; Department of Forestry; National Insurance Council of Saint Lucia; Meteorological Services Department; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Tourism; National Emergency Management Organisation; Physical Planning Department; Saint Lucia Bankers Association; Environmental Division of the Ministry of Health; National Conservation Authority; Public Works Department of the Ministry of Communications and Works; Saint Lucia Electricity Services Limited; Saint Lucia Solid Waste Management Authority; Sir Arthur Lewis Community College; Saint Lucia Air and Sea Ports Authority; Water and Sewerage Company; and Sir Arthur Lewis Community College. The members are involved in the PPCR process, having participated in the Scoping Mission in December 2009, the First Joint Mission in August 2010, as well as NCCC meetings (most recent being June 2010), where the PPCR has been addressed.
- It is envisaged that a **Climate Resiliency Steering Committee** for the Programme will be established as a sub-committee of the Cabinet-appointed NCCC and will function as the **decision-making body** of the PPCR. This Committee will be expected to meet at least once every two months and will be responsible for facilitating an institutional mapping exercise that will determine the allocation of funds. It is envisaged that such a

committee will comprise representative(s) from the Ministry of Finance; the Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment; the Ministry of Communications and Works; and, the Office of the Prime Minister.

- The Ministries of Finance and Physical Development will work closely with each other to support and expedite the implementation of the PPCR.
- A **National Coordinator** is to provide **technical and administrative support** to the Sustainable Development and Environment Division in the coordination and facilitation of Phase II. This supportive role is expected to be activated towards the end of Phase I. The National Coordinator will also provide support to the Climate Resiliency Steering Committee of the PPCR.

As discussed in a previous section, the areas defined under the extensive consultative process undertaken under the SNC Project, will determine the areas of focus. Through further consultations planned with the NCCC, combined with the process to be undertaken for the development of the SPCR and Investment Plan, further prioritisation of focus areas may be necessary.

It is envisaged that the coordination mechanism developed under the PPCR will serve as a pilot, which can be replicated, modified or used as a standard scheme for the efficient use of adaption funds other than those received under the PPCR, in support of mainstreaming of climate change into other sectors.

The coordination mechanism outlined above that will facilitate vertical and cross sectoral communication is illustrated Figure 1.

