



UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO COMBAT  
DESERTIFICATION (UNCCD)

THIRD COUNTRY REPORT: GOVERNMENT OF SAINT LUCIA -  
2006

National Focal Point

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries

November, 2006

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## Executive Summary:

This is the third report of the Government of Saint Lucia on the status of the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), reflecting the measures undertaken during the period 2003 - 2006.

At a glance, the report concedes that although there is a National Focal Point (NFP), a legislative framework, and a number of projects related to the UNCCD, the National Action Programme (NAP) document which is required to articulate the plan as a strategic framework for the overall effort, is currently in draft and scheduled to be presented to the Cabinet of Ministers for approval early in 2007. The key issues that emerge in this report are the need to institutionalize the NAP, and to build capacity to apply the UNCCD principles for its sustainability.

The role that the NAP is expected to play as a strategic tool in the implementation of the UNCCD, stands out as a determining factor in the responses given in the detailed guidelines (Annex B), based on the format provided by the Conference of the Parties (11/COP.1). There are Sustainable development activities to report, but these are for the most part done outside of the context of the NAP. The language of this report reflects an evaluation done on the extent to which the NAP will function as a strategic document.

Saint Lucia pursues national strategies and priorities that are established within the framework of Sustainable development (SD) plans and policies and the UNCCD principles are accommodated in those environmental frameworks. The same is true of frameworks existent at the national level. However, strategies relating to the Sub-regional Action Programme (SRAP) are providing the overarching context upon which national measures such as the National Environment Policy (NEP) and the National Environmental Management Strategy (NEMS) for Saint Lucia are based, and this relationship is to a great extent impacting the pace of the implementation of the UNCCD. The strategies and priorities of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Environment charter may not directly mention the NAP, but encourages Member States (MS) to endeavor to become and remain parties to multi-lateral environmental agreements relating to the subject matter of the Declaration.

The analysis also indicates that because convergence is being pursued between the regional and national programmes, the relative positioning of the NAP has not yet been established. It now appears that at this point the strategic mechanism is the NEMS and that the NAP is a subset of that strategy in placing emphasis on sustainable land management (SLM) and land degradation issues.

Also in relation to strategy is the critical role being played by the Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) in providing assistance in conducting the situational analysis with respect to land degradation, the Thematic Assessment which evaluated capacity needs and the formulation of the NAP. These developments feature both as components of the strategy and as products of the MEAs.

Given the critical role the NAP must play the assurance is given that the draft NAP is broad-based; it reflects the objectives of the UNCCD, and it is coherent with the other thematic networks. However, the measures taken within the framework of SD do not take into consideration the efforts to formulate the NAP. It is still a fact that the NFPs of the three Rio Conventions are building synergies to optimize the use of the available resources. The positioning of the NAP for the UNCCD is still a factor that will determine its effectiveness in the future. No doubt this matter will be resolved as work progresses on the completion of the NAP.

Already established is that the mission of the NAP is to provide an integrated framework for mitigating the physical, biological and socio-economic impacts of land degradation on the island. All the issues stretching from participation to the establishment of the benchmarks and monitoring factors, reflect the current situation of the NAP. The Land Policy which was reported as work in progress in 2002 will also be presented to the Cabinet of Ministers before the end of 2006.

Issues raised regarding the building of the capacity of the National Focal Point, the National Steering Committee (NSC) and the Adhoc Technical Working Group (ATWG), and regarding participation and consultation must be heeded. For example, participation will require the building of the NSC and other ongoing institutional arrangements for participation and consensus building. There are definite resource constraints for the NFP's ability to operate a National Steering Committee. The NAP documents the policy gaps, the mainstreaming needs of the SLM, the degree and quality of stakeholder involvement that is required for the implementation of the programme. Some recommendations have been made regarding the assistance that can assist in building capacity.

The report shows that there is a need to pay some attention to the data required for profiling the island in relation to its Sustainable Land Management (SLM) position. Take for example the inability to readily obtain information regarding the index of aridity. The intention expressed in the NAP is to bring the planning process to completion and to seek policy approval and support for its implementation.

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>ATWG</b>	Adhoc Technical Working Group
<b>BNTF</b>	Basic Needs Trust Fund
<b>CEHI</b>	Caribbean Environmental Health Institute
<b>CBOs</b>	Community Based Organizations
<b>COP</b>	Conference of Parties
<b>CRIC</b>	Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention
<b>ESDU</b>	Environmental and Sustainable Development Unit
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GOSL</b>	Government of Saint Lucia
<b>IDP</b>	Integrated Development Planning
<b>INRM</b>	Integrated Natural Resources Management
<b>LDC</b>	Less Developed Countries
<b>LRIS</b>	Land Resource Information System
<b>MAFF</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
<b>MEA</b>	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
<b>MOF</b>	Ministry of Finance
<b>MOST</b>	Ministry of Social Transformation
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MPDE&amp;H</b>	Ministry of Physical Development, Environment & Housing
<b>NAP</b>	National Action Programme
<b>NAPA</b>	National Adaptation Plan of Action
<b>NEA</b>	National Executing agency
<b>NEAP</b>	National Environmental Action Plan
<b>NEMO</b>	National Emergency Management Organization
<b>NEP</b>	National Environmental Policy
<b>NFP</b>	National Focal Point
<b>NEMS</b>	National Environmental Management Strategy
<b>NBSAP</b>	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
<b>NSC</b>	National Steering Committee
<b>NCSA</b>	National Capacity Needs Self Assessment for Global Environmental Management
<b>NAP</b>	National Action Programme
<b>NFP</b>	National Focal Point
<b>NLP</b>	National Land Policy
<b>OECS</b>	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
<b>PRSP</b>	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
<b>PSC</b>	Project Steering Committee
<b>ROI</b>	Returns on Investment
<b>SAP</b>	Strategic Action Plan
<b>SD</b>	Sustainable Development
<b>SDES</b>	Sustainable Development and Environment Section of the Ministry of Physical Development, Environment and Housing
<b>SIDS-POA</b>	Small Island Developing States-Programme of Action
<b>SLM</b>	Sustainable Land Management
<b>SRAP/RAP</b>	Subregional Action Programme/Regional Action Programme
<b>TAG</b>	Technical Advisory Group
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNCCD</b>	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (Land Degradation)

## I. INTRODUCTION

This report of the Government of Saint Lucia on the implementation of the UNCCD initiates the third round of national reporting to the UNCCD -CRIC - 5/COP 8. It provides an update on the second report presented in 2002 and presents ongoing activities and comments of the consultant.

The report indicates that the preparation of the NAP document is in progress and that a major concern is the need to build capacity and garner resources and other forms of support for the NAP. The structure of the report is the same as that of the Guidelines. The questions being answered are contained in Annex B. The report constitutes the summaries in the sections of the first part of the document, plus the annexes.

A number of new measures have been undertaken during the period under review by key organizations involved in sustainable development that can be related to the implementation of the UNCCD. These agencies were asked to indicate the role they played as stakeholders in the implementation of the Convention during 2003-2006. Below are the responses received:

Organization	Measures Taken
Sustainable Development and environment Section, Ministry of Physical Development, Environment & Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Served as a member of the ADhoc committee in preparation of the NAP;</li> <li>-Played an active role in the development of the Medium Sized Project (MSP) for mainstreaming and capacity building;</li> <li>-Served as the key agency overseeing the preparation of a proposal for the demonstration project on sustainable land management</li> <li>-Monitored the implementation of the NCSA process</li> </ul>
Coastal Zone Management Unit (CZMU), Ministry of Physical Development...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The Coastal Zone Management Unit is not directly involved in the implementation of the UNCCD. However, Saint Lucia being an island recognizes that all the habitats are linked and an Island Systems Approach is required. As a result the CZM Unit advocates for improved land management. Improper land use has resulted in high levels of sedimentation into our water ways which eventually end up into the marine environment, smothering the island's coral reefs and sea grass beds.</li> <li>-In 2004 the Cabinet of Ministers approved the Coastal Zone Management Policy which allowed for the establishment of an Inter Coastal Zone Management Advisory Committee</li> </ul>

	<p>which seeks to propose and develop policies that advocate integrated coastal zone management.</p>
<p>Biodiversity Project, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Organization of a Bioawards ceremony which recognized deserving communities, schools, individuals and private sector firms that had worked hard at conserving local biodiversity which usually means that land is conserved.</li> <li>-Development of synergies among the RIO Conventions through the implementation of the activities of the NCSA project.</li> <li>-Conducted public awareness campaigns on the need to conserve biological diversity in country which necessitated conserving the land.</li> <li>-Development of the draft National Biosafety Framework (NBF) which includes recommendations to zone centres of genetic resources and conserve them.</li> <li>-Assisted with sponsorship of the Library Summer Program for school children for 2006 which focused on conserving the tropical rain forest.</li> <li>-Provided funds for the Ciceron Secondary School Agricultural Science Department to help in the development of a nursery at the school to serve as an outdoor laboratory and to provide plants for land conservation and beautification purposes.</li> <li>-Assisted with the development of the MSP project for the UNCCD.</li> <li>-Assisted in the development of the sustainable land management initiative of the CEHI for the country in the west of the island.</li> <li>-Assisted with the development of the proposal for the Special Program of Adaptation to Climate Change (SPACC) project for the southern region of the island.</li> <li>-Participated in the workshop on Climate Change AND Agriculture sponsored by IICA and the Physical Development Ministry.</li> </ul>

In order to improve the readability of this report it should be noted that the NAP is discussed not as a collection of the various sustainable development activities Carried out by various organizations, but as a plan of action which serves strategically in implementing the UNCCD.

