

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT POLICY (NEP)

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY (NEMS)

REVISED 2014

SAINT LUCIA

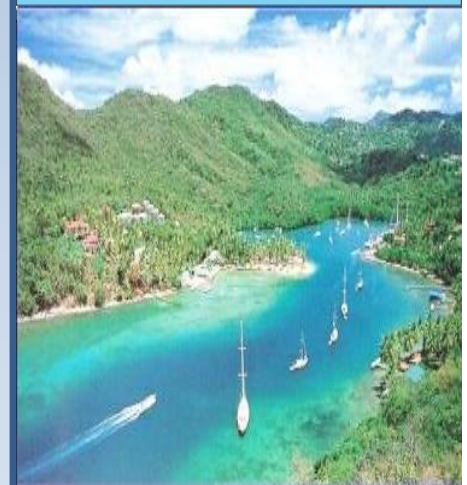
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NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT POLICY (NEP)

and

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT STRATEGY (NEMS)**

SAINT LUCIA

REVISED 2014

FINAL

September 24, 2014

FOREWORD

Saint Lucia has been active in pursuing a programme to improve environmental sustainability. To that end, in 2004 the Government of Saint Lucia (GOSL) adopted the Saint Georges Declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability in the OECS (SGD¹) and in 2005 Cabinet approved a five-year National Environmental Management Strategy (NEMS) and a National Environmental Policy (NEP). The NEP/NEMS is intended to guide implementation of national environmental goals and targets and track progress towards these goals and targets. GOSL also agreed to review and update the NEP/NEMS to assure their continued relevance and effectiveness as tools for improving environment sustainability and also to give effect to the SGD.

The updated NEMS/NEP produces a strong and well-articulated national environmental strategy that addresses major environmental challenges in Saint Lucia and clearly formulates strategic objectives and activities for assistance for 2014 - 2019. The focus is on a clearly defined results-based operational strategy and action plan detailing specific modalities for interventions by national agencies as well as by regional and international development partners.

The approach to the review and update of the NEP/NEMS was highly participatory and reaffirmed the Principles of the SGD. Key stakeholders were drawn from public and private sector entities, and civil society (Non-governmental Organisations - NGOs, and Community- Based Organizations - CBOs), across policy, technical, and sector levels².

The revised NEP/NEMS was also informed by several documents that have been prepared by and/or for the GOSL in response to global and regional commitments; and reports related to the regional and global agenda on environment, climate change, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable development.

Implementation of GOSL's agenda for environmental sustainability has been limited. Stakeholders consulted in this NEP/NEMS revision exercise have clearly articulated the need for a "change process". Improved monitoring indicators and targets, for example, will assist sector agencies in particular to track their progress toward the results identified.

Some of the key changes of the NEP are to the mission, vision and the outcomes which have been aligned more closely with stakeholder recommendations and the revised SGD. The changes to the NEMS were made to reflect the updated policy and to be more aligned with the draft strategy and action plan recently prepared by the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Energy, Science and Technology (MSDEST).

This document is laid out in three parts; Background, Revised National Environmental Policy and Revised National Environmental Management Strategy.

¹ Revised in 2006

² Reports on the discussions and conclusions of the stakeholder consultations are available under separate cover as follows: (i) Stakeholder Report #1, January 16, 2014; (ii) Stakeholder Report #2, February 25, 2014;

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ACRONYMS

ABS	Access to genetic resources and Benefit Sharing
BNTF	Basic Needs Trust Fund
CBO	Community-based Organisation
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CEHI	Caribbean Environmental Health Institute
CSME	CARICOM Single Market and Economy
CZMAC	Coastal Zone Management Advisory Committee
DMA	District Metering Areas
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DVRP	Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMS	Environmental Management System
EQO	Environmental Quality Objectives
ESDU	Environment and Sustainable Development Unit
EST	Energy, Science and Technology
EU	European Union
EU-SFA	European Union- Special Framework of Assistance
FMIS	Forest Management Information System
GEF	Global Environmental Fund
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GOSL	Government of Saint Lucia
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
IEPF	Investor Education and Protection Fund
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KAP	Knowledge, attitude and practice
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MSDEST	Ministry of Sustainable Development, Energy, Science and Technology
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCA	National Conservation Authority
NEC	National Environmental Commission
NEMS	National Environmental Management Strategy
NEP	National Environmental Policy
NES	National Environment Summary
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NRW	Non-revenue Water
NWSC	National Water and Sewage Commission
OAS	Organisation of American States
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
PA	Protected Area
PAME	Protected Areas Management Effectiveness
PEA	Public Education and Awareness
PES	Power Engineering Services

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PPCR-DVRP	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience- Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project
PRF	Poverty Reduction Fund
PSIP	Public Sector Investment Programme
PUD	Public Utilities Department
SALCC	Sir Arthur Lewis Community College
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SD	Sustainable Development
SDED	Sustainable Development and Environment Division
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SGD	Saint Georges Declaration
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
SIF	Social Investment Fund
SLASPA	Saint Lucia Air and Sea Ports Authority
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SLU	Saint Lucia
SMMA	Soufrière Marine Management Area
SPA	System of Protected Areas
STLHTA	Saint Lucia Hotel and Tourism Association
TEEB	The Economics of Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity
UNCSD	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

Glossary of Key Terms

Conservation: the preservation and renewal, when possible, of natural resources; the use, protection and improvement of natural resources according to principles that will ensure optimal economic or social benefit on a sustainable basis.

Climate Change: a change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g., by using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or the variability in parameters of climate, its properties and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. Climate change may be due to natural internal processes or external forcings, or to persistent anthropogenic changes in the composition of the atmosphere or in land use.

Climate Change Adaptation: measures implemented to reduce the impact of climate change on land, people and economies.

Climate Change Mitigation: refers to measures that contribute to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere

Disaster risk management: entails attention to all phases of the disaster cycle – prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, rehabilitation and recovery. In addition, attention to financial risk management

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): entails measures to reduce the damage loss and dislocation caused by natural hazards like earthquakes, floods, droughts and storms and hurricanes through an ethic of disaster risk management. DRR is germane to sustainable development in the Caribbean

Environment: the living and non-living surroundings in which a person, a society, a community or an organisation operates, including the air, the water, the land, the flora, the fauna and the other natural resources, as well as the relationships between humans and these surroundings.

Environmental management: the measures, procedures and actions that are used and applied to determine the extent and conditions of the use of natural resources and the environment, and the impacts of human activities, products and services on that environment.

Environmental policy: a statement or a set of statements made by a country or organisation of its intentions and principles in relation to its environment, which provides a framework for collective behaviour and for the setting of environmental objectives and targets.

Key Terms Cont'd

Environmental impact: any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from an activity, product or service.

Environmental impact assessment: the methods and procedures that are used to identify, measure and adjust the impacts resulting from an activity, product or service.

Environmental vulnerability: exposure of environmental assets to damage and loss from natural as well as human action

Financial risk management: measures to identify, assess and manage financial implications of damage, loss and dislocation due to disasters

Green economy: a green economy is regarded as an economy that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities. A green economy can also be thought of as one which is low carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive. (adapted from UNCSD)

Pollution: the presence of a substance in the environment that because of its chemical composition or quantity prevents or affects the functioning of natural processes and produces undesirable environmental and health effects.

Prevention of pollution: the use of processes, practices, materials or products that avoid, reduce or control pollution, which may include recycling, treatment, process changes, control mechanisms, efficient use of resources and material substitution.

Stakeholder: a person, group of persons or organisations that may affect, or be affected by, the extent and conditions of the use of natural resources and the environment

Sustainable development - development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts:

- The concept of **needs**, in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and
- The idea of **limitations** imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs." Brundtland Report

PART I

BACKGROUND

Introduction

The economy and livelihoods of Saint Lucia are inextricably linked to the country's natural environmental resources. These resources have been imbued by natural processes and have been shaped in some instances by anthropogenic influences. In the Caribbean, and Saint Lucia in particular, components of the natural environment may be considered assets, in that the resources provide environmental services. However some aspects of the natural environment can be a liability. Climate, for instance, can produce extreme events that destroy or dislocate natural resources, livelihoods, settlements, and the economy. Furthermore, resources may be so compromised or degraded by human activity that they are no longer able to provide services to guard against the effects of extreme events.