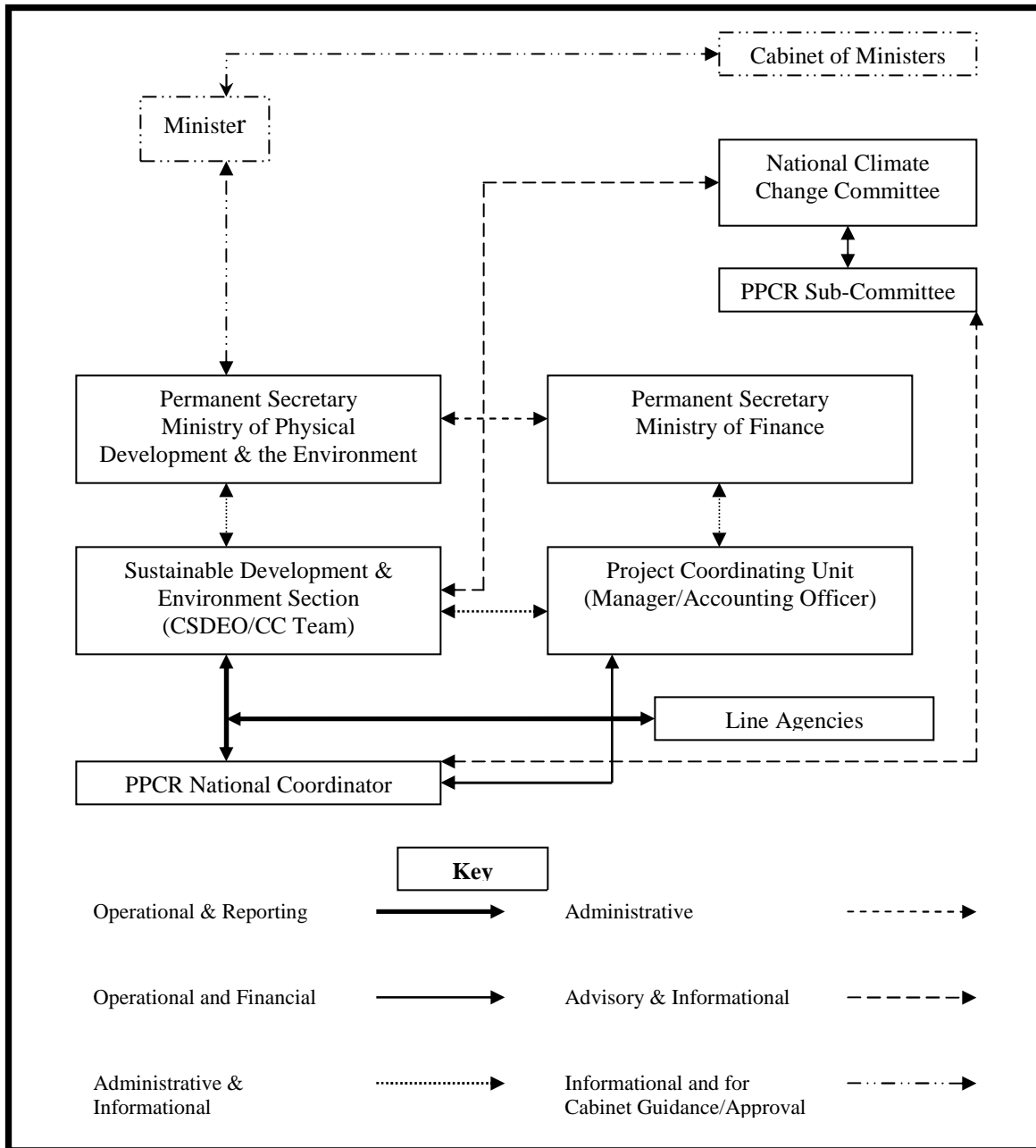


Figure 1: Vertical and Cross Sectoral Communication under Saint Lucia’s PPCR Process

8.0 OUTLINE OF KEY ACTION AREAS IN PREPARING THE SPCR WITHIN THE CARIBBEAN REGIONAL FRAMEWORK AND THE PPCR REGIONAL TRACK

Under the PPCR Caribbean Regional track, PPCR resources will be used to engage regional institutions and countries in the development and use of models and tools that, tailored to a country's needs, will progress towards the integration of climate resilience into relevant plans. It is anticipated that all Caribbean states would be able to benefit from the regional activities through regional workshops and training events, dissemination of lessons, and provision of regionally relevant information, such a monitoring of sea level rise and ocean temperatures.

The regional track of the PPCR will focus on five broad lines of activities⁹: (1) climate change and climate change impact monitoring and modelling; (2) enabling environment for climate resilient development planning, including for private sector involvement; (3) technical assistance for improving land use management and spatial planning; (4) awareness raising on climate change issues; and, (5) development of support tools for better integration of climate change impacts into development planning.

Overall, the PPCR regional track Phase 1 preparation will draw upon expertise from, and complement planned and ongoing initiatives by the regional organisations, and bilateral and multilateral development partners. A number of regional initiatives developed by these organisations are already underway and can be built upon through the PPCR. Relevant examples include: the *Caribbean Carbon Neutral Tourism Project*, which includes a component focusing on financing integration of climate resilience into development plans-executed by CCCCC; a *Caribbean Risk Atlas*- executed by UWI; initiatives relating to *Community Based Landslide Risk Reduction*-executed by the WB; *Regional Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation in the Caribbean Tourism Sector*-executed by Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA); and, *Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in OECS Countries*-executed by CDB.

Figure 2 below illustrates how the regional track will be built in a county-led process:

⁹ See details in Appendix 2

Figure 2: Draft PPCR Structure for Regional Tract Integration in a County-Led Process

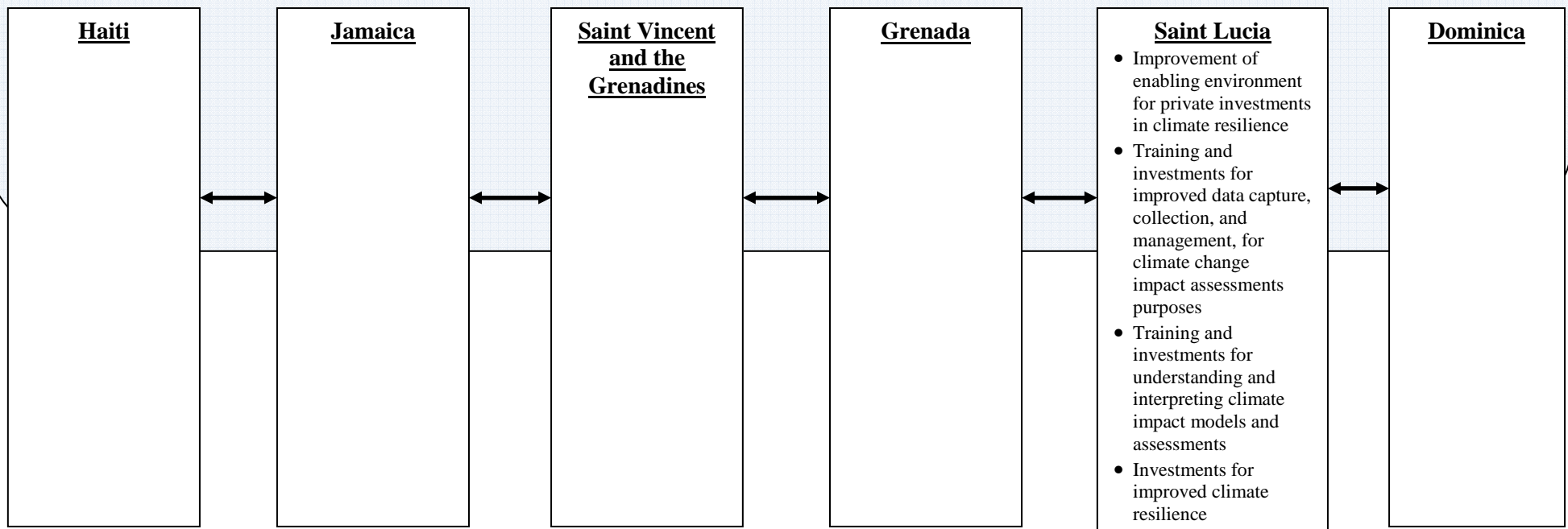
The regional track of the PPCR is a reflection of the collective national priorities of the PPCR Caribbean country pilots, namely: Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Saint Lucia and Dominica. The defined activities will have benefits for all CARICOM member states.