The NAP has as its objective “the development of a National Action Programme to combat Land Degradation in Saint Lucia and to provide an integrated framework for mitigating the physical, biological and socio-economic impacts of land degradation on the island.”

The Plan document comprises nine (9) chapters covering the following:

- Objectives of the work to be accomplished;
- An Introduction;
- Socio-economic information;
- Climate and Weather;
- Problems of Land Degradation and drought;
- Addressing Land Degradation and Drought - Pre UNCCD;
- The UNCCD and St. Lucia’s Ratification - rationale;
- Addressing Land Degradation and Drought since UNCCD;
- Saint Lucia’s National Action Programme for the implementation of the UNCCD.

## **II. STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES**

The strategy and priority of the Government of Saint Lucia for the implementation of the UNCCD comprises (1) the consolidation of a contextual framework for the institutionalization of the UNCCD, (2) the harmonization of legislation, and (3) the building of capacity requirements to meet its obligations. This framework has a number of features. The title of section 2 of the detailed guidelines evaluates whether, and makes reference to, the strategies and priorities being established within the Framework of Sustainable Development and Priorities. The report is indicating that while the response is in the affirmative, the strategies are pursued in the context of a number of relationships at the regional and national levels.

One aspect of the contextual framework has to do with the participation of the Government of Saint Lucia in the regional mechanisms for sustainable development. One example is the Small Island Developing States Plan of Action (SIDS PoA) adopted in 1994. The SIDS PoA sets forth specific actions and measures at the national, regional, and international levels in support of the sustainable development of the Small Island Developing States. It refers to



initiatives taken by the OECS member states as a unit and as individual states, to reduce their vulnerabilities by “constructing sub-regional approaches aimed at building their resilience.” An international meeting was held in Mauritius in 2004 to acknowledge both the successes as well as those areas in which the sub-region continues to be challenged. It means that the process put in place to share lessons learned about the progress and challenges is part of the learning curve in this strategy.

Saint Lucia has been a participant in these discussions and has also conducted its own assessments on progress made in the implementation of SIDS PoA.

Other components of the framework of sustainable development at the regional level in which the Government of Saint Lucia participates include the OECS Development Charter; the OECS Environmental Management Strategy (EMS); and the St. George’s Declaration of Principles for environmental sustainability in the OECS.

In a report dated June 2006 prepared by the OECS Environment and Sustainable Development Unit entitled: UNEP/OECS Model Harmonized Biodiversity Legislation Project, it was noted that because OECS Member States (MS) and other SIDS face several challenges in implementing multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), a UNEP workshop was held in 2003 in Kingston, Jamaica to identify and to respond to the need to develop efficient ways for OECS- MS to implement their MEA, and build synergies and clusters of related commitments into a single coherent and effective law. Biodiversity was the focus but the benefits are also applied to the other thematic frameworks (the entire cluster of Rio Conventions).

As a result of the development of model legislation to implement MEAs it is expected that the legislative framework for the implementation and enforcement of MEAs will improve. To this end, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) through the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation to assist and support OECS members in developing holistic and integrated frame harmonized legislation for the MEAs that relate to the management and protection of biological diversity.

Related also is the SRAP/RAP. Sub-regional and regional action programmes help to harmonize, complement and strengthen national action programmes by promoting joint initiatives (for example, in the case of trans-boundary ecosystems) and better co-operation among scientific and technical institutions.

The observation being made is that these initiatives at the regional level are providing an overarching context or framework for action at the national level.

An impact is the 'transitioning effect' that influences the rate at which the NAP is itself being finalized.

The second tenet of the strategy and priority has been the development of a National Environment Policy (NEP) and a National Environmental Management Strategy (NEMS) for Saint Lucia by the Ministry of Physical Development, Environment and Housing. In addition to the SIDS PoA, a national environment policy (NEP) is in place to provide the broad framework for environmental management in Saint Lucia and to establish links with policies and programmes in all relevant sectors of economic and social development. The NEMS is complimentary to the NEP by providing the specific directions and mechanisms for more effective policy implementation and includes specific expected results and actions to realize the policy objectives. These policy documents are directly linked with the St. George's Declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability in the OECS. Guidance for their development was provided by a Steering Committee comprising representatives of key national government agencies involved in environmental management. The NEP and NEMS provide "an integrating framework that seeks to provide guidance and directions, but also to set clear and specific targets for policy implementation, and to address policy gaps and conflicts wherever they exist."(p.1, NEP and NEMS for Saint Lucia)

The Land Policy which has been formulated over the period is under preparation for presentation to the Cabinet of Minister.

Thirdly, in the context of the NAP, specific focus is placed on Sustainable Land Management (SLM). In order to build capacity to implement the UNCCD, assistance was obtained from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) with capacity development in global environmental management through a National Capacity Self-Assessment for global environment (NCSA) process. The NCSA was developed through a consultancy that deployed a "country-driven consultative process, to identify priority needs for capacity building to protect the environment." The consultancy firm which undertook the Thematic Assessment was contracted in May 2006 under the direction of the Ministry of Physical Development, Environment and Housing's Sustainable Development Unit, guided by a NCSA Committee, chaired by a NCSA Project Coordinator.

As indicated in the NCSA report the purpose of the Land Degradation Thematic Assessment was "to analyze Saint Lucia's capacity needs, priorities and constraints to the states party's efforts to meet its global environmental objectives with particular reference to the obligations on the UNCCD."

Further effort was made in the documentation of a National Action Programme (NAP) for the implementation of the UNCCD. The NAP is still in draft form. The combined efforts invested in the Thematic Assessment and draft NAP represents the capacity requirement analysis which enables the building of capacity for action. Armed with that information the NFP is now in a position to include in the NAP, a capacity requirement plan. The NAP itself establishes its strategies within the framework of SD but the strategies and priorities established within the framework of SD have not taken into consideration to any great deal the efforts to formulate a NAP or aspects of already completed NAPs. It is the intention of the Sustainable Development Section of the Ministry of Physical Development, Environment and Housing to incorporate the NAP into the Land Policy. During the validation workshop the staff of the Sustainable development Section expressed the need to pay some attention to the question of the relationship between the NAP and the land Policy.

UNCCD principles are accommodated in other environmental frameworks in that the participatory process and consultative mechanism are supported by all three conventions. A bottom-up approach is realized in the involvement of communities and technical persons. Via the program approach, the National Focal Points (NFPs) are meeting to consider the development of a project that takes a synergistic approach to program development.

In terms of the manner in which a working relationship has been crafted between the NFP and the ATWG, the NFP is the coordinator of the Committee which comprises representatives from ministries and community based organizations.

### **III. INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE CONVENTION:**

The institutional measures of concern for the implementation of the UNCCD in this reporting cycle include the situation of the NAP, the state of policy, activities of a regional nature, the role of scientific institutions, the contribution of the National Steering Committee (NSC), identification of capacity requirements, and the relationship between the NFP and the NSC.

Firstly, some features of the UNCCD have been pursued but the NAP is in its formulation phase and is highly consistent with the other national and social development and environmental plans. This claim can be made because it has been cognized that land degradation is itself the cause of a number of social processes, having economic and environmental impacts. A new initiative called the Medium Sized Projects (MSP) proposal is being proposed for funding, to (1) contribute to the programmatic of OP15, by promoting capacity building nationally and (2) strengthen institutions and agencies in land administration and management.