In that regard, it is essential that monitoring, evaluation, and management of the performance of environmental systems be integrated into spatial and economic planning and the national development agenda. It is important also that awareness and education for citizens and policy-makers at the national and community levels be so targeted that the value of environmental services is understood and assimilated in individual and collective action at the level of government, private enterprise, community, and service/non-governmental organisations. Governance issues with regard to environmental sustainability are also critical.

The Government of Saint Lucia (GOSL) adopted the Saint Georges Declaration (SGD) which was promulgated in 1999 and revised in 2006. Twenty-one principles were articulated, all of which are still highly relevant in 2014. The National Environmental Policy/ National Environmental Management Strategy (NEP/NEMS) of Saint Lucia were produced in 2004/5 as part of Saint Lucia's obligation under the St. Georges Declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability in the Organisation of Easter Caribbean States (OECS). The process for developing the NEP/NEMS stipulated the need for review. This requirement, coupled with global, regional, and recent national events and experiences makes this review very timely.

Between 2004 and 2013, several climatic events caused major loss and dislocation to economies and environmental and social systems across the Caribbean, including Saint Lucia. Hurricane Dean in 2007, Tomas in 2010 and the low-pressure trough in December 2013 are of particular note. The events laid bare the vulnerability of the of Saint Lucia, not only in terms of the hazard, but also in terms of the need to stem environmental degradation, to build knowledge platforms and to strengthen institutions and governance structures to ensure sustainable development. The national synthesis report submitted by Saint Lucia for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development - Rio + 20 (UNCSD) in 2012, and the Post 2015 MDG Consultations Saint Lucia report, highlighted climate change adaptation and mitigation, renewable energy, development of a green

economy, solid waste management, invasive species management, and biodiversity management as having particular significance to the island at this time.

Situational Analysis

A National Environmental Summary (NES) was produced for Saint Lucia by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) in 2010. The summary, which presents the most recent and succinct overview, highlighted eight (8) major environmental issues affecting the island (Singh, 2010). It is significant to note that participatory engagement with stakeholders during the data gathering and consultation phases of the project in January and February 2014 reiterated the issues and explanations presented in the NES of 2010. Below are the eight issues identified in the NES of 2010 which are still relevant today:

1. **Effects of climate change.** Weather patterns are increasingly becoming erratic triggering floods and droughts. Hurricane Dean struck in 2007; this event was followed in 2009-10 by a significant drought that affected Saint Lucia's potable water supply. Subsequently, Hurricane Tomas struck in 2010 and the low pressure trough caused devastation in 2013.
2. **Deterioration in Air Quality.** There is an increasing number of motor vehicles, and an absence of emission standards and guidelines for exhaust emissions. Standards for indoor air quality are also needed.
3. **Pollution from liquid and solid waste** of various forms in both terrestrial and marine areas. Pollution from farming, sewage and grey water especially from urban and built-up areas is entering the river systems and ultimately, the marine environment. Sewage in the Castries Basin receives only crude primary treatment prior to disposal through an outfall into the Castries harbor. These pollutants are affecting coastal water quality. Changing lifestyles and population increases have resulted in increased generation of solid waste. There is little recycling or reuse of garbage.
4. **Land degradation.** Prime agricultural lands are being affected by soil erosion and this in turn increases sediment load with negative consequences on both freshwater and coastal systems.
5. **Habitat loss and declining resources.** Expanding tourism has resulted in a push for more large scale development projects. Some of these are in biodiversity 'hot spot' areas, compromising the habitats for critical biodiversity and species. The fisheries stocks in the nearshore and coastal areas are declining due to increased fishing and pressure from land based sources of pollution (pesticides, siltation).
6. **Deforestation.** Deforestation is compounded by the absence of a land use policy with defined land use zoning. Mangrove areas are being removed for development projects and this in turn affects nearby fisheries

7. **Loss of access to beaches.** There is a growing trend for large hotel developments to limit access by adopting deterrent measures despite public access being mandated by law.
8. **Squatting for housing and agriculture.** Poverty, landlessness and the absence of development control and enforcement have triggered an increase in squatting. Land management is compromised.

Several common reasons were identified for many of Saint Lucia's environmental problems (Singh, 2010) as:

- Limited/inadequate resources (financial and human)
- Lack of holistic environmental governance
- Absence of or weak political will to make the needed policy shift for greater environmental consideration in the development agenda
- Inadequate and inconsistent public awareness and education programmes – these are needed to target changing attitude and behaviours for greater ownership of the environmental assets of Saint Lucia
- A level of political interference which hinders designated environmental agencies from effectively performing their mandated role in environmental management especially land management
- Lack of both human and financial resources which is hindering enforcement of environmental legislation and implementation of policies.
- Weak judicial involvement in prosecuting environmental crimes
- Lack of clear mandates for many agencies
- Lack of a defined mandate and mechanism for inter-agency cooperation and coordination which is needed to deal with environmental issues that are inter-sectoral by nature.

Saint Lucia does not currently have an overarching national development policy/ framework for the guidance of sustainable development (SD) in the country. There are a number of policies relevant to SD, but many are either not implemented or not supported by legislation or regulations (Singh, 2010). There is also a general lack of common understanding of what SD involves, and therefore an absence of ownership of the process by stakeholders (Singh, 2010, CANARI, 2010).

The legal, policy and institutional framework for sustainable development and environmental management is complex, with a number of relevant policy documents, and approximately 30 pieces of legislation, some with accompanying regulations and statutory instruments. These instruments have the potential to contribute to sustainability but there needs to be a clear and more coherent and integrated policy framework (CANARI, 2010). Instruments are also somewhat fragmented and poorly implemented due to constraints

posed by current institutional arrangements and lack of financial and human capacity.

A primary reason for the low level of implementation and enforcement of environmental legislation is the absence of clear mandates in many institutions and the lack of priority given by law enforcement agencies and the judicial system to environmental crimes. Further, while some pieces of legislation also permit officers on staff to act as law enforcement officers for their legislation (e.g. CITES), these officers often have other duties and roles that put them in a conflicting position re the user-friendly link and the enforcement arm. In addition, in today's climate re crime, officers not trained as enforcement officers are reluctant to put their lives at risk and therefore pay little attention to their ability to assist in this regard. Additionally, participation of civil society in partnership management activities is low and, as such, the public ownership needed to promote resource conservation and environmental management is weak. Lack of awareness is also an issue. Several efforts have been made to increase awareness, but these are usually not continuous and are highly dependent on external funding.

Progress has been made with the introduction of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) approaches. However, some challenges remain:

- There continues to be a lack of awareness and commitment in the area of sustainable consumption on the part of stakeholders, policymakers and the general public. These challenges underscore the need for increased awareness of the merits of SCP to policymakers, civil society and members of the private sector.
- There is a weak policy and institutional framework for development planning. As a consequence, there are challenges with the coordination of development initiatives and a clear vision for the achievement of sustainable development in Saint Lucia. There remains a high degree of commitment to the sustainable development agenda at the level of key agencies such as the SDED and the Saint Lucia National Trust. However, this is not shared by all involved (CANARI, 2010).

Some recommendations for the introduction of SCP in national policies and strategies include:

- Formulating and implementing a comprehensive communication strategy
- Designing and implementing a pilot project under the regional programme facilitated by Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF).
- Encouraging and supporting policy reform
- Identifying and generating financial support.

