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Saint Lucia - Cty Pgmm

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Implementing Partner
(Executing Agency): National Execution

Responsible Party
(Implementing Agent): BAR-Government of St. Lucia

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Budget (US\$) as of 14-June-2006		
Donor	Fund	Amount
GEFTrustee	62000 GEF Voluntary Contribution	410,521.00
Total Budget		410,521.00
Total Expenditure		9,478.89
Award Total		420,000.00
Unprogrammed/Unfunded		0.11

Brief Description:

The project's budget is amended to:-
 - increase the project's life cycle to 31 December 2008 by \$405,000; &
 - increase Activity 5 by \$2,000 for 2006.

Agreed by:	UNDP	Rosina Wiltshire Resident Representative	Date: 20-07-06
Agreed by:			
Agreed by:	GOV. OF SAINT LUCIA 	Tracy Polius Director of Economic Affairs	Date: (Ag.) 18-07-06
Agreed by:			

Government of Saint Lucia
Ministry of Physical Development, Environment and Housing

Project Proposal for

The Preparation of Saint Lucia's Second National Communication on Climate Change

PIMS 3360 CC EA SNC St. Lucia

The overall objective of this project is to:

1. Prepare Saint Lucia's Second National Communication to UNFCCC; and
2. 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 approach to be used will be a participatory one with focus placed on issues and activities identified by stakeholders.

The major outputs will be:

- a. An inventory of greenhouse gases for the year 2000;
- b. Identification of strategies and measures to abate the emission of greenhouse gases;
- c. An assessment of the impacts of climate change on the various economic and natural systems and relevant adaptation measures; and
- d. The preparation of Saint Lucia's Second National Communication to the UNFCCC.

Steps will also be taken to build awareness of climate change issues for the purposes of preparing the SNC with the intention that improved awareness will support future planning and execution of climate change-related initiatives in the country.

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

ACCC	Adapting to Climate Change in the Caribbean
AIACC	Assessments of Impacts and Adaptations to Climate Change in Multiple Regions and Sectors
APF	Adaptation Policy Framework
CBD	Convention on Biodiversity
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CPACC	Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
INC	Initial National Communication
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MACC	Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan
NCCC	National Climate Change Committee
NPC	National Project Coordinator
PC	Project Coordinator
PEO	Public Education and Outreach
SDES	Sustainable Development & Environment Section
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
SNC	Second National Communication
TNA	Technology Needs Assessment
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
V&A	Vulnerability and Adaptation

1. ELABORATION OF THE NARRATIVE

1.1 Situation Analysis

1. Saint Lucia is a Small Island Developing State situated in the Caribbean Archipelago at latitude 13°59' North and 61° West. The east coast is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the west, by the Caribbean Sea. The island is 616km² in area and possesses a rugged, mountainous topography cut by fast-flowing streams. Most of the island's estimated population of 164,000 (2005) lives along the narrow, low-lying coastal belt.
2. Saint Lucia's climate can be described as Tropical Marine characterised by a dry season (February to May), a wet season (June-November) and a transitional period (December to January). Given its location in the Western Central Atlantic, the island, over the years, has been affected by many tropical cyclones.
3. Since 2002, Saint Lucia has experienced continuous economic growth. In 2005, GDP grew by 5%. This was fuelled to a large extent by growth in the tourism and construction sectors. At the end of 2004, unemployment stood at 18% of the work force.
4. In 2005, the Cabinet of Ministers approved a National Environment Policy and a National Environmental Management Strategy. A National Land Policy is currently in the advanced stages of preparation. Government has also recognized the need to develop a framework for Integrated Development Planning which assimilates economic, environmental, social, cultural and technological considerations in pursuit of sustainable development.

Saint Lucia, with the support of UNDP, completed its Initial National Communication on Climate Change in 2001. Also with the support of UNDP, work has been undertaken under Stage II Climate Change Enabling Activities, outputs of which include a Climate Change Technology Needs Assessment.

1.2 Strategy

The UNDP Sub-Regional Country Assessment (2005) for the OECS identifies risk reduction to natural hazards and climate change as a priority area for action. In this regard, the SNC will respond to a major local, sub-regional and regional concern. It will assist the government of Saint Lucia in addressing global environmental concerns while supporting its own development by reducing its vulnerability to climate change. Objective 1 of the Sub-Regional Cooperation Programme for 2005-2009 (Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean) sets out to "build resilience and mitigate negative impacts of external shocks and to natural disasters {including Climate Change}.

The project will assist Saint Lucia to meet its commitments to global and regional environmental governance. It supports the implementation of the 1994 U.N. Barbados Plan of Action and which recognizes the need to respond to climate change as a primary

challenge for small island countries. The project also supports and benefits from ongoing regional climate change projects including the MACC and the CCCCC.

Additionally the project is complementary to various other national initiatives including in areas such as coastal protection, development of renewable energy sources, and public health. Measures planned under the SNC are aimed at strengthening national capacity to respond to climate change concerns and issues while fulfilling reporting obligations under the UNFCCC.

1.3 Management Arrangements

See Management Arrangements in Appendix B, Section 5

1.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring responsibilities and events

A detailed schedule of project reviews meetings will be developed by the project management, in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and incorporated in the Project Inception Report. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Steering Committee Meetings, (or relevant advisory and/or coordination mechanisms) and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

Day to day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the Project Coordinator, Director or CTA (depending on the established project structure) based on the project's Annual Workplan and its indicators. The Project Team will inform the UNDP-CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.

Periodic monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken by the UNDP-CO through quarterly meetings with the project proponent, or more frequently as deemed necessary. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities.

Project Monitoring Reporting

The Project Coordinator in conjunction with the UNDP-GEF extended team will be responsible for the preparation and submission of the following reports that form part of the monitoring process.

(a) Inception Report (IR)

A Project Inception Report will be prepared immediately following the Inception Workshop. It will include a detailed First Year Work Plan divided in quarterly timeframes detailing the activities and progress indicators that will guide implementation during the first year of the project. The Report will also include the detailed project budget for the first full year of implementation, prepared on the basis of the Annual Work Plan, and including any monitoring and evaluation requirements to effectively measure project performance during the targeted 12 months time-frame.

The Inception Report will include a more detailed narrative on the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms of project related partners. In addition, a section will be included on progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may effect project implementation.

When finalized the report will be circulated to project counterparts who will be given a period of one calendar month in which to respond with comments or queries. Prior to this circulation of the IR, the UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF's Regional Coordinating Unit will review the document.

(b) *Quarterly Progress Reports*

Short reports outlining main updates in project progress will be provided quarterly to the local UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF regional office by the project team.

(c) *Technical Reports*

Technical Reports are detailed documents covering specific areas of analysis or scientific specializations within the overall project. As part of the Inception Report, the project team will prepare a draft Reports List, detailing the technical reports that are expected to be prepared on key areas of activity during the course of the Project, and tentative due dates. Where necessary this Reports List will be revised and updated, and included in subsequent APRs. Technical Reports may also be prepared by external consultants and should be comprehensive, specialized analyses of clearly defined areas of research within the framework of the project. These technical reports will represent, as appropriate, the project's substantive contribution to specific areas, and will be used in efforts to disseminate relevant information and best practices at local, national and international levels.

Audit Clause

The Government will provide the Resident Representative with certified periodic financial statements, and with an annual audit of the financial statements relating to the status of UNDP (including GEF) funds according to the established procedures set out in the Programming and Finance manuals. The Audit will be conducted by the legally recognized auditor of the Government, or by a commercial auditor engaged by the Government.

1.5 Legal Context

This Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Saint Lucia and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties. The host country implementing agency shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, refer to the government co-operating agency described in that Agreement.

UNDP acts in this Project as Implementing Agency of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and all rights and privileges pertaining to UNDP as per the terms of the SBAA shall be extended mutatis mutandis to GEF.

The UNDP Resident Representative is authorized to effect in writing the following types of revision to this Project Document, provided that he/she has verified the agreement thereto by GEF Unit and is assured that the other signatories to the Project Document have no objection to the proposed changes:

a) Revision of, or addition to, any of the annexes to the Project Document;
Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of the inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation;

b) Mandatory annual revisions which re-phase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility; and

c) Inclusion of additional annexes and attachments only as set out here in this Project Document.

2. TOTAL BUDGET

See Budget at Appendix B Section 7 below.