The NAP document is in draft form. It has not yet been adopted by the Government of Saint Lucia nor is it institutionalized. Neither has the NAP been positioned to serve as a strategic framework with regards to the policy objectives of these other plans. There are policy measures or incentive schemes aimed at encouraging private sector support for achieving scientific and technological cooperation. In other words the work of scientific organizations in the region is not based on incentives in a NAP. This is not to say that they are not involved in sustainable development.

The NAP process itself has so far raised some consciousness regarding the UNCCD, but a process has not begun aimed at closing the policy gaps between existing national sustainable policies and those that are currently being drafted.

It is reported that in 2005, an Adhoc Technical Working Group (ATWG) was established at the instance of the Permanent Secretary of the MAFF, to Guide the development of the NAP. The ATWG was intended to be a multi-sectoral group to provide expertise from the various fields of land and water resources management." Because the ATWG has not been active it became necessary to engage the services of a consultant to have a draft NAP prepared for submission to the Cabinet of Ministers by October 2006.

In terms of agro-forestry thematic networks, work is being done with local farmers to expand the cultivation of some specific crops such as the Latinier and Mauby.

The National Steering Committee is still intended to be a feature of the NAP. In the meantime the NFP has been assisted by the Adhoc Technical Working Group (ATWG).

#### **IV. THE PARTICIPATORY PROCESS IN SUPPORT OF THE PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAP**

As noted above, the 'participatory process' is considered in the NAP to be playing a fundamental role in addressing the problems of land degradation. .

This means that there is a need for effective action at all levels which show the need for popular participation. Because these processes are not yet in place it is too early to make a statement about their effectiveness. Gender and issues related to eco-efficiency and the role of the private sector are not featured as specific elements of any programme in the NAP . The contribution of the private sector is mooted in the National Environmental Management Strategy (NEMS).

It is noted in the NAP that for participation to take place the legal and institutional frameworks need to be in place. It brings up the issue of that need for examination of the broader requirements where local government is concerned so that the desired results can be achieved.

The following are suggestions in the NAP for establishing qualitative and quantitative indicators to the participatory approach: -

Qualitative Indicators:

- Government policy established to institutionalize the participatory approach
- Legislation developed and enforced to support policy
- Institutional mechanism to formalize the participatory approach
- Investment in public education by the State
- Feedback mechanisms which ensure the continued incorporation of the views of stakeholders
- Direct involvement of NGO and CBO communities
- Empowerment of communities through training and other capacity building measures
- Private sector involvement in the implementation process
- Changes in methods of land use
- Behavioral change to organic farming
- Clear definition of roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders

Quantitative Indicators:

- Percentage of stakeholders informed as a direct result of government actions
- Percentage of the population actively involved at all levels in the implementation of the Convention due to conscious action of the government
- Timely and easy access of user-friendly information by all stakeholders
- Number of national and local activities initiated by government
- Number of activities initiated by non-state actors
- Level of involvement of women and youth

Issues regarding the criteria for selection of the NSC and equal representation will be addressed while the participatory mechanisms are put in place.

## **V. THE CONSULTATIVE PROCESS**

The initial successes that have been achieved in the consultative process were highlighted in the 2002 report. A number of international partners have been

highly supportive of the efforts made in the implementation of the UNCCD. Chief among these partners are the Global Environment Fund (GEF); the United Nations development Programme (UNDP); and the CCD Secretariat.

Through these sources of support technology transfer is possible, assessments have been made of St. Lucia's capacity to protect the environment, and the NAP is being strengthened.

The ATWG which serves in the interim provides informal mechanism for consultation on technical matters, and as a harmonization process for actions among stakeholders. The effectiveness of these consultative mechanisms in the future depends on the building of capacity for internal consultations. These needs have been identified in the NAP document.

## **VI. THE MEASURES TAKEN OR PLANNED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE NAP:**

A situational analysis has been conducted on the existing state and causes of land degradation. This information has been used to commence the formulation of the NAP. A country profile has also been prepared in the effort at addressing desertification. Some constraints exist in the adequacy of the data received.

## **VII. FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS**

Direct Funding for the NAP has not been provided by the budgetary allocations of the Government of Saint Lucia, in the Consolidated Fund. To an extent it can be said that the work of the National Focal Point and those CBOs that receive government subventions, are forms of support given by the Government of Saint Lucia. Direct Funding has been provided by technical assistance agencies such as the GEF, UNDP. It is anticipated that upon the completion of the NAP document there will be a budget, and this will be a basis for sourcing funding from all sources.

The economic activities that are generating flows of investment in dryland development have not been evaluated in the context of returns on investment (ROI). The farmers are being trained to operate their farms as business concerns, but they have not yet reached this level of financial reporting. Determining ROI and other financial analyses will be adopted over time as farmers are being trained in business management.

In addition, the various community-based organization involved in sustainable development are building their capacity in project management, and they are accessing various funding opportunities.

#### **VIII. A REVIEW OF THE BENCHMARKS AND INDICATORS UTILISED TO MEASURE PROGRESS AND ASSESSMENT:**

This section evaluates whether there are operational mechanisms in place to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the NAP. It has been noted that the processes and dynamics of land degradation are monitored to some extent but not in any quantifiable or systematic manner. There are no measures on the ground to assess the rate of resource degradation.

It has been noted in the NAP that at a meeting held in February 2003 in Saint Lucia the participants recognized that the development of benchmarks and indicators is an integral component of the Regional Action Program. The intention is to develop benchmarks and indicators that are relevant for the national, regional and sub regional levels. This will be done in the NAP.

National Focal Point -Saint Lucia.  
November, 2006

## ANNEX A

### UNCCD Country Profile Saint Lucia

This UNCCD country profile has been provided by:

Name of focal point institution/ ministry/ office: **Ministry of Agriculture/Forestry Department**

Date: **November, 2006.**

Mailing address: **Sir Stanislaus Building, Waterfront, Castries**

Tel: **758-468-5634/5**

Fax: **758-450-2287**

E-mail: **chieffirest@slumaffe.org**

#### Biophysical indicators relating to desertification and drought

##### 1. Climate

1.1 Index of aridity: na (**pending**)

1.2 &1.3 Normal rainfall and Rainfall standard deviation: :

G.F.L. Charles Met Station.

Normal annual rainfall (1976-2005): 1893.84 millimeters

Standard Deviation: 225.75

Hewanorra Met Station.

Normal annual rainfall (1976-2005): 1434.48 millimeters

Standard Deviation: 227.47

##### 2. Vegetation and land use

2.1 NDVI (normalized difference vegetation index): **n.a.**

2.2 Vegetation cover (%) of total land area:

2.3 Landuse (percent of total land):

Landuse km2	1996	%
Arable crop land 349.88		56.7
Pasture	15.69	2.5
Woodland 27.56		4.5
Other land 6.63		1.1

Ref. Biodiversity Country Study of Saint Lucia 1998 (p.44)



**Table 6: Categorization of Land under Agriculture in St. Lucia**

Major Use/category (FAO class)	In-country Land Use Classification	1996	
		Land Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	% of total land area
Arable land	Productive Land Agricultural land	173.54	28.1
	Cultivated land	157.85	25.6
	Temporary crops and fallow	18.49	3.0
Land under permanent crops	Permanent crops	139.35	22.6
Permanent meadow and pasture	Grassland	15.69	2.5
Other lands	Forest and woodlands	27.5	4.5
	All other lands	6.63	1.1
Total Land in Agriculture		207.73	33.7

Source: 1996 Agriculture Census

Table 7: Land Capability Classes and Potential in St. Lucia

Class	Land Area (hectares)	% of Total	Potential Uses	Limitations
I	1,615.3	2.65	Cultivation of food crops, bananas, plantain, sugar cane	Very little
II III	575.7 732.6	0.94 1.20	Cultivation of food crops, bananas, plantain, sugar cane, ginger	Slope erosion, drainage, shallow soils, fertility
IV V	477.0 2,331.0	0.78 3.82	Limited food crops or other fruit tree crops, pasture	Slope drainage, stoniness, fertility, root restriction
VI VII	10,314.80 40,900.20	16.90 67.01	Permanent tree crops, forest: timber and charcoal, agro-forestry plantation systems; some annual crops	Slope erosion, stoniness, fertility, acidity, land slippage
VIII	4,090.60	6.70	Forest/wildlife reserve, national park	Slope, salinity erosion, no agricultural potential

Source: Organization of American States; St. Lucia Development Atlas, 1987

#### 2.4 Surface albedo: **n.a.**

Surface albedo: the influence of the angle of the sun ; exposure to sunlight: may not be relevant in the case of a tropical country.