Gap Assessment 2005-2013

Since 2005, some new and emerging issues have been highlighted for the Caribbean. Integrating climate change adaptation and mitigation, energy management, and disaster risk management are examples of issues that have received heightened attention since 2004. Several hurricanes of 2004 and 2005, and Hurricanes Dean and Tomas in 2007 and 2010 respectively, and periods of heavy rainfall, such as that which occurred on December 24, 2013, have highlighted the vulnerability of Saint Lucia and, indeed, the Caribbean, not only in terms of the hazard, but the need to stem environmental degradation, build knowledge platforms and strengthen institutions and governance structures to ensure sustainable development. These issues were recognized and highlighted as critical concerns to be considered under the existing NEP/NEMS.

Table 1 below outlines the status of some of the main actions that were to have been undertaken following publication of the NEP/NEMS in 2005.

Table 1: Status of the Activities of the NEMS (2005 and 2010)

Activities	Status
Full implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).	The implementation of the 1 st NBSAP was almost completed. The draft 2 nd NBSAP was not completed because it was awaiting a strategic environmental assessment; was therefore not sent to Cabinet for endorsement and was never made available for implementation. With the new strategic plan of 2011-2020 of the CBD, this draft 2 nd NBSAP is being revised and completed with funds from GEF and will be sent to the CBD Secretariat after endorsement by Cabinet.
Review and revision of System of Protected Areas (SPA), and preparation of an indicative list of areas still requiring statutory protection and of a work programme for the establishment of such protected areas.	The SPA has been revised. Needs to be implemented. The Second Systems Plan has not yet received Cabinet endorsement. There is however a GEF financed project being articulated for the North East Coast. The project encompasses the Iyanola Park which is subscribed in the Plan.
Formulation of a National Forest Policy	Final Draft, July 2008- not yet approved by Cabinet.
Formulation of a Forest Management Plan	Strategic plan for Forestry completed but not

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Activities	Status
	yet approved by Cabinet.
Formulation of a specific policy on bio-prospecting relevant to Saint Lucia.	Not yet done.
Formulation of a policy on bio-technology, with specific provisions concerning the introduction and use of genetically-modified organisms.	Draft Biosafety Policy, Draft Biosafety legislation completed.
Formulation of an integrated legal instrument on Pollution	Draft Marine Pollution Act (2003).
Formulation of a Biodiversity Conservation and Special Areas Management Act	Draft Biodiversity Act prepared. There is draft legislation but this has not been finalized by Ministry of Legal Affairs nor approved by Cabinet.
Formulation of a policy statement on critical areas of biodiversity conservation and management, including bio-prospecting, traditional knowledge preservation and bio-safety	Enshrined in the National Biodiversity Management reports. Draft Biodiversity Act prepared, but not finalized by Ministry of Legal Affairs and no Cabinet Approval.
Formulation of a policy statement on biotechnology	Not yet done.
Formal adoption and full implementation of the Fisheries Management Plan	Implementation needed.
Completion and adoption of National Land Policy	Endorsed by Cabinet in 2007. Currently being revised
Integrate environmental considerations into the main national policy processes and instruments	This mainstreaming has not been undertaken in a consistent manner
Integrate environmental considerations into private investments and development initiatives	Integrated by way of EIAs which are necessary for private investments e.g. land development. EIA Regulations to the Physical Planning Act remain in draft.
Integration of the environmental agenda into the policies, programmes and strategies of the National Economic Council	There was integration into the Integrated development Plan that the NEC had formulated. This Plan was not endorsed by Cabinet and is no longer appropriate. National Economic Council has not met in some time.
National Environmental Commission (NEC)	Established and subsequently met on a number of occasions. Meeting held on February 17, 2014 after a long hiatus.
Strengthening and repositioning of the Sustainable Development and Environment Unit of the Ministry of Physical Development, Environment and Housing	This has been partially done. A Ministry of Sustainable Development, Environment, Science and Technology has been established. The Unit is now a Division within the new

Activities	Status
	Ministry. A draft Strategic Plan 2013-2017 has been developed for the Ministry.
Establishment of the National Environment and Development Forum	Two NEDFs have been held. The first came directly out of the requirements of the NEMS and the second, came at the request of the NEC.
Implementation of Local Government Reform	Current review of local government legislation underway.
Promotion of partnerships involving the private sector, civil society organisations and public sector agencies	Partnerships are common especially between the public sector and civil society. There has been an on-going call by the private sector for partnerships with the public sector and <i>vice versa</i> . A few examples of the latter have occurred.
Initiation of a consultative process aimed at the rationalisation of roles and responsibilities in protected area management	There is ongoing consultation. Urgent action needed.
Establishment of a permanent funding mechanism, through the deliberate inclusion of an environmental portfolio within a new and integrated Social Investment Fund (SIF).	A Tourism Enhancement Fund was recently created. It is a private and voluntary fund managed by the SLHTA. An Environmental Feasibility Fund study was carried out under the project "Implementing a Framework for Environmental Management", 2013-2104.
Develop professional capacities in priority areas of environmental management	The business development proposal for the SDED will address capacity issues.
Promote the sharing of skills and expertise among environmental management agencies	Sharing of knowledge and expertise can be further facilitated through the new Ministry which includes all the environment related agencies.
Facilitate access to external expertise	This occurs all the time, but it does not allow for capacity building in all cases. For the past several years, there has been a concerted effort to use national (and sometimes regional) expertise as much as possible.
Formulation of a strategic plan for The Sustainable Development and Environment Unit of the Ministry of Physical Development and Environment	The new Ministry (as noted above) has a draft Strategic Plan from which SDED has derived its own draft work programme.
The Coastal Zone Management Unit will be fully established	This remains a one-person Unit integrated in the SDED. The CZM Unit was established

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Activities	Status
	through the Coastal Zone Management Action Plan and Strategy.
The Ministry of Health will advance the Health Sector Reform programme and the implementation of its strategic plan.	Draft Health Sector Policy being discussed. Several environmental health issues have been highlighted for attention.
Implementation of the Solid Waste Management Policy and Strategy by the Saint Lucia Solid Waste Management Authority	2003 Draft to be revised
Formulation of a plan for the development and application of environmental management and audit systems	Procedures for establishing an environmental management systems (EMS) will be reiterated in the revised NEP/NEMS
Identification and introduction of suitable market-based instruments of environmental management, with particular attention given to charges, taxes, tariffs, markets for environmental services and incentives	Identification has been undertaken but not in a systematic manner. No actual introduction of instruments.
Design and introduction of suitable and effective environmental impact assessment (EIA) systems and procedures	EIA systems have been designed, but only draft regulations exist to support the Physical Planning Act
Promote environmental awareness	<p>SDED is also currently coordinating the finalization of a MSDEST work plan for environmental education.</p> <p>National Environmental Education Policy and Strategy for Saint Lucia (2012-2017) completed. To be submitted to Cabinet for approval.</p> <p>There is a draft GOSL MOU (2011) for the delivery of an environmental education programme.</p> <p>Climate Change Public Education and Awareness Strategy developed in 2011 and will be implemented from 2014 onwards under the PPCR-DVRP Project</p>
Develop and adopt a policy on environmental research and access to environmental information	A draft environmental research policy was developed in 2008 by Simmons & Associates under the EU-SFA 2003, in need of review.
An integrated Geographic Information System (GIS) will be established	This is ongoing and being led by Ministry of Physical Development. There is already a PPCR-DVRP-financed GEONODE ³ and the

³ Open-Source Platform for Access, Management, and Publication of Geospatial Data

Activities	Status
	project has made allocation for the hiring of a spatial data coordinator.
National Climate Change Adaptation Policy and Plan	First adopted 2002. Reviewed 2014 and to be submitted to Cabinet in 2014
Land Degradation	National Strategic Plan for Land Degradation to be approved by Cabinet of Ministers
Prepare a Building Code to include climate change considerations	Several recommendations have been made to include climate change considerations in the building code (e.g. wind speed guidelines developed under the SPACC project; revised draft legislation developed under the Phase 1 of the PPCR), but the building code is yet to be approved. It is used largely as a guide for development.