The regional track will focus on five broad lines of activities: (1) climate change and climate change impact monitoring and modelling; (2) enabling environment for gender empowerment and private sector involvement; (3) technical assistance to CARICOM member states for improving land use management and spatial planning; (4) awareness raising and education on climate change-related issues; and (5) development of support tools for better integration of climate change impacts into development planning.

To achieve this, the regional track of the PPCR will provide financing for critical activities with medium and long-term implications that will be undertaken at a regional scale to support the development of harmonized approaches, promoting cross-learning and potential for replication across the greater Caribbean.

Regional Agency Activities under PPCR

- Foster sub-regional climate modelling
- On a pilot and demand basis, provide climate change impact assessments for PPCR participating countries
- Develop climate change adaptation decision support tools. On a pilot and demand basis, work with PPCR participating countries to define first policy questions for the tools to address.
- Create knowledge sharing platforms for best practice and lessons learned related to climate change adaptation (e.g. gender, public- private sector partnership, etc.)
- Improve accessibility to data between national and regional levels through better hardware, software and training for countries and regional agencies
- Develop material for and carry out a campaign to raise awareness and to educate policy makers on climate change issues
- Develop regional policies and standards for data storing and management
- Develop capacity to advise and support countries on data management and data collaboration



A human resource limitation at the Sustainable Development and Environment Division and Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment as a whole, and the Ministry of Finance, is expected to be a limiting factor during Phases I and II of the PPCR, for which additional technical and administrative assistance will be required and sought under the PPCR. Consultants will be hired under Phase I to conduct tasks as delineated below and in the proposed work programme in Table 4. These consultants will report to the Chief Sustainable Development and Environment Officer, who will provide oversight of the PPCR Project and is also Saint Lucia's Technical Focal Point on climate change.

In line with regional policy frameworks, such as the Saint George Declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability in the OECS and the OECS Development Charter; based on the results and recommendations of completed and ongoing national projects and activities; in consideration of the capacity needs of key agencies such as the Sustainable Development and Environment Division; and with regard to discussions in progress and identified gaps; the following are deemed to be important inputs for Phase I of the PPCR for Saint Lucia:¹⁰

- Technical assistance for the conduct of various assessments and studies that will provide the technical foundation for the preparation of a comprehensive SPCR
- Technical assistance in the preparation of the SPCR and Investment Plan for the PPCR, inclusive of the development of a programme results framework with performance indicators tailored to the specific activities
- Technical assistance to build capacity in, and support for data management and to facilitate linkages with, and benefit from data and knowledge generation by regional agencies
- Technical assistance for data capture and analysis of climate change adaptation resources, in collaboration with activities to be conducted out under the regional track
- Technical and administrative support to the Sustainable Development and Environment Division in the coordination and facilitation of Phase II

These inputs will support five components as elaborated below:

8.1 Conduct of Various Assessments and Studies

Technical assistance is required to conduct various assessments and studies that will provide key input for the preparation of a comprehensive SPCR, as well as the foundation for the

¹⁰ Needs related to data management, data capture and analysis of climate change adaptation resources will be linked and contribute towards delivering the overall objectives of the Caribbean PPCR Regional Programme.

implementation of projects during Phase II. The consultant¹¹ is expected to undertake the following activities:

- Review and revision of Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan, which was developed under the CPACC Project that operated from 1997 to 2001¹²: This policy document was prepared to “*foster and guide a national process for addressing the short, medium and long term effects of climate change in a coordinated, holistic and participatory manner in order to ensure that, to the greatest extent possible, the quality of life of the people of Saint Lucia and the opportunities for sustainable development are not compromised*”. A revision of the document, through a consultative process, will ensure that the SPCR is appropriately aligned and provides an opportunity to propose policy changes if deemed necessary.
- Participatory assessment of public awareness with regard to climate change: In 2005, the first-ever Climate Change Knowledge, Attitude and Practices survey was conducted in Saint Lucia as part of the MACC Project, which operated from 2004 to 2009 and the VCA Project, which operated from 2005 to 2006¹³. The survey has yielded information that has proved invaluable for the planning of subsequent initiatives. Given the regularity of the topic of climate change in the media, it would be useful to re-conduct the survey with the intention of facilitating a national dialogue on climate change and the risks it poses to livelihoods and well-being, and expand it to other areas, which would assist in directing planning and implementation of climate change activities in Saint Lucia.
- Review of existing legislation vis-à-vis climate change: A determination needs to be made as to whether specific legislation for climate change is required for Saint Lucia or whether climate change should be incorporated directly into existing legislation. Such a study would also allow for the actual development, if deemed necessary, of climate change legislation or the amendment of existing legislation to incorporate climate change, during Phase II.
- Review of fiscal regimes that seek to address climate change: Such a review would compile past, current and planned regimes (e.g. regimes on the importation of water saving mechanisms and energy efficient systems) and include recommendations for the improvement of the regimes that would encourage the adoption of appropriate policies and best practices, in Saint Lucia, related to climate change.