### 3. Water Resources

3.1 Fresh water availability (million m<sup>3</sup>/day): na

St. Lucia National Water Policy Draft (2002) cited a study undertaken in 1994 that revealed national demand of 25 million cubic metres (MCM) per annum or continuous flow of 800 l/s with losses estimated at 30%.

3.2 Fresh water resources per capita (million m<sup>3</sup>): na

3.3 Agricultural water use (million m<sup>3</sup>/day): na

3.4 Industrial water use (million m<sup>3</sup>/day): na

### 4. Energy Consumption

4.1 Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent): na

Total annual consumption (2000) 109,642.64 TOE (Tons of Oil equivalent)

(St. Lucia Initial National Communication on Climate Change, 2002 p. 10)

#### 4.2 Agricultural energy use per hectare (millions of BTU): na

##### **Electrical Energy (Castries KWH,000)**

2000: 97,854

2003: 108,893

2005: 124,239.

Provided by the Engineering Dept., Saint Lucia Electricity Services Ltd (LUCELEC)

##### **Production**

4.3 Energy from renewable excluding combustible renewables and waste (% of total supply): 1%

Saint Lucia relies almost exclusively on imported fossil fuels to meet its energy needs. Of total annual consumption in 2000, only 1% was met from indigenous sources, mainly in the form of firewood, charcoal and agricultural residues.

(St. Lucia Initial National Communication on Climate Change, 2002 p. 10)

Consumption of MWh (1999) by major sectors (imported fossil fuels)

Domestic 36.8%

Commercial and hotels 56.9%

Industrial 5.7%

Street lightning 1.5%

(St. Lucia Initial National Communication on Climate Change, 2002 p. 11)

##### Renewables–Consumption by sector

4.4 Industry (% of total renewable consumption):

4.5 Residential (% of total renewable consumption):

4.6 Agriculture (% of total renewable consumption):

#### **5. Types of Land Degradation**

Type of degradation	
<b>Overgrazing</b>	
<b>Deforestation</b>	
<b>Soil Erosion/degradation</b>	

<b>Bush encroachment</b>	
<b>Desertification</b>	
<b>Partially Degraded Areas</b>	

Source: Soil Conservation Unit

## 6. Rehabilitation

Lands under rehabilitation	
Rehabilitation of degraded cropland (ha)	
Rehabilitation of degraded range land (ha)	
Rehabilitation of degraded forest	

## Socio-economic indicators related to desertification and drought

### 7. People and economy

7.1 Population (Total): 2001: **157, 775**

Population: Urban (percent of total):

Population: Rural (percent of total):

7.2 Population growth (annual %): **1.05%**

7.3 Life expectancy (years): **71.9 years**

7.4 Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births): **14.6**

7.5 GDP (current US\$):

7.6 GNI per capita (current US\$):

7.7 National poverty rate (% of population): **19%**

7.8 Crop production (metric tons):

7.9 Livestock production (metric tons): **2000: 905,000 lbs : EC\$2m; 2001: 119,664 lbs: EC\$2464,457.00**

### 8. Human development

8.1 Primary education completion rate (%age group): **persons 18& over: 68.5%**

8.2 Number of women in rural development (total number):

- 8.3 Unemployment (% of total): **2001; 25%: 15,545 persons; 2004: 18.8% at Nov. census: 39% male, 44% female**
- 8.4 Youth unemployment rate (age 15-24):
- 8.5 Illiteracy total (% age 15 and above): **24.86**
- 8.6 Illiteracy male (% age 15 and above):
- 8.7 Illiteracy female (% age 15 and above):

## **9. Science and technology**

- 9.1 Number of scientific institutions engaged in desertification-related work (total number): **4**

## ANNEX B: Detailed guidelines, with responses:

### Summary: Implementation Status at a Glance

#### 1.1 Focal Point Institution

Name of UNCCD Focal Point	Mr. Michael Andrew Chief Forest Officer Forestry Department
Address including e-mail address	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry Sir Stanislaus James Building Waterfront, Castries  chiefforest@slumaffe.org
Country specific websites relating to desertification	None

#### 1.2 Status of NAP in \*\*\*

Date of validation of the NAP	To be validated in December, 2006
NAP Reviews	Pending
Is the NAP integrated into the Poverty Reduction Strategy	Not directly. The Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) predated the NAP, which makes reference to the PRS.
Is the NAP integrated into the National Development Strategy	No. However, the actions to be pursued in the NAP are consistent with the Medium Term Economic Strategy.
Expected NAP validation	December, 2006
Final Draft of NAP exists	Yes
Formulation of Draft NAP is under way	More advanced
Basic guidelines for a NAP have been established	Yes. Established in 2001

**Note: The 2007 - 2009 National Development Strategy is currently being formulated**

#### 1.3 Member of SRAP/RAP

<b>Name of Sub-Regional and Regional Cooperation framework</b>	<b>Involvement in specific topics such as water harvesting techniques, soil erosion</b>
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#### 1.4 Composition of the National Steering Committee

Name of institution	Government	NGO	Male/Female
1. UNCCD Focal Point (FP)	✓		M
2. Chief Agricultural Extension Officer	✓		M
3. Ministry of Tourism	✓		F
4. Department of Sustainable Development	✓		F
5. Chief Forestry Officer	✓		M
6. Agricultural Engineering Department	✓		M
7. St. Lucia National Trust (SLNT)		✓	M
8. St. Lucia National Farmers Association		✓	
9. Environmental Health Department	✓		M
10. Ministry of Communications & Works (Public Utilities Commission)	✓		
11. Ministry of Communications & Works (Meteorological Department)	✓		M
12. Biodiversity Programme	✓		F
13. Talvern Water Catchment Group		✓	M
14. Thamazo Water Catchment Group		✓	

#### 1.5 Number of NGOs Accredited to the Process

Has an NGO national coordinating committee on desertification been established; if yes, how many NGOs or civil society entities participate in it?	No. There is need for funding to initiate that process; to initiate the NAP and process of sustainable land management (SLM) among the community based organizations. We can cite the work of Sandals Hotel in a Reforestation project at the Forestierre
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	Watershed and the use of Bio-Eng technologies; and by Talvern's Water Catchment Group in the reforestation of degraded land and watersheds.
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### 1.6 Total number of Acts and Laws passed related to UNCCD --4

	<b>Title of Law</b>	<b>Date of Adoption</b>
1	The Crown Lands Ordinance	1946
2	Forest, Soil & Water Conservation Ordinance	1946
3	Wildlife Protection Act	# 9 of 1980
4	Physical Planning Act	
5	Water & Sewerage Act	# 18 of 1984
6	Land Conservation & Improvement Act	# 10 of 1992
7	Land Development (Interim Control) Act	# 8 of 1971; amendment 1990

Note: These Acts predated the UNCCD but they are related to desertification

### 1.7 The Consultative Process

Name of country that has taken over the role of *Chef de file*:

### 1.8 Projects being developed which are directly or indirectly related to the UNCCD

<b>Name of Project</b>	<b>Project implemented within framework of the NAP/SRAP/RAP</b>	<b>Project Implemented with the framework of UNCCD</b>	<b>Time frame</b>	<b>Partners involved</b>	<b>Overall Budget</b>
The develop - ment of a Land policy		✓			
Medium Size: Capacity Building & mainstreaming		✓			



for SLM					
Irrigation in Cul-De-Sac, Roseau & Mabouya Valleys		✓			
Integrated Watershed		✓			
Development of the 2 Strategic Forest Development plans		✓			
Forest Sector Policy		✓			
Wildlife Policy		✓			
Non-timber Forest Products		✓			

Note: There is also a small project submitted by Superior Broom Association to UNDP Small Grants, for Latinier; capacity building; marketing and restoration of degraded lands and the empowerment of women.