Other significant related developments include: Sustainable Energy Plan (2001); Climate Change Technology Needs Assessment (2004); Adoption of National Land Policy (2007); Adoption of a National Energy Policy (2010); Water Policy (2004); Coastal Zone Management Policy (2002).

A major criticism by stakeholders in respect of the implementation of the previously published NEP/NEMS, 2005 is the lack of promotion and hence the limited knowledge of the documents by both the general public and the public sector agencies. Several activities have been undertaken since 2005, but limited implementation of plans and policies (as seen in Table 1) has been a major weakness. It is important therefore that a structured program for communication be implemented as integral to implementation of the revised strategy. The proposed outcome would be a better-informed public seized with the imperative for sound environmental management as essential to the sustainability of land, livelihood and economic development in Saint Lucia.

The GOSL has established the SDED within the MSDEST, and is committed to building the capacity of the SDED to drive the environmental management framework to underpin sustainable development. Transformation of the SDED into a Department of the Environment is therefore most appropriate and would be in keeping with environmental best practice in other jurisdictions regionally and internationally.

¹ Open-Source Platform for Access, Management, and Publication of Geospatial Data

PART II

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT POLICY

Revised 2014

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT POLICY (NEP)

The revised NEP is designed to promote an integrated approach to the sustainable management of Saint Lucia's natural resources, and to the maintenance of a healthy environment as an integral part of the country's social and economic development agenda. The proposed overall impact of the policy implementation is projected to be:

1. Reduced environmental vulnerability and risk
2. Enhanced sustainable livelihoods
3. Improved food, water and energy security
4. Improved socio-economic development and a green economy
5. Integrated environmental management principles across different sectors

The policy reaffirms Saint Lucia's commitment to the SGD and takes account of heightened threats to the sustainable development of SLU, and to outcomes of regional and global agendas on the environment since 2004. It pays particular attention to provisions of the SGD 2006, and particularly the principles that relate to:

1. Integrating Social, Economic and Environmental Considerations into National Development Policies, Plans and Programmes – Mainstreaming, and cross-sectoral collaboration
2. Improved Legal and Institutional Frameworks
3. Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Mitigation
4. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
5. Biodiversity
6. Waste Management and Pollution Control
7. Sustainable Land management
8. Water Security
9. Energy Security
10. Developing a Green Economy, Sustainable Production and Consumption
11. Marine Resource Management and Ocean Governance

Vision and Mission

Discussion with management and staff of the SDED and with stakeholders indicated that no vision or mission statement existed at the time for environmental management. It was the opinion of the consultants that the NEP should include such a vision and mission and therefore stakeholder input and consensus was sought. The following statements represent their contribution.

Vision Statement

Saint Lucia is a beautiful, clean, verdant and sustainably developed island state which respects and enhances the natural and built environment and conserves and shares the world's treasures with genuine appreciation and stewardship by all.

The vision was based on the recognition of the need for stewardship of the natural and cultural heritage which are the assets of the people and economy of Saint Lucia. The economy is currently heavily dependent on tourism and the environment.

Mission Statement

The Government of Saint Lucia will lead the process of achieving sustainable development by:

- Facilitating an integrated and participatory approach to governance
- Promoting environmental management and innovative technologies
- Building human and financial capacity to monitor and manage environmental risk
- Promoting sustainable consumption and production
- Building capacity for climate change adaptation
- Demonstrating the value of building a green economy.

The Mission addressed the leadership role for and accountability of the government in terms of governance mechanisms and capacity building.

Principles and values

The NEP of 2005 outlined a number of undergirding principles which continue to be relevant and which were underscored by the stakeholders as required for the revised NEP.

Rights: all citizens, including those of future generations, have the right to a clean, healthy, safe and productive environment. The actions and behaviour of people and institutions must respect these rights.

Equity: the rights of all citizens must be recognised, and opportunities to access environmental resources and to derive benefits from these resources must be equitable, without any discrimination on the basis of age, sex, race, religion or ability.

Stewardship: all citizens and institutions should feel a sense of responsibility, and there should be a fair sharing of rights and authority among the

state, civil society, individuals and the private sector. All stakeholders must recognise that they have a part to play in the processes of environmental management.

Leadership: it is the responsibility of the state to establish and manage a policy framework for environmental management, and government must therefore assume and retain a leadership role in policy formulation and implementation.

Accountability and transparency: it is also the responsibility of the state to ensure that there is fairness, transparency and accountability in the formulation, adoption and implementation of all public policy, including national environmental policy.

Collaboration and participation: public policy must promote the participation of stakeholders, facilitate the development of collaboration and partnerships among relevant actors, and encourage community involvement in management whenever desirable and practical. Voluntary compliance must be promoted and encouraged to the maximum extent possible.

Enforcement: at the same time, laws and regulations must be effectively and efficiently enforced, conflicts and crises must be fairly resolved and arbitrated whenever they arise, and the procedures and processes of enforcement must be properly coordinated.

Legitimacy: enforcement measures should be acceptable to and accepted by all stakeholders, thanks to the fairness and transparency of decisions and to stakeholder participation in policy formulation and decision-making.

Efficiency: organisations and processes of environmental management must be fully effective and efficient, with streamlined and integrated systems and procedures.

Capacity-building: all social partners must be capable of participating in environmental management, and must therefore develop their human and technical resource capacity through training, organisational development, resource mobilization, and technical assistance.

Coordination and integration: there is a need for proper co-ordination among actors, and policy objectives and instruments must remain coherent, compatible and mutually-reinforcing.

Precaution: whenever necessary, the precautionary principle must be applied and

followed, i.e. the decision not to proceed with significant changes in resource use in the absence of an adequate assessment of the potential impacts of these changes.

Provision of incentives and disincentives: whenever applicable, financial and other economic instruments can be used to promote sustainable activities and patterns of resource utilisation.

Diversity: public policy should make use of a wide range of instruments, using them creatively and effectively, and recognising the value of both formal and informal measures and mechanisms.

Public awareness: effective environmental management requires an educated public, aware of issues and their causes, and informed of needs and requirements.

Knowledge: environmental management must be based on sound research and information, with appropriate monitoring of issues, trends and impacts.

Outcomes

In order to achieve the overall impact of environmentally sustainable development, the environmental policy will pursue over a five year period 2014-2019, a set of seven outcomes, which are complementary and mutually-reinforcing,

1. Improved policy, legal regulatory and institutional framework for sustainable development.
2. Diversity and productivity of ecosystems and ecological processes maintained.
3. Improved management of the natural and built environment, with a focus on adapting to, and mitigating the impacts of, climate change and reducing the risk of disasters.
4. Improved systems for managing waste and controlling pollution so as to enhance environmental health for optimised quality of life for citizens, and protection of terrestrial and marine resources, and of the atmosphere.
5. Improved generation and manage scientific data for establishment of a knowledge platform to underpin environmental management initiatives.
6. Improved knowledge and awareness, attitudes and behaviours among all sectors (private, government and civil society)
7. Integrated management and development of marine and ocean resources.

The National Environment Policy framework

1. The Policy Implementation Process

The following elements will guide effective implementation of the revised National Environmental Policy.

- The vision, goal, objectives, principles and values outlined in this policy document will form the core of the policy process, with all other elements drawing from, and contributing to, this core.
- The updated NEP and NEMS will be resubmitted to the Cabinet of Ministers for consideration and approval.
- There will be a determined national effort towards implementation, as expressed in the strategy presented below, with the Ministry with responsibility for the Environment, assuming the leadership role.
- The NEP and the NEMS will support the formulation and implementation of specific strategies, programmes and plans that guide actions and interventions in all relevant sectors (e.g. water, land, biodiversity, energy, tourism or coastal zone management).
- Implementation will be supported by efficient and effective legal and institutional instruments.
- These instruments will specifically provide for mechanisms for informed public involvement in policy formulation and implementation.
- The policy process will be on-going and iterative, with continued monitoring, assessment, evaluation and adaptation, and with five year reviews of the status of implementation of the policy and management strategy.