¹¹. Given the varied nature of the tasks involved, contracting may represent a mix of individual consultants or consulting firms as required. Tasks will be combined under contract where possible to reduce the contracting and administrative burden.

¹² See Section 2.0

¹³ Ibid

Saint Lucia is of the firm belief that the foregoing will prove to be instructive, not only in the development of a SPCR, but also in its implementation.

8.2 Preparation of the SPCR, Investment Plan and Programme Results Framework

This technical assistance is required for the preparation of the SPCR and Investment Plan for the PPCR. The following activities will be led by the Sustainable Development and Environment Division:

- Stakeholders consultations (formal and informal), towards the identification of priority needs for the SPCR for Saint Lucia.
- Compilation (through documentation review and meetings) of relevant adaptation measures, strategies, programmes and actions/projects linked with resilience to climate change, that have been implemented or have been proposed to date for various sectors, including recommendations for replication or scaling up.
- Identification and analysis of knowledge and research gaps that exist and institutional capacity needs for the implementation of the SPCR.
- Preparation of the SPCR and Investment Plan for Saint Lucia, in collaboration with the Sustainable Development and Environment Division and other stakeholders.
- Consultation with and informing the Cabinet of Ministers on the PPCR, specifically the SPCR and Investment Plan.
- Initiation of some project appraisal activities.

8.3 Capacity Building and Support in Data Management

This includes capacity building in, *inter alia*, GIS, data collection and management, climate impact assessment and related areas, for which technical expertise would be required to conduct requisite training. The consultant would train a cadre of persons that collect, handle, analyse and generally manage data. Trained individual(s), would, in turn, be responsible for data management functions, executed through vertical, horizontal and cross-sectoral channels, as appropriate. A Data Manager would be jointly supported through the PPCR Phase I process and the Government of Saint Lucia, as appropriate and feasible, towards the establishment and operation of a sustainable, efficient and effective data management regime, including the PPCR, but functioning well beyond it. Persons trained would also assist with tasks relating to setting up systems and platforms for improved data and information collection, sharing (as appropriate) and overall management, related to climate change analysis. A national focal point is to be selected from among trained personnel for the operation of a data infrastructure and risk assessment platform, who will interact with the regional entities, as appropriate.

It is recognised that data management, data collection and climate impacts assessment needs are similar across the region. In fact, all PPCR participating countries in the Caribbean have identified data management and protocol as an urgent need. These activities will be based on a two-tier engagement-one at the national level and one at the regional. At the national level, institutional capacity will be strengthened to capture and share information within and between line ministries through an open-source model. At the regional level, regional organisations like the OECS will promote regional cooperation through the creation of regional data sharing platforms and mechanisms to facilitate data management, data collection needs as well as improved impact assessment.

8.4 Data Capture and Analysis of Climate Change Adaptation Resources

This will involve the analysis of technical resources, data and data collection systems, data users and formats and GIS resources. Various agencies in Saint Lucia are engaged in collecting, monitoring and processing critical data required to support climate change impact modelling and analysis. These include agencies such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries; Ministry of Communication, Works, Transport and Public Utilities, including its Meteorological Department; Statistical Department of the Government of Saint Lucia; Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment, inclusive of its Physical Planning and Survey and Mapping Sections; Ministry of Health; and others. Indeed, some agencies involved in the collection and management of climate-relevant data, such as the Meteorological Department, have benefited from climate change-related projects from previous years, such as under the CPACC Project. An interagency inventory of data collection and management resources, as well as a comprehensive catalogue of current data holdings and subsequent data gap analysis is required to provide the basis for determining future areas requiring investment and support. This analysis will include the examination of supporting software, data management and distribution hardware and field instrumentation, as well as an assessment of current capacity and institutional strengthening needs. This component will build upon the Data Needs Assessment (2005) and Technology Needs Assessment (2004) studies which were conducted as part of enabling projects to build national capacity additional to the Initial National Communication and prior to the SNC (See Tables 1 and 2). Once completed, this evaluation will produce the needs assessment and recommendations, which will serve as the basis for designing institutional strengthening and investment activities.

During the conduct of a comprehensive analysis of current data available that is relevant to climate change adaptation programmes, data will be collected for storage in a common database for access and collaboration, as appropriate. Basic quality assessment of the data with regard to its applicability for climate change adaptation analysis will also be collected. Based on the evaluation and interaction with relevant data holders, input for future data management policies, protocols, procedures and standards will be provided.