## 2. Strategies and Priorities Established within the Framework of Sustainable Development Plans and Policies

INDICATORS	EVALUATION PARAMETERS	QUESTIONS	REMARKS
<p><b>National plans and strategies available in other social and economic areas</b></p>	<p>Harmonization of national policies and strategies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To what extent have the strategies and priorities established within the framework of sustainable development taken into consideration the efforts to formulate a NAP or aspects of already completed NAPs?</li> </ul>	<p>These strategies and priorities coincide with the objectives of the NAP but do not make direct reference to the efforts to formulate the NAP.</p> <p>-For example, the Strategies and priorities of the OECS Environment Charter do not directly mention the NAP but encourage member states to endeavor to become and remain parties to multi-lateral environmental agreements and promise to assist member states through the NRMU to meet their obligations...</p> <p>Similarly, the SID-POA of the OECS gives a classification of enabling mechanisms and procedures for achieving sustainable development (SD), including multilateral agreements.</p> <p>- The Land Policy being developed by the Sustainable Development Department is the first framework of SD that has been developed and it has not yet taken into consideration the effort to formulate the NAP. The problem identified is the fact that the NAP has not yet taken the position of Saint Lucia's national strategy for the UNCCD.</p>

<p><b>National plans or strategies in the field of combating desertification developed prior to the UNCCD NAP</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In what ways are the UNCCD principles accommodated in other environmental frameworks (i.e. in terms of the participatory process, the consultative mechanism, programme approach, etc.)?</li> <li>• What working relationships have been established between the NFP and/or National Steering Committee (NSC) and those</li> </ul>	<p>-The Sustainable Development Department proposes to make the NAP a strategy in the Land Policy which is currently in draft.</p> <p>-According to the NAP it is broad-based and establishes strategies and priorities within the framework of SD, recognizing that the sustainable development of the land resources of Saint Lucia is critical to socio-economic development particularly with respect to sustainable livelihoods. So the strategies and priorities that take into consideration the effort to formulate the NAP are in the NAP itself.</p> <p>-The participatory process and consultative mechanism are deployed by all three conventions: climate change, Biodiversity and UNCCD. The involvement of communities and technical persons represent the ‘bottom up’ approach. The programme approach is in its infancy, but it has started. The National Focal Points (NFPs) are meeting and considering the development of a project that takes a synergistic approach to program development, coming out of the National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA).</p> <p>-The NSC (NCC) was established in 2000 but has not met since June 2001 following the preparation</p>
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		Ministries dealing with the implementation of such strategies?	<p>of the First National Report (FNR) to the UNCCD.</p> <p>-In 2005, an Adhoc Technical Working Group (ATWG) was established by the Permanent Secretary of the MAFF, to guide the development of the NAP. The ATWG is comprises professional from the various fields of land and water resources management. This relationship provides a mechanism for information sharing, consultation and coordination of the various strategies being pursued. This relationship is still adhoc, but is being strengthened to achieve the NAP.</p> <p>-As a result of the Medium-sized project (MSP) proposal which looks at mainstreaming for Sustainable Land management (SLM) a further mechanism exists for building a working relationship.</p>
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Note: The principles of the OECS Environment Charter – are the strategies and priorities for sustainable development in the OECS.

-The framework for sustainable Development in Saint Lucia include the Policies for development planning; National Environment Policy (NEP); National Environmental Management Strategy (NEMS).

-The “other environmental frameworks” include: the NAP; National Environment Policy (NEP), National Environmental Management Strategy (NEMS); OECS Environmental Framework; Biodiversity; and Bio-safety.

### 3 Institutional Measures taken to Implement the Convention

INDICATORS	EVALUATION PARAMETERS	QUESTIONS	REMARKS
NAPs as part	Making the NAP	• How coherent is the NAP with other national	-The development of the NAP provides for a

<p><b>of the National Economic and Social Development and Environment Protection Plans</b></p>	<p>coherent with other environmental strategic and planning frameworks</p>	<p>and social development and environmental protection plans?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To what degree is the NAP considered a strategic framework for action with regard to the policy objectives specified in those plans?</li> <li>• What are the major institutional and/or programmatic obstacles in integrating the objectives of the NAP into such strategies?</li> <li>• Have policy measures and incentive schemes been adopted or initiated aiming at encouraging private sector support, notably</li> </ul>	<p>programme of action aimed at correcting, mitigating and preventing the problems of land degradation and drought over the short, medium and long term. The actions to be taken via the NAP are highly consistent with the national, social development and environmental protection plans. It has been recognized that land degradation is itself a social process, having economic and environmental impacts.</p> <p>-The NAP is considered in the draft document as:</p> <p>a) a programme of action to deal with land degradation and drought; b) consistent with other protection plans; and c) providing a <b>synergistic</b> framework to allow for the coordination of activities.</p> <p>-There are no known obstacles to the integration of the NAP into the other strategies at this point in time, as the NAP has not yet been validated.</p> <p>-Not yet. No direct reference has been made in the NEP/NEMS about the intention to use incentives to encourage business institutions to incorporate sustainable development concepts and practices</p>
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		<p>with regard to technological and scientific cooperation, and how are these efforts reflected in the NAP?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any specific attempts in the NAP process aiming at closing the gaps between existing national sustainable policies and those that are currently drafted, i.e. through legislative adjustments or awareness-raising measures?</li> </ul>	<p>into their decision making processes. An intention is expressed in the NAP to seek the assistance of the Private Sector in the funding of the NAP.</p> <p>- The initiation of the NAP has so far raised some consciousness about the role of the policies , the lack of harmonized policies and frameworks for collaboration, and inadequate legislation. The NAP intends to introduce legal reforms that seek to establish the legislative framework) and awareness-raising measures, that will support a holistic approach to the management of land degradation and drought.</p> <p>-The NAP will promote the national land policy and water policy initiatives as they are expected to culminate in the preparation of a holistic policy to establish the basis for the integrated and coordinated use, management and administration of land and water resources in the wider context of Sustainable Development.</p>
<p><b>Linkage achieved with subregional and regional action programmes (SRAPs and RAPs)</b></p>	<p>Development, at the national level, of programmes of a subregional or regional character</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What new initiatives have been undertaken since the last report on integrating the NAP into the national economic and social development and environment protection planning systems, including at the local and national levels? How successful is such a process?</li> </ul>	<p>-One initiative is the Medium Sized Projects (MSP) <b>A proposal is being developed for funding.</b></p>

	<p>Strengthening of relevant scientific networks at the national, subregional and regional levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What kind of activities are being pursued which have a subregional or regional dimension and/or are directly linked with activities pursued under a SRAP or RAP and its thematic programme networks (TPNs)? In what way do they conform to the objectives of the NAP?</li> <li>• Are national scientific and technical institutions participating actively and effectively in subregional, regional and relevant international networks?</li> </ul>	<p>-In terms of agriculture, forestry thematic networks are being pursued with local farmers to expand the cultivation of mauby and Latinier. Rural women have been encouraged to cultivate these crops, because of their economic prospects/value. These actions are also being encouraged at the OECS sub-regional level (viz., SVG) November 6 is slated for the establishment of benchmark indicators for land degradation or a socio-economic impact study. These initiatives conform to the objectives of the NAP by generating employment in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>-The current institutions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CEHI</li> <li>• IICA</li> <li>• FAO</li> <li>• OECS</li> <li>• CANARI</li> </ul>
	<p>Government's agreement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has the Government officially adopted the NAP?</li> <li>• Has a budget been officially approved to finance the implementation of the NAP?</li> <li>• Provide a brief on the status of NAP implementation.</li> </ul>	<p>No.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>The NAP is currently in draft and will be adopted towards the end of 2006. Some of the components</p>