APPENDIX A: Summary Report of the Self-Assessment Exercise

Scope and approach to the self-assessment exercise

In accordance with GEF Operational Procedures for the Expedited Financing of National Communications from Non-Annex I Parties (GEF/C.22/Inf.16), the Government of Saint Lucia received funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to conduct a self-assessment of activities completed or under preparation that are relevant to the Second National Communication.

This self-assessment involved a stocktaking exercise and stakeholder consultation in order to build upon existing activities, institutions and knowledge. Related objectives of this assessment will be the identification of gaps and consultation with more stakeholders who could contribute to the national communication process.

On the basis of a full stocktaking and stakeholder consultation, Saint Lucia proceeded to prepare and submit a proposal for the preparation of its Second National Communication (SNC), to the GEF through the United Nations Development Programme.

The Stocktaking exercise entailed the conduct of a number of activities aimed at providing the foundation, and focus, for the SNC. These were undertaken in such a manner as to ensure that the SNC built on past activities and experiences, current realities and future needs both on a national and sectoral basis.

Specific activities included were:

- i. A review of national Climate Change Enabling Activities undertaken to date. This review was aimed at identifying lessons learnt, best practices, gaps, and opportunities and constraints which need to be taken into account in the preparation of the SNC.
- ii. Identification of new issues to be addressed in the SNC at both the national and sectoral levels, especially in the context of the revised reporting guidelines for SNCs;
- iii. Identification of issues, studies and activities to be accorded priority under the SNC;
- iv. Assessment of possible institutional arrangements to foster synergies with the UNCBD, UNCCD and other relevant conventions at the national level in order to optimize efficiency and maximize benefits at the national level.

In the conduct of the stocktaking exercise, stakeholders were consulted to ensure that issues and concerns of importance were sufficiently reflected in the SNC process. Individuals and agencies representing a range of sectors assisted in:

- i. Documenting experiences and lessons learnt under previous enabling activities;
- ii. Identifying national and sectoral priority issues to be addressed in the SNC;
- iii. Identifying modalities for the implementation of the SNC.

Stakeholders were drawn from the following sectors, most of which are represented on the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC): Agriculture; Health; Tourism; Coastal & Fisheries; Water; Meteorology; Finance; Forestry; Physical Planning; Industry; Energy; Waste Management; Media, Disaster Management, Environment and related Convention focal points (Montreal Protocol, the Convention on Biological Diversity and Convention to Combat Desertification). Efforts were made to involve persons involved in previous climate change activities. Stakeholders were primarily engaged through plenary meetings and one-on-one interviews.

The project was implemented through the Ministry of Physical Development, Environment and Housing which had responsibility for administration, coordination and reporting. The Ministry engaged a Consultant who was primarily responsible for undertaking the stocktaking exercise and the stakeholder consultations and assisting in development of the project proposal for preparation of the SNC. The Ministry was also assisted by the broad-based National Climate Change Committee which has been involved in a number of Climate Change activities over the last several years. During implementation, efforts were made to ensure continuity between ongoing and future climate change initiatives and to foster synergies with other relevant programmes.

Summary of the main findings of the assessment

The National Workshop on Development of a Proposal for Preparation of Saint Lucia's Second National Communication on Climate Change was held in September 2005.

The main points of discussion and the conclusions and recommendations arising from the discussions are as follows:

A. National Greenhouse Gas Inventory

1. The stocktaking exercise and consultations on GHG inventory provided the following conclusions and recommendations:

- (i) The SNC will need to make a greater effort to involve the relevant stakeholder in the preparation of GHG inventory. In the Initial National Communication (INC) there was not much interest among stakeholders;
- (ii) Since the conduct of the GHG Inventory as part of the INC, there has been little progress in improving data collection aimed at enhancing the conduct of GHG Inventories;
- (iii) Several of the key persons involved in the GHG Inventory for the INC may not be readily available to contribute to the Inventory for the SNC;
- (iv) It may be appropriate to pursue regional collaboration on some aspects of the work on GHG Inventories, particularly in matters relating to training.

2. It was suggested that in relation to National GHG Inventories, it would be advantageous for a regional (Caribbean) programme on training of trainers to be

undertaken. Such a programme could target representatives of key agencies involved in providing data for the Inventories, such as Departments of Forestry and Agriculture.

3. The Department of Forestry had access to satellite data which should be useful in the conduct of the GHG Inventory for the SNC.

4. The question of whether adequate consideration was being given to the marine space as a sink for GHGs was raised. It was noted that consideration of the marine space was a very complex matter which did not feature in the guidelines on GHG Inventories.

5. It was noted that there had been significant changes in the transportation sector in the last few years, and it was observed that representatives of the energy sector were recently suggesting that the transportation sector may have become the main source of GHG emissions in St. Lucia. It was agreed that the contribution of the transportation sector in GHG Inventory should be thoroughly addressed.

6. It was noted that the funding available for the GHG Inventory under the INC was not sufficient to implement systems for improved data collection to enhance the accuracy of later inventories. It was agreed that efforts should be made to allocate funding under the SNC to improve collection process and management system, including archiving, of the data required to undertake GHG Inventories.

B. Climate Change Mitigation

7. It was acknowledged that St. Lucia's Sustainable Energy Plan (SEP) was developed with a heavy emphasis on environmental issues and that economic and general development issues needed to be given attention within the framework of the SEP.

8. It was suggested that attention should be paid to the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) under the Kyoto Protocol with a view to determining how St. Lucia could derive maximum benefits under the CDM. Even though CDM related activities will not be carried out under the SNC, the mitigation analysis will provide relevant information to the CDM process in St. Lucia.

9. It was also generally agreed that there was need to increase efforts at linking climate change to economic development in St. Lucia. The SNC will involve the relevant stakeholders and design a strategy to link GHG mitigation measure with priority development at the sectoral and national level.

10. It was agreed that in light of the apparent significant contribution of the transportation sector to GHG emissions, increased attention should be paid to development of mitigation measures for that sector.

11. It was noted that progress on development of St. Lucia's Energy Policy has been relatively slow, and it was recommended that the Sustainable Development and Environment Unit should increase its efforts to engage stakeholders with a view to

obtaining agreement on the draft policy prior to its submission to the Cabinet of Ministers. The growing trend of using air-conditioning units in residences, and the related impacts of this trend on energy demand was also noted. It was agreed that consideration should be given to this matter during preparation of the SNC.

C. Vulnerability and Adaptation

12. It was noted that under the Mainstream Adaptation to Climate Change (MACC) project, vulnerability assessment methodologies for the Caribbean Region were being developed, and the town of Vieux Fort had been selected as a pilot site for a study on such methodologies. The outputs of that study are expected to be used in preparation of the SNC.

13. Recent approval of a National Water Policy and passage of the Water and Sewerage Act were noted, and it was agreed that these developments should be taken into account in preparation of the SNC.

14. It was generally agreed that the in the Vulnerability and Adaptation studies under the SNC, the areas of focus should include:

- The Financial Sector;
- The Economic Impacts of Climate Change;
- The Health Sector.

15. The expansion of the housing sector and the need for “eco-friendly” housing designs were noted.

16. It was noted that vulnerability issues were not normally given adequate consideration as part of Environmental Impact Assessments of proposed projects. It was agreed that this matter should be addressed.

D. Constraints and Gaps, and Related Financial, Technical and Capacity Needs

17. The constraints and gaps identified were: (i) the public education has not been sustained; (ii) there has generally been limited interest in climate change issues by agencies and organisations other than the focal point for climate change; (iii) there has been limited implementation of the Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan; (iv) efforts towards mainstreaming of Climate Change have not been sustained; and (v) resource allocations to climate change have not been adequate. Further the financial, technical and capacity needs as identified in the INC were outlined and it was noted that the results of the stocktaking exercise suggested that generally, they continued to be relevant. These include the need for the following: (a) implementation of an effective climate change education and awareness programme; (b) increased efforts aimed at the incorporation of climate change issues into the development planning process; (c) implementation of St. Lucia’s Sustainable Energy Plan; and (d) addressing of key climate change issues within the sectors of Coastal and Marine Resources; Human Settlements; Terrestrial Resources, Terrestrial Biodiversity and Agriculture; Freshwater Resources; and Tourism.