8.5 Technical and Administrative Support for Coordination and Facilitation of Phase II

This support is required at least two months prior to the submission of the SPCR for approval, so as to facilitate informed implementation of Phase II through a National Coordinator. In the first instance, the coordinator will be involved in the project preparation process for the first investment projects. Overall, the coordinator is expected to undertake the following activities, in collaboration with, and under the supervision of, the Sustainable Development and Environment Division:

- Assistance in the development of a work plan, budget, results framework and schedule for the implementation of Phase II of the PPCR
- Liaising, as appropriate, with technical personnel in national, regional and international public and private institutions involved in adaptation/climate resilience, to seek coordination and integration, where appropriate, that may be beneficial to the PPCR Project sub-components and activities in Saint Lucia
- Establishment and maintenance of working relations with appropriate local level and national agencies and groups to ensure effective implementation of sub-components and activities under the PPCR in Saint Lucia
- Facilitation of the dissemination and sensitisation of the PPCR across key sectors and to the private sector, civil society and international agencies
- Facilitation of the review of, and feedback on, all reports and other deliverables under the PPCR
- Assistance in the coordination of consultants working on the PPCR, as appropriate
- Facilitation of communication between the Government of Saint Lucia and the World Bank/the Inter-American Development Bank, including approvals, follow-up and other feedback
- Assistance in the preparation, where appropriate, and the facilitation of the review of bidding documents, Terms of Reference and performance contracts for supervising and evaluating the performance of the consultancies that shall be retained for specific activities in Saint Lucia
- Preparation of progress reports of the PPCR in Saint Lucia
- Maintenance proper records of all documentation under the PPCR
- Representation of the Government of Saint Lucia at national, regional and international meetings of, and pertaining to, the PPCR, as appropriate

- Assistance to the Sustainable Development & Environment Section in the coordination and supervision of technical and administrative activities related to the implementation and execution of the PPCR, including, among others: the organisation of meetings, workshops and consultations; facilitation of stakeholder meetings, workshops and consultations; preparation of documents and reports of meetings; preparation of correspondence and other required documentation

9.0 WORK PROGRAMME, TIMETABLE, AND FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

While there has been substantial progress in the realm of climate change over the years, there are still limitations, including, but not limited to: policy and legislative deficiencies; insufficient inter-agency collaboration; technical and technological constraints; human resource constraints and inadequate financial resources.

As indicated previously, the Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment will assume day-to-day administrative responsibility for the programme. Through its Sustainable Development and Environment Division, the Ministry will also assume operational responsibility, leading programme preparation and implementation from a technical standpoint, coordination with key national stakeholders, including pulling together the line ministries when needed.

Likewise, as indicated previously, the Ministry of Finance (with support from the PCU) will be responsible for fiduciary activities, mobilizing of additional resources, and liaising with multilateral agencies, as appropriate, in collaboration with the Sustainable Development and Environment Division.

It is envisaged that the flow of funds for Phase I will be part executed by Saint Lucia and part World Bank-executed.

Based on the foregoing discussion, the following indicative work programme, schedule and budget, are proposed for Phase I of the PPCR, culminating in the development of the SPCR and an Investment Plan.

Table 4: Indicative Work Programme and Schedule under Phase I of the PPCR

ACTIVITY	Oct 09	Nov 09	Dec 09	Jan 10	Feb 10	Mar 10	Apr 10	May 10	Jun 10	Jul 10	Aug 10	Sep 10	Oct 10	Nov 10	Dec 10	Jan 11	Feb 11
1. Launching of PPCR in Washington	X																
Acceptance offer and confirmation by PPCR SC		X															
2. Scoping Mission-Presentation of PPCR to authorities			X														
3. Endorsement of Aide Memoire					X												
4. Sourcing alternative technical assistance for Phase I)					X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
5. Preparation and refinement of Proposal by Division, for Financing under Phase I, in collaboration with LCSUW (inclusive of activities to be undertaken by Consultants)								X	X	X	X						
6. Request for Joint Mission I to finalise the Proposal for Phase I, including preparation of requisite TOR										X	X						
7. Hiring of Consultant 1 for development of SPCR, Investment Plan and Programme Results Framework (For detailed deliverables by consultant, refer to Outline of Key Action Areas in preparing the SPCR above)											X	X	X	X	X	X	
8. Joint Mission 1(with											X						

ACTIVITY	Oct 09	Nov 09	Dec 09	Jan 10	Feb 10	Mar 10	Apr 10	May 10	Jun 10	Jul 10	Aug 10	Sep 10	Oct 10	Nov 10	Dec 10	Jan 11	Feb 11
<i>Consultant 1) to finalise the Proposal for Phase I</i>																	
9. Approval of Proposal for Phase I and release of funds												X					
10. Consultant 1 review of documents, informal stakeholder engagement; preparation of TOR, reports, other support to the Section, etc.											X	X	X	X	X	X	
11. First formal Stakeholder consultation (with Consultant 1)												X					
12. Submission of report on compilation of adaptation measures, etc., draft priority needs, knowledge and research gaps, etc.												X					
13. Preparation and refinement of draft SPCR, Investment Plan and Programme Results Framework by Consultant, in collaboration with Section and stakeholders												X	X	X	X	X	
14. Preparation of TOR (by Consultant 1) for hiring of various consultants											X						
15. Consultant 1 to prepare SPCR, Investment Plan and Programme Results Framework													X				
16. Second formal Stakeholder consultation (with Consultant 1-potentially														X			