2. Institutional Arrangements

A key to the effective implementation of national environmental policy is effective coordination and integration, at various levels. This can be achieved through:

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- Establishment of a Department of Environment together with coordination and integration among various agencies;
- Coordination and cooperation among state agencies, the private sector and civil society;
- Integration of policies, institutions and interventions within the state, and use of coordinating mechanisms among all agencies involved, directly and indirectly, in environmental management;
- Avoidance of duplication and use of a coordinated approach to enforcement;
- Clarity and accountability in the allocation of roles and responsibilities among the various institutional actors;
- Integration of institutions and actions at the local level, through effective systems of local governance;
- Creation and promotion of equitable and effective partnerships involving public sector agencies, private sector bodies, civil society and communities;
- Integration between national policies and institutions with regional and international conventions and agreements.

These institutional arrangements require the redistribution of the main roles and responsibilities in environmental management among the various key institutions, as illustrated in Table 2.

Table 2: The main roles and responsibilities in environmental management among the various key institutions

Main Roles in Environmental Management	Individual/Household	Community	Non-Governmental Organizations	Private Sector	State
Current roles	Limited, and dependent on individual initiative	Limited, and dependent on initiative of community leaders and organisations	Limited, isolated but some significant cases of non-governmental organizations involvement	Limited and dependent on initiative of individual businesses. Isolated but significant cases of good corporate behaviour	Leadership in policy and management. Exclusive role in enforcement Primary and often exclusive role in all aspects of environmental management
Desirable roles	Self-regulation and appropriate behaviour Individual initiative	Self-regulation and appropriate behaviour Local initiative	Active involvement in management	High sense of corporate responsibility Investment in environmental management	Continued leadership role Increased facilitating role Reduced need for enforcement role but improved ability/capacity to enforce. Continued Investment in Environmental Management
Changes needed to perform desirable roles	Increased awareness Empowerment for individual action Rewards for positive behaviour Mechanisms for popular/civil participation in policy formulation, monitoring and review Social and economic stability	Increased awareness Strengthening of local government Mechanisms for popular participation in policy formulation, monitoring and review Social and economic stability	Increased awareness Policy reform to facilitate community empowerment and devolution Increased capacity of non-governmental organisations Mechanisms for popular participation in policy formulation, monitoring and review. Social and economic stability	Increased awareness Incentives to corporate social/environmental responsibility Increased capacity in selected areas Mechanisms for popular participation in policy formulation, monitoring and review Social and economic stability	Policy reform to facilitate devolution and partnerships both intra-governmental and external Local government reform Increased capacity, particularly in facilitation, policy formulation and partnership development Increased awareness across the Government system

The effective functioning of these institutional arrangements requires that capacities be built, strengthened and sustained at all levels within government, civil society and the private sector. Formal partnership agreements and memoranda of understanding, in some instances, have to be developed and signed among agencies, to improve efficiency, avoid the duplication of roles and efforts, and to optimise the use of human, technical and financial resources. The actual institutional arrangements are detailed in the Business and Transition Plan to be submitted as another output of this project.

3. Policy, Legal and Planning Instruments

Appropriate policy, legal, planning and management instruments are required to support effective implementation of the NEP.

Policy statements: the Government of Saint Lucia has already formulated a number of important statements dealing with specific sectors and issues: viz. Coastal Zone Management Policy, the Water Policy, the Energy Policy, the National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan. In addition, Saint Lucia subscribes to all relevant international statements of environmental policy, including the Millennium Declaration, Mauritius Declaration, the Plan of Implementation of the 2003 World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Barbados Programme of Action and the revised Saint Georges Declaration. These policy statements will continue to guide action and management activities in the various areas and sectors, and they should therefore be used, publicised, monitored and periodically reviewed. In addition, the following policy statements should be finalized:

- Land Use Policy: a comprehensive land use policy needs to be drafted then a Land Use Plan created.
- Forest Policy: there is a final draft of this policy which needs to be reviewed, finalized and approved.

Legislation: the Government of Saint Lucia will pursue its efforts towards the establishment of an integrated, efficient and effective legislative framework for environmental management. An Environmental Management Act will be enacted and other key legislative instruments such as the Physical Planning Act, EIA Regulations, the Montreal Protocol Act, the Public Health Act and the Forest Act will be reviewed and, where necessary strengthened. Key regulations for the effective implementation of environment management will be promulgated. This will require:

- Development of an integrated legislative framework for pollution control;
- Review of the existing institutional and legislative framework for the management of protected areas, in order to eliminate duplication and increase management effectiveness and efficiency;
- Implementation of Local Government Reform, with the necessary legislative framework to allow for effective environmental management by local government agencies;
- Development of an adequate legal instrument for the establishment and operation of civil society organisations at the national and community levels.

Regulations: The Government of Saint Lucia is committed to supporting all laws with practical and comprehensive regulations that provide for effective enforcement. Existing regulations will be enforced, and new regulations will be developed or strengthened in specific areas whenever required.

Statutory Zoning Plans: A national land use plan will be developed, in accordance with a national land policy. Land use plans will also be developed at the local level, in accordance with the provisions of a revised Physical Planning and Development Act.

Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA): Under the provisions of the Physical Planning and Development Act, appropriate regulations for environmental and social impact assessment will be promulgated and enforced. All efforts will be made to ensure that the EIA process is efficient, participatory, transparent and supportive of development initiatives.

Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA): This will be provided for in the revised Environmental Management Bill to facilitate integration of environmental considerations in policies, plans and multifaceted programmes.

Environmental Management Systems (EMS): Such systems will be promoted in all organisations that have, or may have, a significant impact on the environment, including tourism business, industries and large commercial establishments.

Environmental management guidelines: Informal guidelines will be developed for all relevant sectors, in order to guide the adoption of good environmental behaviour. These guidelines will be used by all relevant organisations in training and monitoring programmes.

Environmental audits: The effective application of EMS and other instruments will be monitored and assessed through environmental audits carried out by companies, private sector bodies and governmental agencies.

Standards: Within this comprehensive legal framework, the Government of Saint Lucia remains committed to the development and adoption of standards that are applicable to the local context but which are consistent with international best practices.

Eco-labels and certification: International and local standards will be used for certification and labelling schemes that link business promotion to good environmental practice and corporate environmental responsibility. Certification schemes will also be applied to public resources, in keeping with international best practice.

Enforcement is a key element of effective implementation. In order to ensure that environmental laws are properly enforced, the Government of Saint Lucia and all its relevant agencies will:

- encourage voluntary compliance on the part of corporate and individual citizens to the maximum extent possible;
- ensure that state agencies always act in conformity with the law and adhere strictly to established rules and procedures;
- ensure that the public is aware of institutional roles and responsibilities in environmental management;
- strengthen the level of existing fines and other sanctions.
- widen the scope of enforcement officers from other agencies
- continue to build the capacity of enforcement agencies through training, capacity-building, resource mobilisation and networking;
- continue to foster coordination and sharing of resources and information among enforcement agencies, and ensuring that the judiciary is adequately sensitized/educated on environmental matters;
- continue to empower local government agencies and selected civil society organisations with enforcement capacity and mandates whenever desirable and feasible.