18. It was agreed that in recent years, significant work had been undertaken in relation to public awareness on climate change and environmental management matters in general. However the anticipated attitudinal changes in the general population have not been observed, and there appears to be need for more focus on public education. It was also agreed that there should be more involvement of public education specialists in these matters, as it was no longer acceptable for public awareness and education programmes to be designed and implemented by climate change technicians and professions only.

19. It was noted that from the work being undertaken under the National Capacity Self Assessment for the major MEAs, public education has emerged as a significant issue requiring attention. In that regard, it appears that some financial resources may be forthcoming from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) to assist in this area.

20. It was noted that the Government of St. Lucia is giving consideration to the establishment of a Water Resources Agency to give effect to the Water and Sewerage Act of 2004. That agency may become operational in 2006.

21. In terms of the gaps to be addressed in the SNC, the needs for increased consideration of the vulnerability and adaptation issues relating to the transportation, financial and health sectors were reiterated.

22. It was suggested that with the recent adoption of several policies addressing environmental management matters, there was need to find ways of developing synergies among these policies with a view to creating an impact on the Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP). He suggested that it would be necessary to engage the Ministry of Finance on this matter.

E. Other Matters

23. It was agreed that the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) would continue to provide guidance on the development of the SNC. The Climate Change Coordinator however stressed that there was probably need for a fully constituted Climate Change Unit to implement the national climate change programme.

24. The Climate Change Coordinator noted that during the preparation of the SNC, technical support could hopefully be accessed from the National Communication Support Programme of the UNDP.

The following table provides a list of stakeholders consulted and their roles in the SNC process.

Stakeholders Consulted and Their Role in the SNC Process

Stakeholders Consulted	Role in SNC Process
Department of Fisheries - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Participation in National Climate Change Committee; Provision of data; Review of outputs from studies.
Department of Agriculture - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Participation in National Climate Change Committee; Provision of data; Review of outputs from studies.
Department of Forestry - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Participation in National Climate Change Committee; Provision of data; Review of outputs from studies.
Saint Lucia Air and Sea Port Authority	Provision of data.
Saint Lucia Electricity Services limited	Provision of data
Ministry of Finance, International Financial Services and Economic Affairs	Participation in National Climate Change Committee; Provision of data; Review of outputs from studies.
Meteorological Services Department- Ministry of Communication, Works, Transport and Public Utilities	Participation in National Climate Change Committee; Provision of data; Review of outputs from studies.
Public Utilities Department- Ministry of Communication, Works, Transport and Public Utilities	Provision of data; Review of outputs from studies.
National Emergency Management Organisation	Provision of data; Review of outputs from studies.
Water and Sewerage Company	Provision of data; Review of outputs from studies.
Ministry of Tourism	Provision of data; Review of outputs from studies.
Physical Planning Department - Ministry of Physical Development, Environment and Housing	Participation in National Climate Change Committee; Provision of data; Review of outputs from studies.
Insurance Council of Saint Lucia	Participation in National Climate Change Committee; Provision of data; Review of outputs from studies.
Saint Lucia National Trust	Review of outputs from studies.
Environmental Health Department- Ministry of Health, Human Services, Family Affairs and Gender Relations	Participation in National Climate Change Committee; Provision of data; Review of outputs from studies.
Sustainable Development and Environment Unit- Ministry of Physical Development, Environment and Housing	Coordination of SNC process
Department of Housing - Ministry of Physical Development, Environment and Housing	Participation in National Climate Change Committee; Provision of data; Review of outputs from studies
Caribbean Environmental Health Institute	Review of outputs from studies; Provision of consulting services.
Environment and Sustainable Development Unit – Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States	Review of outputs from studies;

APPENDIX B: Technical Components of the Project Proposal

1. Background/Context

Saint Lucia signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 14 June 1992 and ratified it on 14 June 1993. The Convention entered into force on 21 March 1994.

The ultimate objective of the Convention is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. By becoming a party to the Convention, Saint Lucia joined the international community in the global effort to address the challenges of climate change.

Saint Lucia has been an active participant in negotiations under the Convention and has also participated in a number of international and regional initiatives that have directly or indirectly furthered the ultimate objectives of the Convention. Additionally, several initiatives consistent with the objectives of the Convention have been, and are being, undertaken at the national level.

Saint Lucia participated in the Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change (CPACC) Project (1997-2001). One of the many outcomes of this project at the national level was the formulation of a National Climate Change Policy and Strategy which was subsequently endorsed by the Cabinet of Ministers.

Under the Adapting to Climate Change in the Caribbean (ACCC) Project (2001-2004), Saint Lucia and other Caribbean countries began, *inter alia*, to adopt a strategic approach to climate change Public Education and Outreach (PEO). Progress was also made in developing a risk management approach to climate change vulnerability.

Under the Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change (MACC) Project, which is currently ongoing, Saint Lucia along with other Caribbean countries stands to benefit from enhanced systematic observation networks, through the strengthening of the tidal gauge network as well as further work in PEO and the conduct of pilot vulnerability projects.

As a non-Annex 1 party to the Convention, Saint Lucia has no legally binding obligation to reduce GHG emissions. Nevertheless, steps have been taken at the national level to pursue a path of sustainable energy use. In 1999, at the Fifth Conference of Parties, Saint Lucia announced its intention to become a Sustainable Energy Demonstration Country. This intention was reaffirmed at the Sixth Conference of Parties. In 2001, Saint Lucia formulated a Sustainable Energy Plan that identified a number of medium term targets for the introduction of renewable energy. Currently, efforts are being made to generate electricity from wind and geothermal sources. The need to pursue such options has been underscored by the recent sharp increases in the cost of fossil fuels on the international market.

In 2001, Saint Lucia completed and submitted its Initial National Communication (INC), in keeping with Article 4 of the Convention. The submission of the INC occurred within a roughly three-year period from receipt of funds and it represented an important technical

achievement for Saint Lucia as a Small Island Developing State with limited technical expertise and data availability. The process of preparing the INC led to the conduct of a GHG Inventory, the formulation of a mitigation strategy, the conduct of a National Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and the identification of adaptation measures to address recognized vulnerabilities.

Following the submission of the INC, Saint Lucia received “top-up funds” to conduct Stage II Enabling Activities. In this regard, significant progress has been made in the strengthening of capacity for systematic observation, enhancement of public awareness and the identification and promotion of mitigation strategies. Saint Lucia has also been able to prepare a Technology Needs Assessment which examines technology needs and options for systematic observation, GHG abatement and adaptation.

Saint Lucia signed the Kyoto Protocol on 16 March 1998 and ratified it on 20 August 2003 and it was entered into force on 16 February 2005. Saint Lucia is keen to pursue opportunities under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Protocol. However, the requisite institutional framework is not yet fully in place.

A number of possible project activities have been identified in the Initial National Communication (INC) and under a number of other climate change initiatives. However, many of these remain to be funded and the uptake by donors has been relatively slow.

2. Project’s development and main objective

Project Development Objective

The development objective of the project is to enhance national capacity to plan for, and adapt to, climate change and, to support the incorporation of climate change considerations into national sustainable development planning and decision-making.

In order to meet this objective, the project will:

- a. Identify areas of strength and weakness at the national and sectoral levels with respect to the country’s ability to address climate change; Where appropriate, it will also identify measures for enhancing strengths and addressing deficiencies;
- b. Help improve public awareness and understanding of climate change issues at the national level; It will also serve as a source of information which will prove useful at the international level;
- c. Identify specific priority programmes and activities which need to be undertaken in the short, medium and long terms; This will assist in providing direction with respect to the allocation of financial and other resources.

Project Immediate Objective

The immediate objective of the project is to prepare Saint Lucia's Second National Communication to the Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in accordance with its commitments as a non-Annex 1 Party to the convention as mandated by the Convention.