ACTIVITY	Oct 09	Nov 09	Dec 09	Jan 10	Feb 10	Mar 10	Apr 10	May 10	Jun 10	Jul 10	Aug 10	Sep 10	Oct 10	Nov 10	Dec 10	Jan 11	Feb 11
<i>merged with consultations pertaining to other consultants)</i>																	
17. Hiring of Consultant 2 to conduct various studies and assessments (<i>For detailed deliverables by consultant refer to Outline of Key Action Areas in preparing the SPCR above</i>)													X	X	X		
18. First formal Stakeholder consultation (<i>with Consultant 2; potentially merged with consultations pertaining to other consultants</i>)													X				
19. Consultation for presentation of findings as per tasks of Consultant 2 (<i>including Consultant 1; ; potentially merged with consultations pertaining to other consultants</i>)															X		
20. Hiring of Consultant 3 for technical assistance to lend support to and build capacity in data management (<i>For deliverables by consultant, refer to Outline of Key Action Areas in preparing the SPCR above</i>)													X	X	X		
21. Hiring of Consultant 4 for technical assistance for data capture and analysis of climate change adaptation resources (<i>For deliverables</i>													X	X	X		

ACTIVITY	Oct 09	Nov 09	Dec 09	Jan 10	Feb 10	Mar 10	Apr 10	May 10	Jun 10	Jul 10	Aug 10	Sep 10	Oct 10	Nov 10	Dec 10	Jan 11	Feb 11
<i>by consultant, refer to Outline of Key Action Areas in preparing the SPCR above)</i>																	
22. Initiate Project Appraisal Process														X	X	X	X
22. Hiring of National Coordinator <i>(two months prior to submission of SPCR, to begin to implement Phase II; for detailed deliverables by consultant, refer to Outline of Key Action Areas in preparing the SPCR above)</i>															X		
23. Request for Joint Mission 2 to finalise SPCR and Investment Plan															X		
24. Joint Mission 2 <i>(with Consultant 1 and National Coordinator) to finalise SPCR, Investment Plan and Programme Results Framework</i>																X	
25. Finalization of SPCR, Investment Plan and Programme Results Framework <i>(with Consultant 1, in collaboration with Section and stakeholders; stakeholder consultation (possibly part of Joint mission 2))</i>																X	
26. Preparation of a brief/memo for the Cabinet of Ministers on the PPCR, specifically the SPCR and Investment Plan																X	
27. Submission of SPCR,																	X

ACTIVITY	Oct 09	Nov 09	Dec 09	Jan 10	Feb 10	Mar 10	Apr 10	May 10	Jun 10	Jul 10	Aug 10	Sep 10	Oct 10	Nov 10	Dec 10	Jan 11	Feb 11
Investment Plan, inclusive of Programme Results Framework for approval																	

Table 5: Indicative Budget for Activities under Phase I of the PPCR

Activity	Cost in USD
<p>1. Technical assistance in the preparation of the SPCR, Investment Plan and a Programme Results Framework for Saint Lucia’s SPCR, with links to the regional track SPCR, over a period of six months or to the end of Phase I. Tasks include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stakeholders consultations (formal and informal), towards the identification of priority needs for the SPCR for Saint Lucia. ▪ Compilation (through documentation review and meetings) of relevant adaptation measures, strategies, programmes and actions/projects linked with resilience to climate change, that have been implemented or have been proposed to date for various sectors, including recommendations for replication or scaling up. ▪ Identification and analysis of knowledge and research gaps that exist and institutional capacity needs for the implementation of the SPCR. ▪ Preparation of the SPCR and Investment Plan for Saint Lucia, in collaboration with the Sustainable Development and Environment Division and other stakeholders. ▪ Consultation with and informing the Cabinet of Ministers on the PPCR, specifically the SPCR and Investment Plan. ▪ Initiation of some project appraisal activities. 	85,000.00
<p>2. Technical assistance¹⁴ for the conduct of various assessments and studies that will provide key input for the preparation of a comprehensive SPCR, over three months, for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review and revision of Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan ▪ Participatory assessment of public awareness re climate change ▪ Review of existing legislation vis-à-vis climate change ▪ Review of existing fiscal regimes in support of adaptation to climate change 	65,000.00
<p>3. Technical assistance to lend support to, and build capacity in data management, including GIS, data collection and management, climate impact assessment and other related areas</p>	55,000.00
<p>4. Technical assistance for data capture and analysis of climate change adaptation resources over a period of three months</p>	60,000.00

¹⁴ Given the varied nature of the tasks involved, contracting may represent a mix of individual consultants or consulting firms as required. Tasks will be combined under contract where possible to reduce the contracting and administrative burden..