4. Economic Instruments

Implementation of the environmental policy will make use of a range of economic instruments. Regulatory as well as market-based instruments will be utilized, and these revenues will be put back into the resources that generate them:

- Fee systems and charges on resource consumption: User fees to be introduced, when necessary, to generate fiscal revenue, but also to guide use and management in desirable directions. In particular, these should be applied to protected areas and heritage tourism sites. In the case of relevant public utilities (electricity and water), rates will be reviewed in order to promote desirable levels of usage. Charges will also be applied to those responsible, whenever possible, for effluents and other polluting sources.
- Environmental tariffs: applied to goods that have a potential negative impact on the environment and thus create a financial burden for environmental management in the country. Whenever such tariffs and levies are applied, they will be used, to the maximum extent possible, in support of environmental management institutions and activities.
- Incentives: fiscal incentives/disincentives provided to individual households and business enterprises (e.g. tourism, manufacturing) to promote environmentally-friendly behaviour and technology: energy conservation, solar energy installation, water conservation, and rainwater harvesting.
- Taxation: more generally, taxation policies to be reviewed and revised, in order to ensure that they are consistent with the country's sustainable development objectives.

A. Financing

In order to finance environmental management programmes and actions, Saint Lucia will as appropriate, use a diverse range of instruments, including the following:

- *Public investments*: Public Sector Investment Programs can be an important source of finance in the areas of water supply, sanitation, drainage, and disaster risk reduction with positive environmental benefits.

- *Establishment of an Environmental Fund*: this fund will be geared towards protection and enhancement of the environment and natural resources of Saint Lucia.
- *User fees and payment for environmental services*: in addition to their contribution to environmental management, these instruments will serve to generate revenue and provide financial resources for environmental management agencies and programmes.
- *Environmental tariffs and levies*: whenever these instruments are used to generate revenue while regulating imports, in accordance with provisions of the CSME and other trade agreements, the revenue they generate will be applied, to the maximum extent possible, to support environmental institutions and programmes.
- *Contributions of the international community*: Saint Lucia will place the environmental sector among its priorities for external financing and development cooperation.

5. Technology

Saint Lucia will continue to encourage the development and use of appropriate technology, through:

- The promotion of local research in selected priority areas;
- The importation of technology that is directly relevant and applicable to local conditions and needs, particularly through South-South exchanges.

6. Research

Research is a central part of environmental policy and Saint Lucia will do this in a number of ways, through:

- The promotion of a culture of learning by doing, of documentation and review, so that lessons can be learned from failure while positive experiences can be reproduced and scaled-up;
- Capacity building and strengthening of research institutions, with the provision of

- financial and technical support to research institutions, programmes and activities, as well as the creation of linkages with external research agencies and skills;
- Promotion of environmental reporting, and effective and efficient information management;
 - Effective and on-going use of information to guide policy formulation, review and implementation;
 - Fair and equitable access to environmental information by all citizens and agencies.

7. Communication

The NEP will promote and support the dissemination of information, the development of positive attitudes and behaviour, and a broad-based appreciation and understanding of environmental issues, processes and management requirements. The main activities will include:

- Inclusion of environmental issues and subjects in the formal education system, through continued attention to curriculum development;
- Sensitisation and training of media personnel and other communication professionals to enhance their capacity to report on environmental issues, programmes and trends;
- Promotion of informal and popular media in support of information and communication;
- Promotion of incentives and rewards
- Community-level consultation, information dissemination and education

8. Policy monitoring and evaluation

Environmental policy making is a continuous process that will require:

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- Specific institutional arrangements and mandates to monitor progress, and intended outcomes;
- Continued assessment of trends, needs and issues;
- Evaluation of policy and programme impact and achievement of targets, with specified periodicity.

This will require that Saint Lucia adopt an environmental policy culture and cycle that are creative, dynamic and adaptive. The strategic elements presented in PART III below aim to meet this requirement.

Part III

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
STRATEGY**

Revised 2014

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY (NEMS)

Overview

The NEMS 2014 is designed to guide implementation of, and track progress toward, national environmental goals and targets in Saint Lucia. The strategy covers the five-year period 2014-2019 and outlines national environmental objectives as presented in the NEP 2014. Actions to meet those objectives are defined, and the relevant players named. Expected results (outcomes) and success indicators are presented. Reference has been made to the NEMS of 2004 and, as noted elsewhere in the document, sections of the NEMS 2014 that remain relevant to the revised document have been reintroduced.

The main thrust of the NEMS is the incorporation of environmental considerations into national economic and social development planning and management. Essential to the achievement of this integration is the need to change beliefs and attitudes, both of the general public, and of those responsible for planning and making decisions about the sustainable use of Saint Lucia's environmental resources. This was emphasized throughout the stakeholder consultations for the project.

The SDED within the MSDET is charged with the responsibility for overseeing implementation of the NEP/NEMS. It is intended that the SDED use the NEP/NEMS to guide its activities, as well as to track relevant activities by other public sector agencies with mandates for managing natural resources in Saint Lucia.

The seven policy outcomes presented in the NEP 2014 have been expanded into the seven strategic objectives that are embodied in the NEMS 2014. These strategic objectives are supported by the following cross-cutting themes that were presented in the NEMS of 2004, and which continue to be important to the strategic direction for environmental management in Saint Lucia:

- A policy-driven and pro-active approach to environmental management will be employed, within a framework of integrated development planning, and with an improved and more effective policy process;
- Full integration of environment and development objectives, concerns and actions at the macro and micro levels;
- Appropriate institutional arrangements developed, with institutional collaboration, social participation and partnerships, and with the sharing and decentralisation of environmental management responsibilities whenever

desirable and feasible;

- Improved capacity to manage the environment and the various processes that impact on it to be built at all levels within government, the private sector and civil society;
- Appropriate, fair, effective and efficient instruments of environmental management to be developed and used, including financing mechanisms and technologies;
- Cultural and attitudinal change to be promoted, leading to a greater sense of ownership of and responsibility towards the environment, an awareness of issues and an understanding of causes and possible solutions;
- Enhanced knowledge of environmental management to be promoted. Improved access to and use of information, allowing knowledge to serve as the basis for environmental policy making and programming.

The MSDEST has developed a Draft Strategic Plan (StratPlan) to guide delivery of the Ministry's sustainable development portfolio. It is desirable that outcomes of the draft StratPlan be harmonized as far as possible with outcomes of the revised NEP/NEMS. It is recognized that the StratPlan is evolving and includes a holistic view of the environment within a sustainable development context. The NEMS also addresses environmental management in an integrated manner and with a focus on results to be achieved at the end of the strategic period. In that regard it is a living document that is subject to periodic review according to the provisions of the SGD and in keeping with possible changes in the physical and human environment of Saint Lucia. Relevant sections of the StratPlan have been extracted to support the recommendations of the NEMS, and to attempt to achieve some synergy between both documents. Outcomes to be realized for the period 2014-2019 are presented below, and are consistent with the NEP:

1. Improved policy, legal regulatory and institutional framework for sustainable development.
2. Diversity and productivity of ecosystems and ecological processes are maintained.
3. Improved management of the natural and built environment, with a focus on adapting to, and mitigating the impacts of, climate change and reducing the risk of disasters.
4. Improved systems for managing waste and controlling pollution so as to enhance environmental health for optimised quality of life for citizens, and for protection of terrestrial and marine resources, and the atmosphere.

5. Improved generation and manage scientific data for establishment of a knowledge platform to underpin environmental management initiatives.
6. Improved knowledge and awareness, attitudes and behaviours among all sectors (private, government and civil society)
7. Integrated management and development of marine and ocean resources.

OUTCOME 1: Improved legal, regulatory and institutional framework for sustainable development.

Sustainable development speaks to the integration of economic, social and environmental pillars of development in such a manner that actions of present populations in a given place do not compromise the opportunities for future generations. It is about optimising resource use and intergenerational transfer of equity. This approach requires legal, regulatory and institutional systems to guide and enforce the required actions. In a small island developing state, such as Saint Lucia, where financial and other support systems are limited, it is imperative that efficiency enhancing mechanisms be applied. The focus of this outcome is therefore to ensure that the legal, regulatory, and institutional framework for the environmental aspects of sustainable development in Saint Lucia are improved.