			in the NAP are already being developed; socio-economic benchmarks are being developed; components of the NAP are surfacing as areas of study.
<b>Established and functional National Steering Committee (NSC)</b>	Legal status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How influential is the NSC on matters of policy and legislation, and how well is it linked to the Government department responsible for development partners?</li> <li>• To what extent is the NSC decentralized in terms of financial, human and material resources?</li> <li>• Has a full-time secretariat for the NSC been established since the last report?</li> <li>• How autonomous is the NFP in terms of resources and decision making?</li> </ul>	<p>-There is a plan to make representation on behalf of the NSC to formalize it so it can become a more viable committee. The objectives for the committee are to be submitted shortly to the Cabinet of Ministers for approval. When this is done the NSC will be linked to the Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>-Not yet. The NSC is still an adhoc committee as its formulation is being studied; the recommendation is that the NSC should serve all 3 conventions. Unfortunately the UNCCD is not being given the same level of priority and financial support as other conventions.</p> <p>-No</p> <p>-The degree of flexibility of the NFP has not been determined. The Forestry department operates as a secretariat for the UNCCD.</p>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To what extent <u>can</u> the NSC promote synergistic developments for sustainable land management with related programme frameworks?</li> </ul>	-To a great extent.
	Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review and evaluate the status of resources within the NSC as compared to the last report.</li> <li>• Does the NSC have the capacity to catalyze preparation, implementation and evaluation of the NAP?</li> <li>• What are the specific capacity needs of the NSC and the NFP, taking into consideration the cross-sectoral nature of the Convention?</li> </ul>	<p>-The NSC has not yet acquired any resources within its structure.</p> <p>-Not without the requisite resources and a secretariat.</p> <p>-The capacity needs of the NSC include the ability to convene regular meetings; to train NCC members in SD issues, research, project management etc; to achieve synergy among the programmes and activities of associated agencies; to conduct research on sustainability issues; to be able to form partnership with other institutions; to provide policy advice and direction; to build institutional memory;</p> <p>Those of the NFP include the ability to provide coordination via the establishment of a secretariat, with the necessary resources.</p>
	Cross-cutting and multi-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has any review been done (in terms of representation) to ensure participation from</li> </ul>	-None.

	disciplinary characters	<p>other stakeholders?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any changes to report with regard to how the NSC is linked to bodies of other United Nations conventions?</li> <li>• How does the composition of the NSC enhance the (synergistic) programming and implementation of UNCCD projects?</li> <li>• How does the NSC/NFP address the need to involve in the NAP private sector initiatives and marketing strategies for drylands products?</li> </ul>	<p>-None.</p> <p>-By the fact that the members are persons directly involved in the planning and implementation of the various programmes.</p> <p>-Through initiatives to be developed under the SLP- the mainstreaming of SLM concepts into national development.</p>
	Composition and mode of operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has the level of stakeholder participation increased since the last reporting and what are the mechanisms to ensure active participation?</li> <li>• How effective and efficient are the ways and means of communication or networking</li> </ul>	<p>-The level of stakeholder participation has increased since the last report. Active participation has been secured through the adhoc steering committee working sessions; a national consultative seminar; Series of local and community consultations; consultations with relevant institutions and individuals. Also the economic initiatives and the involvement of CBOs have increased stakeholder participation.</p> <p>-Very effective and efficient, through the ATWC.</p>

		<p>among members of the NSC and the groups they represent, especially with regard to civil society organizations?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the modality for nominating members to the NSC transparent?</li> </ul>	<p>-A formal procedure for the nomination of members to the NSC will be soon be presented to the Cabinet of Ministers, for approval.</p>
	Status of information data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Critically review, analyse and compare the capacity of the NSC to organize and manage the information system since the last report.</li> <li>• What is the status of the databases being maintained by the NSC?</li> <li>• Evaluate the means of internal and external communication between the NFP and the NSC?</li> </ul>	<p>-An information system has not been established.</p> <p>-There is no database in place.</p> <p>-Communication between the NFP and the NSC take place via the communication facilities of the Forestry Department. The NFP uses his office and the secretarial staff to assist with communication. It is effective, and reliable.</p>
<b>Institutional framework for coherent and functional desertification control</b>	Measures adopted to adjust or strengthen the institutional framework since the last report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How has the review and analysis of existing mechanisms for coordinating and harmonizing actions to combat land degradation at national and local levels contributed to strengthening coordination and implementation of UNCCD programmes?</li> </ul>	<p>-It has led to an intensified call to address the need for coordination at all levels. The NFPs are in dialogue about how to collaborate in sharing the existing resources;</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where is it necessary to build capacity at the local and national level in order to establish a well functioning information exchange between relevant stakeholders?</li> </ul>	<p>-In the area of consultation techniques and resources for the conduct of such consultations, and well as the documentation of the proceedings. Also in the area of public awareness, there is a need for the establishment of more water catchment and land stabilization groups with training sustainable development, group dynamics, and communication.</p>
	Measures adopted to strengthen existing institutions at the local and national levels since the last report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is capacity and institution building being continuously addressed and promoted at the local and national levels?</li> <li>• What changes have taken place since the last report? What is the feedback from stakeholders and institutions?</li> </ul>	<p>-Yes, in every facet of national development.</p> <p>-</p>
<b>Coherent and functional legal and regulatory framework</b>	Analysis of legislation on the environment and related fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How coherent and functional is the environmental legislation in your country?</li> <li>• What progress has been achieved in the enforcement of environmental laws relating to desertification?</li> <li>• What are the specific institutional and human resources capacity needs in order to improve proper law enforcement?</li> </ul>	<p>-As reported in the NAP document, “there has been no clear identifiable legal framework for addressing land degradation and drought issues.</p> <p>-The progress achieved has not been processed in relation to desertification, but SD.</p> <p>-Monitoring and evaluation; -Harmonization of legislation; -Training in the Conventions -Political will.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What progress has been made on land tenure issues since the last report?</li> </ul>	-None.
	<p>Measures to adapt current legislation or introduce new enactments:          -Land tenure reform          -Decentralization          Natural resource management (forestry code, pastoral code, extraction industries guidelines etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have measures been taken to strengthen the capacity of local populations and local authorities to participate in decision making which is relevant to combating land degradation?</li> <li>• What are the needs for awareness raising among the local population for an improved compliance to new legislation?</li> <li>• Does the NAP foresee particular projects that deal with law enforcement relating to the combat against desertification?</li> </ul>	<p>-Measures have been taken to strengthen the capacity of the water catchment groups, viz. they have been assisted in becoming better organized and institutionalized. With the medium-sized projects (MSP), a portfolio project coming on stream, there will be greater opportunity for the participation and development of community groups.</p> <p>-There is need for awareness raising in terms of the problems of land degradation; its causes, impacts and measures that must be taken to avoid further degradation. The local population must be educated on the nature of the laws and what they are intended to do. This is an important way to encourage compliance.</p> <p>-The NAP foresees a need for a legislative review commissioned by the MPESD to address the rationalization of environmental management agencies on the island, as well as to strengthen linkages among institutions dealing with environmental issues, including land degradation.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What are the procedures for identifying and implementing such measures?</li></ul>	<p>-The identification of deficiencies in existing legislative instruments; the recommendations for revision of existing laws, and enactment of new ones.</p>
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#### 4 Participatory Process in Support of the Preparation and Implementation of the National Action Plan

INDICATORS	EVALUATION PARAMETERS	QUESTIONS	REMARKS
<p><b>Effective participation of actors in defining national priorities</b></p>	<p>Methods of participation of various actors in regular consultations, meetings and regular exchange of information in mailing and e-mailing networks Gender balance of actors involved in defining NAP priorities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How effective are the participatory processes in the formulation and implementation of the NAP and its related activities?</li> <li>• What is the trend now in these processes, notably with respect to areas of the Declaration mentioned under 7 below?</li> <li>• Is gender and the private sector dimension a specific element of any programme in the NAP?</li> </ul>	<p>-The formulation of the NAP was contracted out to a consultant, because the Adhoc committee (ATWG) has not functioned as expected. Activities intended to be carried out include the conduct of a National Consultative Seminar; a series of local and community consultations; consultation with relevant institutions and individuals. Gender will feature as a factor in participant selection.</p> <p>-The trend is to use technical assistance resource opportunities to complement local efforts.</p> <p>-No. The NAP has not yet proposed a gender dimension nor a role for the private sector. The role of the private sector in environmental management is mooted in the NEMS. The NAP at 9.6.3 identifies programmes that will be necessary to ensure national participation, viz.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of traditional and non-traditional media for public awareness;</li> <li>• School programmes;</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has progress been made in developing, with the assistance of the private sector, appropriate technologies aiming at promoting sustainable land use practices in areas such as cash crop, livestock production, aquaculture, recreation, ecotourism, adherence to mining/extraction industries?</li> <li>• What are the capacities needs in order to maintain and/or establish a mechanism for active involvement of national and local stakeholders with regard to the planning and implementation of NAP activities?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community based programmes;</li> <li>• Use of popular theatre;</li> <li>• Field trips;</li> <li>• Networking among stakeholders.</li> </ul> <p>-To some extent in the Non-timber forest project discussed below. Eco-efficiency issues have not yet been taken up with the private sector. This is a plan in the National environmental strategy (NEMS) under ISO 14001.</p> <p>-The revival of the National Steering Committee; the conduct of consultations; the collaboration of the NFPS for the conventions; the enactment of the enabling legislative and policy instruments; the completion of the NAP with clear provision for its strategic positioning; a secretariat; adoption of the principles of SLM especially reflecting the needs and aspirations of the community.</p>
	Representation of various actors in national priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examine the criteria used for selecting various actors in national priority identification processes.</li> </ul>	<p>-The actors are selected on the basis of their functional involvement in the various portfolios associated with SD, as well as their positions in</p>