3. Project Strategy

The purpose of this project is to prepare Saint Lucia's Second National Communication (SNC) on Climate Change. This will be done by:

1. Addressing the priority areas and issues identified under the Stock-taking Exercise undertaken as part of the process leading to preparation of this project proposal;
2. Applying the lessons learnt from the preparation of the INC;
3. Identifying gaps and uncertainties and where feasible, identifying measures to address these shortcomings;
4. Building on the process and information base developed during the preparation of the INC, the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) and the implementation of other relevant national and regional initiatives. A number of assessments and other initiatives have been conducted in Saint Lucia over the years, and these have generated a significant body of information which will provide a solid base for the preparation of the SNC;
5. Utilizing a consultative and stakeholder-driven approach in order to ensure "buy-in" and participation. It is envisaged that the long-standing and broad-based National Climate Change Committee will play a pivotal role in the implementation of this project. Additionally efforts will be made to engage key stakeholders in government, business and civil society in the implementation process. This is intended to broaden the range of institutions involved in climate change issues and concerns so as to overcome some of the problems identified in the self assessment process;
6. Undertaking Public Education and Outreach activities to increase public awareness, help to secure stakeholder buy-in and to ensure public awareness of the work being undertaken under the project.
7. Utilizing and further building on the capacity and expertise developed in the implementation of previous initiatives. Wherever possible, national expertise developed over time will be utilized and further expertise developed as necessary and feasible. National experts played a key role, on a team or individual basis, in, *inter alia*, the preparation of the GHG Inventory and the Vulnerability Assessment. To the extent possible, these experts will be engaged in the SNC process. Where necessary, their expertise will be enhanced or additional experts trained;

8. Establishing and strengthening linkages and synergies with other ongoing climate change initiatives as well as with other Multilateral Environmental Agreement (MEA) processes. These may include those related to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD);
9. Promoting intra- and inter-regional collaboration and cooperation, such as in the areas of sharing of technical expertise and best practices and lessons learnt. Efforts will be made to share experiences and expertise with other countries and entities within the Caribbean and beyond. Where necessary, expertise will be brought in to assist in areas where there is insufficient local capacity;
10. Applying best practices, as merited by national circumstances, in order to prepare a SNC of the highest quality;
11. Identifying priority programmes and activities for future intervention. It is essential that attention be given to areas requiring further action with respect to planning for, and responding to climate change as this will help to provide the basis for the optimal allocation of financial, human and other resources in the short, medium and long terms. This will also assist in identifying avenues for collaboration with regional and international partners.

The initial focus will be on the conduct of the GHG inventory and the Vulnerability Assessment. These will set the stage for the formulation of strategies for GHG abatement and for adapting to the impacts of climate change. As necessary, gaps and uncertainties meriting further attention will also be identified during implementation of these activities.

4. Project Activities

National Circumstances

The National Circumstances outlined in the INC covered the following areas:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| i. Geography | vi. Biodiversity |
| ii. Geology | vii. Population and Demography |
| iii. Climate | viii. Economy |
| iv. Climatic Elements | ix. Energy |
| v. History | x. Transport |

For the majority of these, the reporting time frames ended in 1999 or 2000. In preparing the SNC, there would be no need to update the information on some of these areas, while the reporting on some areas would have to be updated to, at least, the end of 2004.

No major difficulties were experienced in preparation of this section of the INC, and the general approach utilised for the INC will be used for the SNC.

Among the major factors to be reflected in the update of National Circumstances for the SNC would be:

- (i) The results from the 2001 population census;
- (ii) Developments in the area of biodiversity management, arising from the implementation of St. Lucia's National Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan (NBSAP)
- (iii) Changes in the transport sector;
- (iv) Changes in the energy sector including increases in fuel prices on the international and domestic markets;
- (v) The expanding role tourism sector in national development and the decline of the banana industry.

Activities

- (i) Identification of the aspects of the National Circumstances to be updated and any new areas to be covered under National Circumstances;
- (ii) Identification of the data and information required to update the National Circumstances;
- (iii) Collection of the required data and information;
- (iv) Preparation of a draft of the National Circumstances section of the SNC;
- (v) Circulation of the National Circumstances section;
- (vi) Finalisation of the National Circumstances section.

GHG Inventory

The Inventory of Greenhouse Gases represents the clearest legal requirement in terms of information to be provided and the format to be followed based on the guidelines of UNFCCC decisions 10/CP.2 and 17CP.8. The Inventory conducted for the INC used 1994 as the reference year. In conducting the Inventory, it was recognised that there were significant data gaps, particularly in relation to informal sector activities, and the IPCC procedures were not easily applicable to the local context, resulting in the use of default emission values in several instances. It was therefore concluded that capacity building was needed in order to establish and maintain appropriate systems for data collection and analysis for future Inventories.

The technical nature of the subject matter and the fact that this was the first time that the activity was being done in Saint Lucia meant that it was important to utilize international expertise for the preparation of the Inventory. This was done and Saint Lucia was able to complete its Inventory in line with its legal obligations. Emphasis was placed on hands-on-training, with the Inventory being prepared during workshop sessions and finalized by the consultant.

Since the conduct of the GHG Inventory as part of the INC, there has been little progress in improving data collection aimed at enhancing the conduct of GHG Inventories.

Additionally, several of the key locally-based persons involved in the GHG Inventory for the INC may not be readily available to contribute to the Inventory for the SNC. Further, despite short-term training provided during the INC process, there is still inadequate technical capacity already for preparation of the Inventory and so external support will be required.

A major priority of the SNC process will be to focus on training of national experts to enable them to undertake the GHG Inventory. Training would involve overseas training for lead personnel and in-country training for a wider audience of sectoral representatives.

The SNC process will also be used to identify an agency that can be responsible for the long-term systematic collection and archiving of data for the Inventory. This function has to date been provided by the Sustainable Development Unit but given its wide mandate and limited personnel it may be useful for the national Statistical service, or a similar body charged with data collection and archiving, to be charged with this responsibility.

St. Lucia's GHG inventory will cover all sources and sinks as well as all gases as mandated by 17/CP.8. Therefore, it will consider three direct GHGs: CO_2 , CH_4 and N_2O and other indirect GHGs, such as: CO , NO_x , SO_x and $NMVOG$. In addition, estimates of $HFCs$, $PFCs$ and SF_6 will be provided, as appropriate. Emissions released from *bunker fuels* will be estimated and reported separately as instructed by the guidelines. The GHG inventory will be developed for the *base year 2000*. A special attention will be given to the key source categories.

Prioritization for filling the activity data gaps in the key sources will be the basis for strategic allocation of resources to improve the GHG inventory. This would include the development of an inventory management system that will facilitate the process of GHG inventory updates, as required, thus ensuring that a sustainable inventory process is designed with the relevant stakeholders. That do not exist (already developed under will be utilized under SNC preparation. This will be critical for the implementation of the GHG inventory improvement strategy. The efforts will then be directed to the establishment of sustainable inventory system and training of national GHG experts to multiply the inventory expertise locally.

Activities

The GHG Inventory to be undertaken for St. Lucia's SNC will use IPCC methodologies and best practices and utilize 2000 as the base year. The activities to be undertaken in relation to that inventory will be:

- (i) Identification of external experts to provide technical assistance in undertaking GHG Inventory;
- (ii) Identification of local personnel to receive training and contribute to process of preparing Inventory;

- (iii) Promotion of the relevance of the GHG Inventory to the national Climate Change and Environmental Management Programmes;
- (iv) Implementation of a technical assistance project to prepare GHG Inventory; this will include:
 - Development of a workplan
 - Identification of available data
 - Training of local personnel
 - Preparation of inventory through involvement of local personnel;
 - Development of a plan of action to improve data collection and reduce dependence on external technical assistance in undertaking GHG inventories.
 - Preparation of a inventory management system to facilitate the sustainability of the inventory process.
- (v) Preparation and Circulation of the GHG Inventory
- (vi) Finalisation of the GHG Inventory

Programmes containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change

For Small Island States like Saint Lucia, vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) represents the most significant element of the national communication since it identifies the impacts (generally adverse) that can be expected from climate change.

For the V&A component of the INC, a team comprising one regional consultant and three locally based consultants was utilized. The consultants utilized IPCC regional climate change scenarios for the Caribbean and used assessment methodologies identified in the IPCC Technical Guidelines in preparation of the assessment.

The V&A Study undertaken under the INC involved the assessment of climate change impacts on: Agriculture; Coastal Resources; Forestry and Terrestrial Resources; Human Settlements; Freshwater Resources; Fisheries; Health and Tourism.

The study concluded that all sectors and key natural systems are likely to be significantly impacted by climate change, and of particular concern were the anticipated impacts on agricultural production, water supply, fisheries, tourism and coastal resources.