Activity	Cost in USD
<p>5. Technical and administrative support to the Sustainable Development and Environment Division in the coordination and facilitation of Phase II, over twelve months in the first instance. Tasks include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assistance in the development of a work plan, budget, results framework and schedule for the implementation of Phase II of the PPCR ▪ Liaising, as appropriate, with technical personnel in national, regional and international public and private institutions involved in adaptation/climate resilience, to seek coordination and integration, where appropriate, that may be beneficial to the PPCR Project sub-components and activities in Saint Lucia ▪ Establishment and maintenance of working relations with appropriate local level and national agencies and groups to ensure effective implementation of sub-components and activities under the PPCR in Saint Lucia ▪ Facilitation of the dissemination and sensitisation of the PPCR across key sectors and to the private sector, civil society and international agencies ▪ Facilitation of the review of, and feedback on, all reports and other deliverables under the PPCR ▪ Assistance in the coordination of consultants working on the PPCR, as appropriate ▪ Facilitation of communication between the Government of Saint Lucia and the World Bank/the Inter-American Development Bank, including approvals, follow-up and other feedback ▪ Assistance in the preparation, where appropriate, and the facilitation of the review of bidding documents, Terms of Reference and performance contracts for supervising and evaluating the performance of the consultancies that shall be retained for specific activities in Saint Lucia ▪ Preparation of progress reports of the PPCR in Saint Lucia ▪ Maintenance proper records of all documentation under the PPCR ▪ Representation of the Government of Saint Lucia at national, regional and international meetings of, and pertaining to, the PPCR, as appropriate ▪ Assistance to the Sustainable Development & Environment Section in the coordination and supervision of technical and administrative activities related to the implementation and execution of the PPCR, including, among others: the organisation of meetings, workshops and consultations; facilitation of stakeholder meetings, workshops and consultations; preparation of documents and reports of meetings; preparation of correspondence and other required documentation 	40,000.00
<p>6. Holding of eight (8) days of national consultations (approximately 30 persons per consultation)</p>	10,000.00
TOTAL	315,000.00

10.0 APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Participant List for Saint Lucia's First Joint Mission

DAY ONE

*Ministry of Finance, Project Coordinating Unit Conference Room
& Sustainable Development and Environment Division Offices*

Monday, 9th August 2010

Participant List

Name	Agency
Crispin d'Auvergne	Sustainable Development & Environment Section, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
Dawn Pierre-Nathoniell	National Project Coordinator, Special Programme on Adaptation to Climate Change, Sustainable Development & Environment Section, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
Joanna Rosemond	Sustainable Development & Environment Section, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
Laverne Walker	Coastal Zone Management Unit, Sustainable Development & Environment Section, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
Luvette Louisy	Local Consultant (engaged under PPCR)
Neranda Maurice	Sustainable Development & Environment Officer, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
Data Management Invitees	
Luther Tyson	Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries
Sherma Lawrence	Saint Lucia Government Department of Statistics
Thomas Auguste	Ministry of Communications, Works, Transport and Public Utilities- Meteorological Services Department
Venantius Descartes	Ministry of Communications, Works, Transport and Public Utilities - Meteorological Services Department
Mission Team	
Peter A. Murray	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States-

Name	Agency
	Environment and Sustainable Development Unit
Niels Holm-Nielsen	World Bank (World Bank Team Leader)
Galen Evan	World Bank
Gerald Meier	World Bank
Justin Locke	World Bank

DAY TWO

*Ministry of Communications and Works, Transport and Public Utilities Conference Room
Tuesday, 10th August 2010*

Participant List

Name	Agency
Adams Toussaint	Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries –Department of Forestry
Alfred Grünwaldt	Inter-American Development Bank (Mission Team)
Allena Joseph	Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries –Department of Fisheries
Alva Francis	Saint Lucia Air and Sea Ports Authority
Andrew George	National Emergency Management Organisation, Office of the Prime Minister
Anita James	Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries – Biodiversity Unit
Bhaiya Sondawle	Financial Sector Supervision – Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs and National Development
Cassian Henry	Saint Lucia Solid Waste Management Authority (
Crispin d’Auvergne	Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment – Sustainable Development and Environment Division
Dawn Pierre-Nathoniël	Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment – Sustainable Development and Environment Division
Denia George	Saint Lucia National Trust
Denise Collymore	National Conservation Authority
Gabriel James	Saint Lucia Electricity Services Limited
Galen Evan	World Bank (Mission Team)
Gerald Meier	World Bank (Mission Team)
Jason Mathurin	Saint Lucia Air and Sea Port Authority
Jim King	Water and Sewerage Company
Joanna Octave-Rosemond	Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment – Sustainable Development and Environment Division
Justin Locke	World Bank (Mission Team)
Kimari Storey	Ministry of External Affairs, International Trade and Investment
Laverne Walker	Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment – Sustainable Development and Environment Division

Name	Agency
Luvette Louisy	AGRICO Ltd. (consultant engaged under PPCR)
Myrtle Drysdale	Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs and National Development – Project Coordination Unit
Nadia Simeon	Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs and National Development - National Development
Neranda Maurice	Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment – Sustainable Development and Environment Division
Niels Holm-Nielsen	World Bank (Mission Team)
Peter A. Murray	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States– Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (Mission Team)
Phil Leon	Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment – Geographic Information System
R. Michael Flood	Ministry of Communications, Works, Transport and Public Utilities – Public Utilities Department
Rosilia Joseph	Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs and National Development – Project Coordination Unit
Sahar Safaie	World Bank (Mission Team)
Samantha Charles	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation
Simone Banister	UK Department for International Development (Mission Team)
Tyrone Sankak	Sir Arthur Lewis Community College – Division of Agriculture
Venantius Descartes	Ministry of Communications, Works, Transport and Public Utilities – Meteorological Services Department