	<p>identification processes (local forums, national forums)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do the criteria encourage equal representation at all levels? If not, what is being done to ensure equal representation?</li> <li>• How well is the national scientific community represented and what monitoring mechanisms have been established with its assistance?</li> <li>• Has a mechanism been put in place to ensure continuous consultations?</li> </ul>	<p>socio-econ. activities at the community and national levels.</p> <p>-Not fully. Gender is one of the issues that must be given special attention.</p> <p>-The scientific community is well represented, e.g. CEHI. Several of the nominees of the NSC (and current ATWG) are themselves trained in various science specialties. The monitoring mechanisms come from them.</p> <p>-Not yet. This will be done in the plan of action.</p>
	<p>Nature and scope of information, education, and communications</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To what extent has the traditional knowledge system been used in exchange, circulation, transfer and dissemination of information?</li> <li>• Does traditional knowledge/technology play a role in the framework of the NAP?</li> </ul>	<p>-The NAP mentions the use of traditional media in a list of methods to be used in the future.</p> <p>-yes.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have linkages with educational centres or governmental institutions responsible for education been established in order to promote environmental education relating to the combat against desertification?</li>   <li>• What are the mechanisms adopted to ensure that various categories of actors are involved in the process to provide information as well as to benefit from information networks?</li>   <li>• Have <b>participatory awareness campaigns</b> been conducted dealing with the following themes: (i) growing threat to ecosystems and sustainable livelihoods under a scenario of increasingly extreme climatic events, (ii) advocacy for participatory rural development as a key element in poverty eradication, (iii) recognition of the widespread downstream geopolitical consequences of phenomena such as forced migrations and conflicts, (iv) the prevention of land degradation is more cost-effective than suffering the severe consequences of desertification, (v) dissemination of lessons learned and best</li> </ul>	<p>-Not yet.</p> <p>-Through the composition of the NSC (NCC); direct consultative contacts made by the NFPs.</p> <p>-There are public education programs using electronic and print media on every possible occasion in disseminating information on all these issues. The use of interactive methods is not yet in place.</p>
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		practices?	
	Extent of uptake of: local concerns at the national level results of national consultations at the local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How are the concerns and results of the national consultations at the local level incorporated into the NAP?</li> <li>• Have there been any follow-up activities to ensure continuous feedback from stakeholders even after completion of the NAP?</li> <li>• What is the modality for designating the representatives of various social and institutional categories, at both national and local levels, (nomination, election etc.)?</li> </ul>	<p>-The national consultations are still future.</p> <p>-Not yet.</p> <p>-Neither. They are identified on the basis of their positions and involvement in the society.</p>

## 5 Consultation Process in Support for the Preparation and Implementation of the NAP and the Partnership Agreement with the Developed Country Parties and Other Interested Entities

INDICATORS	EVALUATION PARAMETERS	QUESTIONS	REMARKS
<p><b>Effective support from international partners for cooperation</b></p>	<p>Degree of participation from international partners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What new measures have been taken by the Government to ensure the involvement of international partners in the process and what is the extent of their involvement?</li>   <li>• What kind of support for a national consultative mechanism has come from relevant international organizations?</li>   <li>• Has conclusion of a partnership agreement been achieved?</li>   <li>• How many partners are there, and which of them specifically support the NAP process? Explain, as appropriate, the role of Global</li> </ul>	<p>-The Government has secured the GEF to assist with the funding of the UNCCD; as a result an open window for the expanded involvement of an external agency. The link established between the Departments of Sustainable Development and Forestry and the participation of economic planners has enabled the public sector to build its own capacity to understand the situation.</p> <p>-The UNDP and the CCD Secretariat have provided technical assistance with the NAP, the Thematic Assessment and the Medium-sized projects (MSPs).</p> <p>-No. Only partnership agreements (Feb. 2004), and partnership initiatives for Sustainable Land Management (PISLM) have been achieved.</p> <p>-There are three partners, viz. The UNCCD, UNDP and GEF. The UNDP specifically supports the NAP process The GEF funds technical assistance and</p>

		<p>Environment Facility (GEF), its implementing/executing agencies and of the Global Mechanism (GM).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How well does this match the national need for international support in order to implement the Convention?</li> <li>• To what extent have traditional and alternative sources of finance been successfully generated for the implementation of the NAP, and what are the main obstacles to this?</li> </ul>	<p>provides guidance; the GEF created an enabling environment for the training of focal points involved in the NAP.</p> <p>-Very well. There are resource needs for the operational/implementation of the NAP, in particular resources for the operation of the NCC. Saint Lucia is eligible for assistance under the LDC-SIDS Targeted Portfolio Approach for SLM, but actively preparing the NAP with very limited funding.</p> <p>-Governmental budgetary support has been accessed over the last two years in the administration of the Department, and in the Latanye Project for which EC\$120,000.00 was provided for a three year period. Alternative sources of funding are now being approached in an organized manner to facilitate the work of the community organizations through the GEF Small Grants for watershed community groups, the Broom Association and ECO-Tourism CBOs. The main obstacles are the low capacity levels of the community groups, and the other internal limitations.</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have steps been undertaken to move from the conclusion of partnership agreements to actual implementation?</li> <li>• Has a country agreed to become chef de file of the consultative process?</li> <li>• Is there a calendar of activities to ensure continuous process monitoring?</li> </ul>	<p>-None.</p> <p>-Not known.</p> <p>-Not yet.</p>
	Establishment of an informal consultation and harmonization process for actions between partner countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is there a consultative mechanism established among partners at the national or local levels?</li> <li>• What are the frequency of meetings, the level of attendance and the degree of participation?</li> <li>• What is the distribution of roles and tasks among the various partners?</li> </ul>	<p>-Yes. The ATWG, NFPS, not formalized.</p> <p>-As needed. At the NSC level the meetings are Adhoc; At the tech. cmttee level, once per quarter with 90% to full participation; at the national consultative level, once every 6 months with 60% attendance</p> <p>-No such separation of roles. The NFP coordinates and keeps the minutes.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do the NFP and NSC participate in the discussions?</li>   <li>• What capacity needs exist in order to maintain the exchange of information with regard to internal consultations?</li>   <li>• In what manner can the UNCCD secretariat and the Global Mechanism assist in facilitating the convocation of the consultative processes?</li>   <li>• Has the communication and exchange of information been established between the national GEF focal point, the implementing agencies of the GEF, and the NFP?</li> </ul>	<p>-Through direct, face to face discussions.</p> <p>-Need of a clearinghouse mechanism for the CCD; equipment for the secretariat; means to filter the information and to establish networking relationships.</p> <p>-By providing a reliable source of funding of materials, follow-up ; in providing for the comfort and mobility of participants. These requirements are identified in light of the fact that the participants travel long distances, often attend immediately after working hours.</p> <p>-Yes.</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What difficulties have been identified in accessing funds through the GEF?</li></ul>	<p>-None. As long as one understands the system of payment and complies, there is no problem.</p>
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## 6 Measures Taken or Planned within the Framework of the NAP

INDICATORS	EVALUATION PARAMETERS	QUESTIONS	REMARKS
<b>Adequate diagnosis of past experience</b>	Synthesis and evaluation of activities undertaken in the field of combating desertification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has an exhaustive diagnosis or re-evaluation been made of past experience useful to the NAP process?</li> <li>• What are the constraints/potential for data collection to establish the relevance of the Country Profiles?</li> <li>• Has the diagnosis resulted in specific recommendations for NAP formulation?</li> <li>• Does the NAP need to be reviewed in the light of the findings and adjusted in the light of the increasing interest received from the international community?</li> </ul>	<p>-Yes, this constitutes the situational analysis upon which the NAP is based.</p> <p>-The non-existence of some of the data required e.g. index of aridity.</p> <p>-Yes. This is the basis for the <u>actions</u> recommended in the NAP.</p> <p>-The NAP still requires completion.</p>
<b>Established Technical programmes and functional integrated projects to combat desertification</b>	Inventory, adaptation and integration of projects under way within the NAP process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What steps are being taken to adapt and integrate ongoing projects into the NAP process?</li> </ul>	<p>-Project ideas will become part of the plan of action i.e. in the project planning matrix.</p>