The sectoral assessments of the likely impacts of climate change associated with the scenarios utilized point to the potential for far-reaching adverse impacts upon the natural and built environments, as well as on socio-economic activities in St. Lucia. This is due to a number of factors including the natural resource dependency of the economy (centered around tourism and agriculture), small size which means that all geographic regions are impacted (e.g. during a drought or hurricane), and the increasing non-climate anthropogenic impacts on limited natural resources (pollution, over-harvesting, deforestation, etc).

The sectoral assessments also identify a range of interventions that are aimed at enabling sectoral and national level adaptation to the challenges likely to be posed by climate change.

However it is possible to categorize these adaptation recommendations into the following broad approaches:

- Sectoral - such as improving agricultural varieties to be able to withstand projected elements of climate change;
- Multi sectoral – such as improved watershed and coastal area management, activities with multiple benefits across sectors;
- Cross sectoral - such as public awareness and climate research and data collection.

Adaptation involves developing and institutionalizing various levels of capacity, as well as developing expertise and building knowledge through research and monitoring. Similarly, actions to optimize the health and sustainability of important ecosystems sensitive to climate change – such as coral reefs and/or moist forests – will be most effective if begun early while these systems are still relatively intact. Anticipatory approaches can also greatly reduce the need for forced ad hoc responses at a later date when loss of resources and poorly planned development will likely limit the range of adaptation options available.

Measures for adapting to climate change effects were recommended. These included public awareness, development of national water management plans, watershed protection, and relocation of critical infrastructure.

Limitations in data availability as well as weaknesses in modelling small islands, meant that Saint Lucia's assessment, like most Caribbean and small island States was largely based on broad sensitivity studies and expert judgement. While more detailed modelling is desirable the INC provides an existing basis for policy development and action in relation to climate change, with most of the recommendations representing reinforcement of win/win options in terms of wider sustainable development objectives for Saint Lucia.

Since the preparation of the INC, some of the anticipated impacts have been realised, and progress on implementation of recommended measures can be described as being slow to moderate.

Progress in relation to adaptation to climate change includes:

- Approval of a National Water Policy and passage of the Water and Sewerage Act;
- Passage of the Physical Planning and development Act, which among other things, makes specific provisions for Environmental Impact Assessments to be conducted for certain developments; It has been observed, however, that vulnerability issues were not normally given adequate consideration as part of Environmental Impact Assessments of proposed projects. This matter should be addressed.
- Implementation of hazard mitigation projects and increasing efforts in relation to hazard mapping.
- Implementation of flood mitigation projects.

It has been recognised that under the Vulnerability and Adaptation studies for the SNC, additional areas requiring more detailed attention than subjected to under the INC include:

- The Financial Sector;
- The Economic Impacts of Climate Change;

- The Health Sector.

In the preparation of the INC the *UNEP Handbook on Methods for Climate Change Impact Assessment and Adaptation Strategies* was used as the basis for the conduct of the V & A Assessment. It is anticipated that for the SNC, this will be used along with *the UNDP Adaptation Policy Framework (APF)* and the *Assessments of Impacts and Adaptations to Climate Change in Multiple Regions and Sectors (AIACC)*.

The emphasis will be put on the current conditions, i.e. current *climate risk and vulnerability* and based on this the future vulnerability will be predicted. This part of the assessment has to include an assessment of the scope and effectiveness of adaptation measures that may have been implemented. Baselines will be developed for the selected sectors: (i) climate baseline and (ii) socio-economic baseline. Current vulnerability and climate impact on the sectors will be assessed through the use of some indicators.

Designing of National Adaptation Strategy will be the main outcome of the vulnerability and adaptation exercise under the SNC. This will facilitate the process of mainstreaming the adaptation response to the climate vulnerability and change to the national planning and policy. The strategy will outline adaptation measures and plans of implementation; it will serve as the basis for addressing climate variability and change to the national planning and policy, for ensuring the reduction of the risk of climate change on the poverty reduction strategy implementation.

Activities

1. Identification of external experts to provide technical assistance in undertaking V & A Assessment;
2. Identification of local personnel to receive training and contribute to process of preparing Assessment;
3. Promotion of the relevance of the V & A Assessment to the national Climate Change and Environmental Management Programmes;
4. Develop climate and socio-economic scenarios to assess the future vulnerability of the priority systems and sector as listed below;
5. Undertake updated vulnerability and adaptation assessments of sectors analyses in the INC, namely: Agriculture; Coastal Resources; Forestry and Terrestrial Resources; Human Settlements; Freshwater Resources; Fisheries; Health and Tourism.
6. Undertake a study of the impacts of climate change on the financial sector and development of adaptation measures for the financial sector.

7. Review work undertaken at the regional level on the relationship between Health and climate change and develop a plan of action for adaptation in the Health Sector.
8. Undertake a study on the Economic Impacts of Climate Change in St. Lucia.
9. Identify and assess the impacts, as relevant, of planned, ongoing or completed initiatives that may have some bearing on Saint Lucia's vulnerability to climate change or its ability to adapt thereto.
10. Preparation and Circulation of the V&A section;
11. Finalization of the V & A section.

Programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change

Climate change mitigation in the INC was not given much priority by many Caribbean countries for two principal reasons:

1. Very little regional training was available
2. Mitigation was seen more as an Annex 1 Party responsibility.

In the context of limited financial resources for the INC, countries decided to place more attention on Inventories and V&A. In the case of Saint Lucia, however, there was a great deal of interest in this area, given the country's stated desire to become a Sustainable Energy Demonstration Country, as well as the efforts then afoot to draft a Sustainable Energy Plan.

Under the INC, only a general analysis of opportunities for mitigation was carried out, taking into account government plans and without assessing the actual feasibility of any of the potential measures that could contribute to GHG emission reductions. This general overview included a brief assessment of present pattern of energy use, relevant issues of St. Lucia's Sustainable Energy Development Plan, such as renewable energy resource assessment, energy efficiency and conservation opportunities, reform of the electricity sector, capacity building for sustainable energy, public awareness, establishment of a renewable energy feasibility and project investment fund, promotion of solar energy, establishment of guidelines for energy efficiency practices in government buildings, and improved efficiencies in the transport sector. This analysis briefly discussed issues related to sustainable forest management, improvement of agriculture practices and waste management. However, no detailed analysis was carried out on the potential mitigation measures for these sectors.

Under the SNC, mitigation issues will receive even more attention as energy is now a substantially more high-profile issue than at the time of preparation of the INC, given the recent sharp increases in oil prices. Further, with the coming into force of the Kyoto Protocol, there is some interest in its potential benefits to Saint Lucia.

The growing trend of using air-conditioning units in residences, and the related impacts thereof on energy demand, are also an area of concern. It has been recommended that consideration be given to this matter during preparation of the SNC.

The need exists to increase capability for mitigation assessment through the training of individuals in key agencies (particularly electricity and road transport). This is probably not an area that will require external expertise for the SNC as long as adequate sensitization and training are done.

For the INC, an external consultant was used to prepare an initial report. This was subsequently revised and expanded through a desk study of available documents and policy papers. The findings were reviewed by stakeholders and the final product incorporated into the INC report.

Principal problems related to lack of studies on energy-related issues and the limited resources available under the INC. IPCC Methodologies for mitigation were also made available later than those for Inventories and V&A and this contributed to the lower priority accorded to mitigation.

The abatement analysis under the INC concluded that St. Lucia's greenhouse gas emissions originated from sources in the energy, transportation and agricultural sectors. The options for reducing emissions ranged from the exploitation of renewable energy sources such as wind, to the introduction of alternative-fuel vehicles. The need for demand-side management in the energy sector was also recognised. The preparation of the INC coincided with the formulation of a Sustainable Energy Plan for St. Lucia, following the announcement at the 5th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, of St. Lucia's intention to become the world's first Sustainable Energy Demonstration Country.

Since the INC was prepared, the Sustainable Energy Plan has been approved. Specific targets were set for the year 2005, but these were generally not been realised. However, plans are afoot to revise the Plan. Further, work has also commenced on the development of a National Energy Policy, and steps have been taken towards exploitation of geothermal and wind energy.

Under the SNC the sectors to be addressed in the analysis of climate change mitigation will remain the same as under the INC, namely: energy, transportation and agriculture. However, there is recognition that the transportation sector has expanded significantly since the preparation of the INC, and the contribution of that sector to GHG emissions warrants close examination. The assessments will involve the use of various IPCC, UNEP, and other internationally recognized climate change Mitigation methodologies and approaches including those developed for SIDS and other small vulnerable economies and societies.