Output:

By the end of this strategic planning period, it is expected that:

- The revised National Environmental Policy will be ratified and adopted
- Laws and regulations will be reviewed in order to achieve more effective environmental management through addressing overlaps, incentives and disincentives, including fiscal and other related measures;
- Key legislation such as the Environmental Management Act and the Forestry Act would have been enacted by parliament.
- An adequate institutional and legislative structure and arrangements will be in place at the national level;
- Efficient and effective monitoring and evaluation systems and procedures will be in place;
- Saint Lucia will have a strategic and coordinated approach to the multi-lateral environmental agreements (MEA) and will have made even more progress towards compliance with its obligations under these MEAs.

Table 3: List of Objectives Activities, Performance Indicators and Responsible agencies for Outcome 1

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
<p>Manage and implement MEAs and other obligations</p>	<p>Develop action plans for implementation of key MEAs</p> <p>Establish and manage a system for a strategic and coordinated approach to practical application of MEAs</p> <p>Maintain contact with the Secretariats of respective MEAs</p> <p>Keep track of the status of negotiations on all relevant agreements paying particular attention to key opportunities and critical issues requiring follow up action</p> <p>Ensure that national policy and legislation reflect obligations under the MEAS</p> <p>Work towards the reflection of national needs in negotiation decisions</p> <p>Ensure compliance with obligations e.g. payment of fees/dues</p>	<p>On-going 2014-2019</p>	<p>On-going inter-sectoral communication on implementation of provisions of MEAs</p> <p>Up to date information on action reflected in the various databases</p> <p>Timely transmission of reports on action to relevant Secretariats/agencies</p> <p>Reports of negotiations presented and action steps outlined</p> <p>Saint Lucia appropriately represented at negotiations where opportunities have been identified for strengthening SD in SLU.</p> <p>Reports of non-attended negotiations accessed and shared</p> <p>Policy brief prepared and presented as appropriate</p> <p>All critical MEAs reflected in domestic policies and legislation as appropriate</p>	<p>Lead: MSDEST/SDED/DOE</p> <p>Internal partners: Legal Officer, Biodiversity Unit, Forestry</p> <p>Main external partners: External Affairs, Agriculture, SLASPA</p>

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
	<p>Create synergies among conventions as required, for reporting and securing funding from multi-focal areas</p> <p>Collaborate with and support other agencies critical to the implementation of the conventions</p>	<p>On-going 2014-2019</p>	<p># of outcomes/decisions which align with national priorities</p> <p>Timely submission of payments to the various secretariats</p> <p>Mechanism established to facilitate the integration and rationalization of activities/reporting under the various MEAs</p> <p>Use of existing and new tools as appropriate to facilitate harmonized reporting</p> <p># of multi-focal projects with various agencies having a role in implementation</p> <p>Growth in inter-sectoral dialogue around selected issues</p>	<p>Lead: MSDEST/SDED/DOE</p> <p>Internal partners: Legal Officer, Biodiversity Unit, Forestry</p> <p>Main external partners: External Affairs, Agriculture, SLASPA</p>
<p>Establish and manage development cooperation agreements</p>	<p>Mobilize resources to pursue GOSLs priorities/objectives, e.g. with OAS; EU; GEF; UNEP; UNDP</p> <p>Monitor implementation and</p>	<p>On-going 2014-2019</p>	<p># of proposals submitted and approved</p> <p># of new funding sources identified and pursued</p>	<p>Lead: SDED/DOE/MSDEST</p> <p>Internal partners: all</p>

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OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
	track, obtain and secure resources emanating from all agreements			
Provide adequate reports on the status of the environment and environmental management	Produce and disseminate State of the Environment (SOE) Reports	2015-2018	SOE produced and disseminated every 3 years. Interim reports produced as may be necessary	Lead: SDED Internal partners: Legal Officer, Biodiversity Unit, Forestry, Energy, Water , all Main external partners: Agriculture, Fisheries, National Trust
Coordinate policy formulation, monitoring and review in areas relevant to sustainable development	Monitor, support and whenever necessary review the main national policy instruments, including: National Development Plan; Energy Policy; National Land Policy; National Water Policy; National Environment Policy and Strategy; Climate Change Adaptation Policy; NBSAP; fiscal measures; NEP/NEMS	2014-2017	Current draft policies approved New policies developed and approved as appropriate Existing polices updated as appropriate Monitoring mechanisms established for policy implementation	Lead: PS/MSDEST Internal partners: all Main external partners: Ministry of Economic Affairs, other ministries, private sector, civil society
	Coordinate the establishment of an enabling policy & legislative environment framework for managing ambient air quality	2015	National policy on ambient air quality developed and endorsed	

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OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
<p>Ensure that appropriate standards, legislation, regulations and processes are developed and introduced</p>	<p>Promote and develop standards and regulations with respect to water quality, energy efficiency, air quality, access to genetic resources and benefit sharing (ABS) from use of the resources</p>	<p>Year 3 - 2017</p>	<p>Relevant standards, legislation, regulations, and policies developed, adopted and applied</p>	<p>Lead: MSDEST Internal partners: all Main external partner: Bureau of Standards</p>
	<p>Develop guidance principles and standards for research on biodiversity</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>Forestry Act enacted</p>	<p>MSDEST Min of Legal Affairs</p>
	<p>Review and finalise draft Forestry Act</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>Environmental Management Bill updated with recommendations from Revised Environmental Management Framework and passed.</p>	<p>Ministry of Legal Affairs</p>
	<p>Finalise draft Environmental Management Bill</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>Regulations for water sector approved and promulgated.</p>	<p>MSDEST/Min Legal Affairs</p>
	<p>Engage stakeholders in development of new water regulations</p>	<p>2015-2016</p>	<p>Regulations/Incentives for energy conservation, efficiency, drafted with stakeholder participation.</p>	
	<p>Engage stakeholders in development of new energy regulations</p>	<p>2015-2016</p>		
	<p>Create incentives for development and use of renewable resources</p>	<p>2015-2017</p>	<p>ABS regulations promulgated</p>	
	<p>Review and enact ABS regulations as part of Biodiversity bill</p>	<p>2016-2019</p>	<p>Recommendations for model for utility regulations</p>	

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OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
	Determine desirability and feasibility of a unified regulatory model for utilities (water and electricity). Review regional examples			
Introduce mechanisms for compensation for environmental services	Formulate and implement a policy and a suite of measures with respect to compensation for environmental services provided by public sector agencies. Integrate into EMB.	2015-2016	A policy and a suite of measures with respect to compensation for environmental services developed and implemented. Targeted income from fees reviewed on periodic basis.	Lead: SDED/DOE/MSDEST
Strengthen the legislative framework and ensure that national policy and legislation reflect obligations under the MEAs	<p>Review all MEAs and identify implications for national legislation, including the Biodiversity, Sustainable Use Bill and the Biosafety Bill, and give consideration to enactment</p> <p>Review draft legislation and address overlaps in previously enacted legislation</p> <p>Identify and review legislation enacted but not in force</p> <p>Review and update existing legislation</p> <p>Review other legal models/bodies e.g. Office of</p>	2015-2017	<p>Legislation revised and approved by Parliament</p> <p>Reconciled overlaps in four (4) pieces of legislation Forest, Soil Act, National Trust Act, National Conservation Authority (NCA) Act, Fisheries, Waste Management Act</p> <p>Reviewed and approved by Parliament</p> <p>Legislation amended and submitted to Parliament for approval</p> <p>Comprehensive reports on the relevant models/bodies for Cabinet approval</p>	<p>Lead: Legal Officer-MSDEST/ DOE</p> <p>Internal partners: all</p> <p>Main external partners: Attorney General's Chambers-Drafting Unit, Ministry of Agriculture – Department of Fisheries, NCA, relevant stakeholders, consultant drafters</p> <p>Permanent Secretary,</p>