DAY THREE
Ministry of Economic Affairs, First Floor Conference Room
Wednesday, 11th August 2010

Participant List

Name	Agency
Crispin d'Auvergne	Sustainable Development & Environment Section, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
Dawn Pierre-Nathoniël	National Project Coordinator, Special Programme on Adaptation to Climate Change, Sustainable Development & Environment Section, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
Joanna Rosemond	Sustainable Development & Environment Section, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
Neranda Maurice	Sustainable Development & Environment Officer, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
Laverne Walker	Coastal Zone Management Unit, Sustainable Development & Environment Section, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
Mission Team	
Peter A. Murray	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States-Environment and Sustainable Development Unit
Niels Holm-Nielsen	World Bank (World Bank Team Leader)
Galen Evan	World Bank
Gerald Meier	World Bank
Justin Locke	World Bank
Sahar Safaie	World Bank

Data Management Meeting
Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
Wednesday, 11th August 2010

Participant List

Name	Agency
Galen Evan	World Bank (Mission Team)
Hildreth Lewis	Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment (Deputy Permanent Secretary)
Laverne Walker	Coastal Zone Management Unit, Sustainable Development & Environment Section, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
Peter Felix	Surveys and Lands Section, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
Suzanna Aurelien	Surveys and Lands Section, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
Randall Emilaire	Physical Planning Section, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
Peter A. Murray	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States- Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (Mission Team)
Sahar Safaie	World Bank (Mission Team)

Appendix 2

PPCR Caribbean Regional Track: Possible Regional Activities

This document was developed by the PPCR Caribbean participating countries and key regional organisations during the Caribbean Kick-off Meeting (October 28-29, 2009, held at IDB's Headquarters) and further developed during the Videoconference held on February 01, 2010. This document also reflects some of the ideas/suggestions emerging from the scoping missions to the PPCR countries in the region. This outline states five main topics as the main areas to be potentially developed under the PPCR regional track by Caribbean regional organisations. The options provided under the five headings are intended to assist future discussions on the regional programme.

The proposed options for regional activities under the PPCR Regional Caribbean are as follows:

1. Monitoring and climate modelling activities

- 1.1 Strengthening climate change modelling and monitoring capacity of regional organisations or regional groups – e.g. strengthen the modelling group of CCCCC/UWI/ISMNET.
- 1.2 Development of standards/protocols for collecting and managing data – this would also include improving the human and institutional capacity to collect and manage data.
- 1.3 Development/implementation of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Climate Change adaptation indicators in key economic sectors. Within this context, there could be the development of standards/protocols related to monitoring, evaluation and reporting of these indicators.
- 1.4 Strengthening monitoring capacity by increasing the number of monitoring stations in the Caribbean, especially in those countries with very limited resources e.g. Haiti.
- 1.5 Provision of pertinent training in maintenance, data collection and analysis.
- 1.6 Strengthening linkages between regional modelling and monitoring networks with the PPCR pilot countries.

2. Enabling environment (policy and institutional framework)

- 2.1 Expansion of the Comprehensive DRM programme in the Caribbean; Ensure greater integration of DRM approaches with measures to integrate resilience to climate change (including measures to manage the impacts of climate change over the medium and longer-term) in the Caribbean. Consider using pilot countries of the PPCR as case studies.
- 2.2 There is an opportunity for the expansion of policy/legal framework to deal with issues related to climate change e.g. revamping of the land use or spatial planning legislation in the Caribbean to incorporate climate change resilience; development of new land codes/practices and guidelines.

3. Raising the political profile of the importance of factoring in climate risks into sustainable land-use management and spatial planning

- 3.1 What are the outreach opportunities or options for “up streaming” the issues to the political level?
- 3.2 What is the role of regional organisations to facilitate awareness raising at the political levels?

4. Capacity building and awareness raising aimed at different levels, including sectors and policy makers)

- 4.1 Development and/or expansion of a platform for sharing information/data/best practices/case studies to all member states (in all major languages used in the Caribbean – English, French, Spanish and Dutch). Is there an existing platform that can be used for these purposes?
- 4.2 Development of practical/user-friendly climate change training packages for:
 - Policy/decision makers of key vulnerable economic sectors
 - High level politicians
 - Public awareness and communities
- 4.3 Provision of training on climate change modelling to scientists in the Caribbean (particularly those who are not part of the Caribbean climate modelling group and may have less capacity).
- 4.4 Provision of “adequate information” on climate change and the impact of climate change in selected productive sectors.
- 4.5 Strengthening regional coordination, planning and active participation in the UNFCCC.

5. How to integrate climate change into development and budget planning

- 5.1 Enabling dialogues at the regional level with policy makers from different sectors – Planning, Finance, Agriculture, Education, Water, etc.)
- 5.2 Need for innovative financial mechanisms to support the implementation of adaptation measures in the different sectors e.g. explore use of carbon taxes/levies and how the PPCR can provide seed funding to support piloting and/or scaling-up of such financial mechanisms.