Also, the expansion of the housing sector and the need for "eco-friendly" housing designs has been identified. Further, the growing trend of using air-conditioning units in residences, and the related impacts of this trend on energy demand, is also an area of concern. It has been recommended that consideration be given to this matter during preparation of the SNC.

It has also been recognised that in St. Lucia further attention needs to be paid to the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) under the Kyoto Protocol. Even though CDM related activities will not be funded by SNC funds, during preparation of the SNC, this matter will be addressed with a view to determining how St. Lucia could derive maximum benefits under the CDM.

Activities

- (i) Review of the Sustainable Energy Plan and identification of issues impacting on implementation of the plan;
- (ii) Development of baselines and emission projections under business as usual scenarios that will be compared to the mitigation scenarios;
- (iii) Development of proposals to improve implementation of the sustainable energy plan.
- (iv) Assessment of the process of development of the sustainable energy policy, and preparation of proposals to improve policy development, and to facilitate policy implementation.
- (v) Detailed evaluation of the transportation sector and its contribution to GHG emissions;
- (vi) Development of proposals to mitigate impacts of the transportation sector;
- (vii) Updated evaluation of the agriculture sector and assessment of factors affecting mitigation of agricultural impacts;
- (viii) Evaluation of potentials for the inclusion of non-traditional fuels, such as bio-fuels, in the energy mix;
- (ix) Development of updated proposals to mitigate impacts of the agriculture sector, including development of an Action Plan.
- (x) Preparation and Circulation of the Mitigation section;
- (xi) Finalisation of the Mitigation section.

Other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention

The INC contains a chapter which addresses cross-cutting issues and other information relevant to achieving the objective of the Convention. In the SNC, this chapter will be expanded to provide more detailed information on such issues as:

1. Technology Transfer. Efforts will be made to assess, *inter alia*, the extent to which Saint Lucia has been able to develop, acquire and or deploy climate change-relevant technologies. In this context, the analysis carried out under the Climate Change Enabling Activities Second Phase (the so called Top-up Activities) will be used as the basis for reporting technology needs and technology priorities.
2. Article 6 of the Convention which addresses Public Awareness, Education and Training. Information will be provided on progress Saint Lucia has made in the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention and to identify further needs in this regard. Further, reporting will be provided on available information with regard to levels of public awareness among various target audiences.
3. Policy Development. Saint Lucia's National Climate Change Adaptation Policy was the first in the Caribbean region to be approved by the Cabinet of Ministers. Various other policy initiatives concerning energy, land use, environmental management and other developments related to climate change will be reported on; and
4. Systematic Observation and Research. The SNC will report on what has been done in recent years to upgrade the Systematic Observation network identification of areas that require further strengthening, Measures for building of human capacity are also an area of concern.

Activities

1. Collect, synthesize and report additional activities and information relevant to climate change including public awareness and education.
2. Collect, synthesize and provide information on how Saint Lucia is addressing activities related to the transfer of and access to environmentally sound technologies and traditional knowledge.
3. Collect, synthesize and provide information on new or ongoing research and systematic observation systems.
4. Collect, synthesize and provide information on ongoing programs and projects relevant to climate change.
5. *Summarize all the information* and prepare for technical review.

Prepare the revised draft for inclusion in the SNC.

Constraints, Gaps and Related Financial, Technical and Capacity Needs

Financial and technological requirements were identified under the INC, and the key areas requiring attention were identified as being: research; capacity building; adaptation measures, sustainable energy initiatives and public awareness. Further, the following areas were identified as those requiring regional international cooperation and assistance:

- Climate change education and awareness;
- Incorporation of Climate change Issues into the development process;

- Implementation of St. Lucia's Sustainable Energy Plan;

Additionally, several sectoral and resource management requirements were identified, and specific initiatives which would merit the attention and support of the Global Environmental facility (GEF) were listed.

In recent years, significant work had been undertaken in relation to public awareness on climate change and environmental management matters in general. However the anticipated attitudinal changes in the general population have not been observed, and there appears to be need for more focus on public education. It has also been determined that there should be more involvement of public education specialists in these matters.

Also, under the National Capacity Self Assessment for the major MEAs, public education has emerged as a significant issue requiring attention. In that regard, it appears that some financial resources may be forthcoming from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) to assist in this area.

In terms of the gaps to be addressed in the SNC, the needs for increased consideration of the transportation, financial and health sectors has been identified. New gaps and constraints while undertaking the SNC if any will be identified and evaluated and reported. The information will include constraints and gaps associated with the complication and improvement of NC in continuous basis. Also needs, gaps and constrains related to the technology transfer will be provided.

Activities

- (i) Review the status of the constraints, gaps and related technical and capacity needs;
- (ii) Prepare a draft updated report on constraints, gaps and related technical and capacity needs;
- (iii) Circulate draft report for comments, collect comments;

Revise draft report to produce final report.

5. Institutional Framework for Project Implementation

The institutional framework for implementation of the project will draw from existing frameworks that have been in place for several years. A National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) has been in place since 1998 and that Committee would continue to provide guidance on the development of the SNC. As required, sub-committees may be established to provide guidance on specific aspects of the SNC preparation process such as GHG Inventory, Public Awareness and Vulnerability Assessment.

The Ministry of Physical Development, Environment and Housing, will serve as the Executing Agency, and the Sustainable Development and Environment Section (SDES) of

that Ministry will be charged with the direct responsibility for project implementation. On a day-to-day basis, the SDES will, *inter alia*, maintain financial accounts, prepare progress reports, oversee the work of experts and consultants and plan training and public awareness activities.

With respect to project implementation, the Ministry will maintain communication with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Subregional Office based in Barbados. It will also maintain communications with the Ministry of Finance with respect to the communication of progress and financial reports to the UNDP office. On a quarterly basis, the requisite reports providing information on project implementation and expenditures will be submitted on a quarterly basis to the UNDP Country Office.

Project implementation will be overseen on a day-to-day basis by a Project Coordinator (PC) who will be specifically contracted. The PC will be assisted by a Project Assistant and a Public Education Assistant.

In order to ensure the timely flow of information and data between stakeholders, the electronic communication network established through the INC process will be enhanced. Specifically, it will be expanded to allow for discussion as well as to engage a wider range of stakeholders. The official Government of Saint Lucia website will also be upgraded. Further, meetings of the National Climate Change Committee will be held as required.

It is anticipated that it would take approximately three (3) years to complete the SNC.

6. Assessing Project Impact

A fundamental measure of project impact will be the extent to which the implementation process develops a SNC product which is accepted by stakeholders as being representative of national realities, holistic, scientifically sound, and overall of high quality, for submission to the UNFCCC Secretariat. Another measure will be the extent to which the information contained in the SNC is utilized in the preparation of national policies, programmes and projects. Another useful indicator will be the extent to which initiatives proposed within the SNC are actually implemented through national or non-national entities.

At the beginning of the project, a practical framework to assess capacity development and the potential impacts of the national communication process will be developed. The framework will identify practical indicators to assess the impacts of the SNC in incorporating climate change concerns into development and sectoral planning, as appropriate. The project management will collaborate with the National Communications Support Programme (NCSP) on developing an impact assessment framework, linked to the different components of the SNC, and the possible indicators that may be used to assess impacts.

The development of the framework will be a country-driven process that seeks to bring the SNC process closer to development priorities in the context of national policy-making, and

is aimed at designing an impact assessment framework that meets the country's needs and priorities in terms of facilitating the linkage between the SNC and development issues.

Under previous Enabling Activities, UNDP has undertaken tri-partite reviews of project implementation. It is expected that this approach will be continued for the SNC process and it will include a final project evaluation. .

At the beginning of the project, a practical framework to assess capacity development and the potential impacts of the national communication process will be developed. The framework may look into five strategic areas: 1) Capacity to conceptualize and formulate policies, legislation, strategies and programmes; 2) Capacity to implement policies, legislation, strategies and programmes; 3) Capacity to engage and build consensus among all stakeholders; 4) Capacity to mobilize information and knowledge; 5) Capacity to monitor, evaluate, report and learn will be included in the framework.