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<p><b>Established technical programmes and functional integrated projects to combat desertification</b></p>	<p>Measures for national resource conservation</p> <p>Measures to improve institutional organization</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To what an extent have the UNCCD principles been integrated into relevant ongoing projects relating to priority areas as identified in the convention?</li> </ul>	<p>-A great extent.</p>
<p><b>Action programmes implemented in compliance with priority fields set out in the Convention</b></p>	<p>Measures to enhance knowledge on desertification and its control</p> <p>Measures for monitoring and evaluating the effects of desertification and drought</p> <p>Measures to improve the economic environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Otherwise, have concrete projects dealing with these issues been developed and implemented through the NAP?</li> <li>• What specific activities have been identified and implemented to improve the economic environment with a view to eradicating poverty?</li> <li>• In case activities are implemented in the framework of programmes other than the UNCCD, what management indicators have been put in place to ensure that these activities address the underlying causes of desertification?</li> </ul>	<p>-Yes, the SLM is a project emanating from the NAP.</p> <p>-The Government of Saint Lucia has introduced measures to improve the economic environment: projects such as the Poverty reduction Fund (PRF); Basic Needs Trust Fund (BNTF); the Short Term Employment Programme (STEP), and has sought to assist affected communities around the island in identifying alternative and sustainable activities.</p> <p>-These poverty reduction measures are implemented in the framework of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The indicators do not include addressing desertification.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have specific projects been promoted aiming at implementation of the Convention at a local level, addressing local ecological and socio-economic issues?</li> </ul>	<p>-The water catchment, broom, and production of latanye and mauby projects are all aimed at demonstrating the implementation of the objects of</p>

	Identification of new actions and planned measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any <b>new methods</b> to combat desertification that have been generated recently?</li> <li>• If yes, what are these planned measures?</li> </ul>	-None. The causes of desertification have recently been studied. A land policy is soon to be submitted for Cabinet approval.
	Specific actions to strengthen the national capacity to combat desertification, in particular at the local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How is technical and scientific capacity being addressed at the local level?</li> <li>• In brief, what are the main features for capacity building at the institutional, participatory and consultative levels within the NAP process?</li> </ul>	<p>-This takes place at the individual institutional level.</p> <p>-Institutional          . The completion of the NAP document          .Institutions effectively structured and managed; equipped with relevant competencies; inter-agency collaboration; capacity to report effectively in fulfillment of UNCCD;          .Need of clearinghouse facilities</p> <p>-Participation          .The availability of the media          .The building of relationships among the NFPS, Technical Assistance agencies and the community          .Information sharing          .Gender equity          .The building of participation at the national level.</p> <p>-Consultation          .Consultation to complete the NAP          .The completion of partnership agreements</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How are capacity-building measures aiming at the NAP process itself integrated into the NAP process?</li> </ul>	<p>.Strengthening of traditional sources</p> <p>-Measures are enumerated that will strengthen the ability of the NSC, the NFP, and contributors to the consultative process.</p>
<p><b>Effectiveness of measures in local capacity building</b></p>	<p>Degree of responsibility in natural resource management at the local level</p> <p>Degree of decentralization</p> <p>Involvement of actors in the monitoring and evaluation process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What kinds of capacity-building measures are needed to ensure implementation of the Convention, particularly at the local level?</li> <li>• Does the NAP reflect such capacity needs and does it outline ways of addressing them?</li> </ul>	<p>1. The establishment of functioning NGOs; an NGO Act is in the process of being passed by the Government of Saint Lucia.</p> <p>2. The empowerment of community groups.</p> <p>3. The provision of training in problem solving, institution building, project development and management, emotional intelligence, etc</p> <p>4. Assisting with an understanding of the Conventions: how to build synergies; the GATS: Biodiversity</p> <p>5. Building alliances with local, regional, and international; institutions.</p> <p>-Yes.</p>

## 7 Financial Allocations from National Budget in Support of Implementation as well as Financial Assistance and Technical Cooperation

INDICATORS	EVALUATION PARAMETERS	QUESTIONS	REMARKS
<b>Adopted financial mechanisms</b>	Measures to facilitate access of local actors to existing source of funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What further measures have been taken to ensure access by local actors to funding sources?</li> <li>• Are these measures provisional or permanent, and how can they be sustained?</li> </ul>	<p>-Funding has been sought under the GEF Small Grants Facility for the Broom Association, and for Talvern Water Catchment Group. Communities have become more proactive in finding out what assistance is available and access the funding. They are building their project proposal writing and management skills.</p> <p>-Adhoc; intermittent.</p>
	Working out new, adapted methods to mobilize internal and external resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have any other specific mechanisms been determined to ensure financing for the NAP?</li> <li>• What are the modalities of participation of the various relevant actors in the funding and the management of activities to combat desertification?</li> </ul>	<p>-None.</p> <p>-Human resource development;            -The implementation of pilot projects;            -Monitoring and evaluation process            -</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are international partners supporting these specific financial mechanisms?</li> </ul>	-Yes
	Analyse flows of investment in dryland development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has a type of activity that generates sufficient economic return in an environmentally sound way been properly identified and promoted for investment projects?</li> <li>• Has the return on investment been properly reinvested to ensure financial sustainability?</li> <li>• Has investment in <b>drylands</b> been generating environmental and socio-economic benefits for multiple stakeholders?</li> </ul>	<p>All agricultural projects</p> <p>-There is a non-timber forest project: harvesting of natural products, in a sustainable manner</p> <p>-That is an objective. Project not yet at that stage.</p> <p>-Not yet; just being initiated.</p>
<b>NAP financing</b>	<p>Complementary to information provided on the sources of external resources under (vi) above, indicate mobilization of national resources</p> <p>Contribution from the GM</p> <p>Amount of financial resources available</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In what way is the national Government allocating money towards effective implementation of the Convention? What kind of difficulties exists with regard to increasing the existing level of financing?</li> <li>• Has a National Desertification Fund or any other budget line within the Government been</li> </ul>	<p>-Through human resources at the Forestry Department; through the approval of external funding; through subventions for organizations like the St. Lucia National Trust (SLNT). There is need to make representation based on prepared justifications</p> <p>-Not yet. A case must be made.</p>

		established which provides funding exclusively for activities of the NAP?	
<b>Technical cooperation developed</b>	Mobilization of technical cooperation • Identification of priority needs in technical assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has a plan been formulated for requesting technical cooperation, including envisaged multilateral and bilateral cooperation?</li> <li>• What technical cooperation support has been received other than financial resources?</li> <li>• What are the needs for capacity building/technical cooperation, notably from the GEF?</li> <li>• What is the order of priority of the needs identified?</li> </ul>	<p>-Not separate from already existing application procedures.</p> <p>-None.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiating skills</li> <li>• Project Management</li> <li>• Understanding the GEF</li> </ul> <p>-All critical needs. Negotiating skills.</p>





		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the rate of resource degradation that can be attributed to drought or climate change?</li>   <li>• Are there any early warning mechanisms set up in an effort to mitigate the effects of drought and desertification?</li>   <li>• In your opinion, to what extent have the results from these measures been used to facilitate better policy formulations or responses?</li> </ul>	<p>erosion). This is one of the concerns of the drainage project (Cul de Sac; Mabouya)</p> <p>-Not known. There are no early warning systems in place. It is not possible at this time to make this determination with any confidence. It is known that Saint Lucia has become a water-stressed country.</p> <p>-No. A number of LAC countries have are at an early stage of discussion on this matter.</p> <p>-These have provided a sense of greater urgency and a call for the harmonization of the existing policies; so far not much headway has been achieved so a “precautionary principle” is applied</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the measures taken for harmonization of existing mechanisms and systems?</li>   <li>• What monitoring system has been formulated to assess and evaluate the impact of the NAP? Has it been adopted?</li> </ul>	<p>-The NFPs for the three conventions are in discussion about collaboration; the proposed NSC (NCC) is a mechanism; the building of relationships under the SIDS-POA;</p> <p>-None.</p>
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