The framework will identify a few practical indicators to assess the impacts of the SNC in incorporation climate change concerns into development and sectoral planning, as appropriate. The National Communications Support Programme (NCSP) would provide guidance on developing an impact assessment framework, linked to the different components of the SNC, and the possible indicators that may be used to assess impacts.

In developing this framework, capacity development impacts may be given special attention. In general, capacity development can be assessed at three levels:

- a. At the individual level - the process of changing attitudes and behaviors, most frequently through imparting knowledge and developing skills through training, learning by doing, participation, ownership, and processes associated with increasing performance through changes in management, motivation, morale, and levels of accountability and responsibility.
- b. Capacity development at the organizational level - overall performance and functioning capabilities, such as developing mandates, tools, guidelines and information management systems for the ability of the organization to adopt change.
- c. At the systemic level - creation of enabling environments i.e. the overall policy, economic, regulatory and accountability frameworks within which institutions and individuals operate, relationships and processes between institutions.

It is important to note that the development and adoption of such a framework would be a country-driven exercise that seeks to bring the SNC process closer to development priorities in the context of national policy-making. Under the guidance of the NCSP, Yemen would design an impact assessment framework that meets the country's needs and priorities in terms of facilitating the linkage between the SNC and development issues.

6. Total Budget and Workplan

Award ID:	00037269							
Award Title:	CC EA Second National Communication of Saint Lucia							
Project ID	00040777							
Project Title:	CC EA Second National Communication of Saint Lucia							
Executing Agency:	Ministry of Physical Development, Environment and Health							
OUTPUTS (and corresponding indicators)	RESP. PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET						
		Source of funds	Budget Code	Budget Description	Year 1 (USD)	Year 2 (USD)	Year 3 (USD)	Total Budget (USD)
1- National Circumstances	Min. of Physical Dev, Environment, and Housing	62000	71300	Local Consultants		2,000	8,000	10,000
Sub-total					0	2,000	8,000	10,000
2- National Greenhouse Gas Inventories	Min. of Physical Dev, Environment, and Housing	62000	71300	Local Consultants	10,000	15,000		25,000
		62000	71200	Regional & International Consultants	25,000	20,000		45,000
		62000	71600	Travel	5,000	5,000		10,000
Sub-total					40,000	40,000	0	80,000
3. Programmes containing measures to mitigate CC	Min. of Physical Dev, Environment, and Housing	62000	71300	Local Consultants		13,000	12,000	25,000
		62000	71200	Regional & International Consultants		24,000	8,000	32,000
		62000	71600	Travel		3,000	2,000	5,000
		62000	71405	Service Contracts		4,000	4,000	8,000
Sub-total					0	44,000	26,000	70,000
4-Programmes containing measures to facilitate adaptation to CC	Min. of Physical Dev, Environment, and Housing	62000	71300	Local Consultants	7,000	30,000	10,000	47,000
		62000	71200	Regional and International Consultants		25,000	18,000	43,000
Sub-total					7,000	55,000	28,000	90,000
5-Other relevant information	Min. of Physical Dev, Environment, and Housing	62000	71300	Local Consultants		8,000	8,000	16,000
Sub-total					0	8,000	8,000	16,000

OUTPUTS (and corresponding indicators)	RESP. PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET						
		Source	Budget	Budget	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total Budget
		of funds	Code	Description	(USD)	(USD)	(USD)	(USD)
6- Constraints & Gaps; Related Financial, Technical, & Capacity Needs	Min. of Physical Dev, Environment, and Housing	62000	71300	Local Consultants		7,000	3,000	10,000
Sub-total					0	7,000	3,000	10,000
7- Technical Assistance		62000	71405	Service Contracts-Individuals	4,000	4,000	6,000	14,000
Sub-total					4,000	4,000	6,000	14,000
8- Compilation, including Executive summary, Production & Dissemination	Min. of Physical Dev, Environment, and Housing	62000	71405	Service Contracts-Individuals			7,000	7,000
			74210	Printing and Publications			8,000	8,000
Sub-total					0	0	15,000	15,000
9- Project Management	Min. of Physical Dev, Environment, and Housing	62000	71405	Service Contracts-Individuals	18,000	18,000	18,000	54,000
				Equipment and Furniture	6,000	4,000		10,000
				Supplies	2,500	2,500	2,500	7,500
				Operational costs	2,500	2,500	2,500	7,500
				Misc.	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
Sub-total					31,000	29,000	25,000	85,000
10- Monitoring & Reporting	Min. of Physical Dev, Environment, and Housing	62000	74100	Professional Services	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
			74210	Printing and Publications	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
			74110	Audit fees	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
Sub-total					5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
Grand Total					87,000	194,000	124,000	405,000

8. Detailed Workplan

Outputs / Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
	1 st Q	2 nd Q	3 rd Q	4 th Q	1 st Q	2 nd Q	3 rd Q	4 th Q	1 st Q	2 nd Q	3 rd Q	4 th Q
National Circumstances												
Identify required updates and new areas to cover					X							
Identify data and information required					X							
Collect data and information					X	X						
Prepare draft of updated National Circumstances						X	X					
Circulate Draft for Comments								X				
Finalise National Circumstances Section								X	X			
GHG Inventory												
Identify external experts for GHG Inventory		X										
Identify local personnel		X										
GHG Training			X									
Conduct GHG Inventory				X	X	X						
Programmes containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to Climate Change												
Update V&A assessments of sectors addressed in INC			X	X								
Undertake study on V&A for Financial Sector					X							
Review issues relating to V&A for Health Sector					X							
Undertake study on economic Impacts of CC in St. Lucia						X						
Identify and assess impacts of local initiatives on V&A						X						
Prepare Synthesis Report for V & A							X	X				
Programmes containing												

measures to mitigate climate change													
Identify Key Imperatives from GHG Inventory						X							
Review Sustainable Energy Plan and its implementation						X							
Develop proposals to improve implementation of Sustainable Energy Plan							X						
Assess Development of Sustainable Energy Policy							X						
Evaluate Transportation sector and its contribution to GHG emissions							X	X					
Update evaluation of agriculture sector and develop action-plan for mitigation of impacts of agriculture sector								X					
Evaluation of potential for non-traditional fuels in energy mix								X					
Other information relevant to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention													
Technology Transfer						X	X						
Public awareness, Education and Training					X	X		X					
Policy Development					X	X	X						
Systematic Observation and Research						X	X						
Project implementation arrangements													
Engage Project Staff	X												
Undertake project initiation workshop		X											
Update and maintain electronic communication network		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Update and maintain climate change website		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Prepare quarterly progress reports	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Stakeholder/NCCC Meetings	X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X
SNC production and dissemination												
Compile draft SNC								X	X			
Circulate draft for review and comments									X			
Finalise SNC										X		
Submit to Cabinet for approval										X		
Officially submit SNC to CoP of UNFCC											X	
Distribute SNC locally, regionally and Internationally												X

Appendix C: Terms of Reference

A. Terms of Reference for the National Climate Change Committee

Background: The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) was established in 1998 at the request of the Cabinet of Ministers to advice on matters pertaining to Climate Change.

Composition: The NCCC is a broad-based body that comprises public and private sector members. Its current composition is as follows:

Roles, responsibilities and functions: The NCCC shall:

- Advise the Government of Saint Lucia on matters relating to Climate Change;
- Monitor the implementation of climate change projects, programmes and activities
being implemented by the Government of Saint Lucia;
- Assist in ensuring that Saint Lucia fulfils obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);
- Assist in the raising of public awareness of climate change at the national and institutional level;
- Assist in promoting inter-agency cooperation and collaboration on climate change issues;
- Assist, where necessary, in the formulation of climate change-relevant policy and strategies;

The National Climate Change Focal Point (from the Sustainable Development & Environment Section) shall serve as Chair of the Committee. The Sustainable Development & Environment Section of the Ministry of Physical Development, Environment & Housing shall serve as the secretariat to the Committee. The Committee shall meet as regularly as required to ensure the timely discharge of its responsibilities. The Committee will report, whenever so required, to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Physical Development, Environment & Housing. The Committee shall, whenever requested, report to the Cabinet of Ministers through the Permanent Secretary.

B. Terms of Reference for the National Project Coordinator (NPC)

The NPC will manage the day-to-day activities of the project and is ultimately responsible for ensuring the achievement of the outputs and objectives including the production of the Second National Communication document.

The NPC has the following responsibilities:

1. To lead and coordinate the day-to-day management of the project and the project staff, including administration of the project in accordance with UNDP (GEF executing agency) procedures, accounting for the project and the timeliness of

project implementation, including preparation and submission of the required quarterly and other reports to UNDP.

2. To lead the development of a detailed project design, in collaboration with the relevant technical experts and in consultation with the NCCC. This includes the revision of the work plan, preparation of the TOR for national and international experts and other subcontracts, drafting of contracts for the experts, activity scheduling and reporting.
3. To be fully aware of and familiar with all financial and technical rules, regulations and procedures relevant to project implementation (UNDP/GEF and National Executing Agency).
4. To ensure the implementation of activities scheduled in the work plan such as meetings, workshops, training, inventories, surveys and assessments.
5. To coordinate, monitor and supervise the activities of consultants and short term experts providing input to the project including supervision of the implementation of activities undertaken by consultants and experts, logistics, review of technical and progress reports, achievement of project objectives and outputs and cost control.
6. To liaise regularly with the project team and to ensure that the decisions and recommendations of the NCCC and opinions of the project team are fully incorporated within the scope of the project implementation.
7. Summarizes and synthesizes the results of the project, and identifies follow-up activities.
8. Identifies and ensures synergy of the SNC with other relevant projects.
9. Collaborates with all relevant stakeholders to ensure active involvement in the SNC process.

Qualifications and experience:

The NPC should preferably possess the following or broadly equivalent experience:

1. Preferably MSc. in environmental related studies, natural sciences or other related disciplines;
2. Good understanding of climate change, environment and development issues;
3. At least three years relevant experience;
4. Experience with design and implementation of environmental programmes;
5. Good communication and management skills;
6. Computer skills.

Generic terms of reference for scoping and implementing the V&A component of the National Communication

These generic terms of reference for the preparation of the V&A studies identify the basic set of activities that the V&A expert/consultant will be responsible for under the supervision of the National Communication's Coordinator. It is important to note that these generic terms of reference do not intend to limit the work of the expert but to guide countries on the general profile of the V&A expert and on the activities generally expected to be carried out.

Profile of the V&A expert/consultant

The V&A expert should be very knowledgeable and with hands-on experiences on V&A issues, have a solid understanding of the gaps and needs for developing/improving vulnerability assessments, and have technical expertise in the formulation of adaptation options. The V&A expert should be able to scope technical studies in the V&A area and design an implementation strategy to carry out the different V&A activities within the framework of the NC. He/She should also have a solid understanding of the institutional arrangements and resources required to carry out the V&A work.

Although the NC project document already provides the framework for the V&A studies, the expert should be able to advise on any adjustments if needed, both at the organizational and technical levels, for a successful implementation of the V&A studies.

Activities

In general, the V&A expert/consultant should be responsible for ensuring that the following set of activities is carried out. Emphasis on different activities will depend on the scope of the work already described in the NC project document and/or on the specific activities the V&A expert would be assigned to.

Policy and institutional issues

1. Identify the key policy issues the V&A study of the SNC project aims to address, e.g.,
 - a. to scope the scale of risks associated with projected climate change;
 - b. to aid in the identification of priorities for adaptation;
 - c. to support the development of a national adaptation strategy.
2. Identify the expected output of the V&A study of the SNC project on the basis of the project document, e.g.,
 - a. impacts assessment at the sectoral level for the given priorities identified in the project document;
 - b. a national adaptation strategy, including policies, programs and projects.
3. Develop a clear strategy to link the V&A outputs to national development planning. This would include, among others:

- a. assessment of institutional arrangements/stakeholders engagement required to facilitate linking the outcome of the V&A studies to sectoral or national planning;
- b. framework for assessing how the above linkage can be monitored and measured in the short and long terms, for instance through the development of practical indicators.

Technical issues

Scope of the V&A study

4. Elaborate on the scope (geographic, thematic, sectoral coverage, time horizon) of the V&A study, e.g.,
 - a. designing a strategy to build on but advance what was done within INC, and while applicable, NAPA project;
 - b. elaborating on the scope of studies to address sectors/regions not covered by INC, sectors/regions identified as sensitive/vulnerable to climate change, as per the NC project proposal;
 - c. preparing a detailed workplan for each of the study to be carried out, including a strategy to involve the relevant stakeholders, timeline, etc.;
 - d. designing a strategy, as applicable, to link the V&A studies with previous and ongoing related projects/activities (e.g., land degradation, biodiversity, international waters.)

Methodological framework

5. Elaborate on the overall methodological framework for the V&A study as per the project document and in consultation with the project coordinator. In doing so, the V&A expert should ensure that:
 - a. The proposed methodological framework is the most appropriate given the policy questions to be addressed, the characteristics of the study (e.g., sectoral focus, spatial and temporal scales, stakeholders involved, and data requirement, etc.), and data availability;
 - b. In-country expertise required for such a methodological framework is available. If needed, the V&A expert should develop a strategy to address technical capacity gaps. For instance, by exploring the possibility of applying another framework in which more in-country expertise exists, or by designing a training/technical backstopping strategy, etc.

Scenarios development

6. Identify the types of scenarios required to conduct the V&A assessment, e.g., climate, socio-economic, sea level, adaptive capacity, technology, land-use land-cover.

7. Identify the temporal and spatial resolution needed for these scenarios (e.g., national, sub-national, watershed, community, farm level, multi-decadal average, annual, monthly, daily, mean conditions, extreme events, etc.). In doing so, the expert should justify the choices.
8. Develop the strategies for developing such scenarios, e.g., model-based, expert judgment, etc.

In the preparation of the scenarios development strategy, the expert should assess the feasibility of the scenario needs and the methods for developing these scenarios, given the characteristics of the studies, and data availability. For instance, the expert would be expected to advice on alternative options to running regional climate models or other resource intensive and time consuming exercises. The V&A expert would also assess whether there is enough in-country expertise to develop such scenarios and/or identify options to address the needs for additional expertise.

Sectoral assessment (to be considered by each of the sectors to be covered in the V&A study)

9. Elaborate on the methods and tools, as per the project document, chosen to undertake sectoral assessments, e.g., numerical models, elicitation of expert views, stakeholder consultations, focus groups, etc. In doing so, the expert will advise on any adjustments needed to the options identified in the project document.
10. Provide justifications for the selection of the methods/tools considering the research questions, characteristics of the study, and requirements of data and technical expertise of these methods/tools.
11. Assess in-country expertise required to apply the selected methods/tools and prepare training/technical backstopping strategy as required.
12. Develop a strategy to integrate findings from sectoral assessment, as needed. For instance, by applying an integrated model, synthesizing sectoral information, etc.

Technical assistance needs

13. Develop a technical backstopping/training strategy to strengthen the national capacity needed to carry out the different V&A studies, This would include details on the type of support needed (training courses on particular methodological frameworks/tools, guidance material, technical documents and good practice) and the, timeline for such support.

SIGNATURE PAGE

Country: St. Lucia

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):
(Link to UNDAF outcome. If no UNDAF, leave blank)

Outcome: Stronger Environmental Management systems with improved level natural disaster preparedness.

Indicator: Island strategies for conservation including policy and advocacy. Supporting Education programmes

Outcome: Digital divide reduced through technology development.
Indicator: Appropriate technology identified

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s):
(CP outcomes linked to the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)

- Framework and strategy for sustainable development - Conservation plans; Service line 3.1
- Effective water governance - Effective management of water resources; Service line 3.2
- Access to sustainable energy - Removal of barriers to renewable energy; Service line 3.3

Implementing partner: Min. of Physical Dev, Environment, and Housing
(designated institution/Executing agency)

Other Partners: _____
(formerly implementing agencies)

Programme Period: 2006-2009
 Programme Component: _____
 Project Title: PIMS #3361 CC EA SNC of St. Lucia
 Project ID: 00040777
 Project Duration: 3 years
 Management Arrangement: NEX

Budget \$405,000
 General Management Support Fee _____
 Total budget: \$405,000
 Allocated resources:
 • Government _____
 • Regular _____
 • Other: _____
 ○ Donor _____
 ○ Donor _____
 ○ Donor _____
 • In kind contributions _____
 Unfunded budget: _____

Agreed by (Government): _____

Agreed by (Implementing partner/Executing agency): _____

Agreed by (UNDP): _____