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
	<p>Utilities Regulation (OUR) Jamaica to inform policy processes in Saint Lucia</p> <p>Develop other bills where needed, e.g. Geothermal Development Bill or Invasive Alien Species Bill</p> <p>Review the Montreal Protocol Act to ensure it responds to the accelerated phase out of HCFCs and the promotion of low GWP, more energy efficient alternatives</p>	<p>2016-2019</p>	<p>Montreal Protocol Act revised and approved by Parliament</p>	<p>Legislative Drafting Office</p> <p>SDED/ MSDEST, Legislative Drafting</p>
<p>Secure adequate financing in support of sustainable development</p>	<p>Explore and assess strategic options for sustainable financing through projects/ programmes of CDB,CCCCC, IDB, EU <i>inter alia</i></p> <p>Design and implement the institutional arrangements required to access funding e.g. from the Adaptation Fund</p> <p>Implement fee structure for environmental services</p>	<p>2014 - ongoing</p>	<p>Level of funding mobilized by bilateral and multilateral sources;</p> <p>Level of funding accessed through (domestic) government sources and local private sector</p> <p>Relevant institutional arrangements established and communicated to the appropriate entities</p> <p>Fee structure implemented</p>	<p>Lead: MSDEST /DOE/SDED CC portfolio</p> <p>Internal partners: all</p> <p>External Partners: relevant agencies of government and private sector</p>
<p>Coordinate work programme</p>	<p>Develop inter-sectoral work programme to implement environmental management framework.</p>	<p>2014- On-going</p>	<p>Quarterly HOD meetings</p> <p>Quarterly work programme status updates</p>	<p>Lead: SDED/DOE/MSDEST</p>

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OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
	<p>an integrated system for sharing information and building synergies</p> <p>Facilitate/support appropriate training and capacity building initiatives for staff</p> <p>Facilitate opportunities for implementation of work programmes locally, regionally and internationally</p>	2014 – on-going	<p>Weekly policy meetings</p> <p>Recommendation for relevant training through the Ministry of Public Service and or Ministry of Education, HRD, and Labour</p>	
Conduct monitoring and evaluation	Evaluate and review work programmes, projects, policies, procedures and obligations for impact, effectiveness and relevance	On-going	<p>Quarterly HOD reports</p> <p>Intermittent Audits and steering committee reports</p> <p>Feedback from management meeting and customer surveys</p> <p>Reports/feedback from external agencies</p>	Lead: MSDEST

OUTCOME 2: Maintain the diversity and productivity of ecosystems and ecological processes.

Biodiversity is the basis of human existence. Ecosystem services regulate climatic processes, breakdown wastes and recycle nutrients, filter and purify water, buffer against flooding, maintain soil fertility, purify air, and provide natural resources such as wood, textiles, and of course food. All agriculture depends fundamentally on biodiversity, as do marine and freshwater food resources. Biological diversity provides opportunities for medical discoveries, economic development, and adaptive responses to challenges such as climate change. If biodiversity is not maintained, this would mean losing the essential services that biodiversity provides, and preventing intergenerational transfer of assets. It is therefore important for Saint Lucia, to preserve to the maximum extent possible, the natural diversity of ecosystems, species and genes that are part of the country's natural patrimony, including the diversity of breeds and cultivars that have been created by human activity during the course of history. In pursuit of this outcome, a number of existing policies and strategies will have to be revised and implemented, notably the:

- Draft 2nd National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)
- Biosafety Strategy and Action Plan

Output:

This strategic intervention will result in:

- a decrease in the degradation of biodiversity resources on the island
- an increase in the level of public participation in biodiversity management
- an increase in public understanding of the importance of biodiversity
- mainstreaming of environmental impact assessments for decision-making related to development activities;
- implementation of a system of protected areas with the relevant conservation codes
- public knowledge and participation in biosafety management;
- regulation of the entry of genetically modified organisms and products into the country;
- exploration into the possibilities of the creation of genetically modified (GM) products and organisms, minimizing any potential risks to human health and the environment;
- systems being established and implemented to administer and monitor benefit sharing activities arising from the use of genetic resources.

Table 4: List of Objectives, Activities, Performance Indicators and Responsible Agencies for Outcome 2

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIME LINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
Conserve and improve the status of biodiversity, safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	Promote and facilitate ratification of the Nagoya Protocol	2015	Consultations on Nagoya Protocol held island wide in country	Lead: Biodiversity Unit in SDED in the MDEST
	Develop and implement Strategy and Action Plan for Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)	2015	Protocol ratified, Strategy and Action Plan developed	Internal partners: Forestry Department, Legal Officer, others
		2019	Legal, Administrative, ICT, Public Participation Systems established for efficient implementation of Nagoya Protocol	
	Implement Biosafety Strategy and Action Plan	2015-2016	Biosafety management systems established and functioning	Committees: National Coordinating Committee of Biosafety, National Biodiversity Steering Committee
		2015-2016	Biosafety bill finalised and enacted by parliament	
	Establish Biosafety management systems		Biosafety Clearing House and National Biosafety Focal Points job descriptions in place	Main external partners: members of above-named Committees
	Implement revised 2 nd NBSAP	2015-2017	NBSAP revised and endorsed by Cabinet of Ministers. NBSAP Implemented	
	Implement National IAS Strategy	2017	Biodiversity/Biosafety Unit staffed and fully functioning	
Participate in		IAS Act and Regulations Enacted and		

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OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIME LINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
	international activities related to biodiversity and biosafety management		supporting structure/s established Notifications from the CPB and the CBD Secretariats responded to promptly	
Encourage sustainable exploitation of biological resources	Foster nutraceutical, pharmaceutical, cosmetic and other developments from local biological resources especially related to traditional knowledge, to create employment and promote equitable sharing of benefits	2015 – on-going	Prior Informed consent (PIC) and mutually agreed terms (MAT) developed for industries emanating out of the use of traditional knowledge from biodiversity resources and from locally established biological resources An increase in the number of biological resources used in agroprocessing in cottage, SME and other industries	Lead: Biodiversity Unit Main external partners: Ministry of Commerce, Invest Saint Lucia, private sector and IICA

OUTCOME 3: Improved management of the natural and built environment, with due attention to adaptation and mitigation of climate change, and disaster risk reduction.

In the Caribbean, climate change is expected to result in rainfall variability, increased temperatures, sea level rise, and increasing incidence of extreme weather. Therefore, in order to reduce the potential impacts of climate change it is important to maintain and manage both the natural as well as the built environment. Management of environmental assets is also essential to securing the ecosystem services and products that are vital to achieving the objectives for national sustainable development and building a green economy. Demonstrating a “green” and “environmentally sound” approach to development is intended to show that it is possible and desirable, to embark on a path of development that can result in an improved quality of life and in social equity, while reducing environmental degradation and the depletion of natural resources.

Sustainable land management is germane to the maintenance of environmental services. Vegetation cover including forests, watersheds, soils, drainage systems, coastal zone vegetation, and water resources must be protected to facilitate optimal operation of the natural systems. This strategic intervention recognises the stresses and pressures that are being placed on the natural environment from increasing population, and livelihood and settlement demands.

There is an urgent need to define and enhance environmental quality objectives (EQO). Among the objectives is the need to design and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation programmes, and to employ disaster risk management interventions to reduce disaster risk. This Outcome 3 also seeks to address the issues of energy security through energy efficiency and renewable energy for lowering the carbon footprint and reducing energy costs; water security through sustainable yield of quality and quantity potable water, and water efficiency; and public health.

In pursuit of this outcome, a number of policy instruments and plans will be key, particularly:

- Climate Change Adaptation Policy
- Land Use Policy
- National Mitigation Strategy
- National Energy Policy
- Watershed Management Plan
- Forestry Policy and Forest Management Plan
- Protected Areas Systems Plan
- Fisheries Management Plan
- Wildlife Management Plan

Outputs

It is expected that this intervention will result in:

- A new, integrated and comprehensive approach to forest sector management, with community groups and business entities managing forest trails and eco-tourism facilities in collaboration with Forestry Department, and an increase in the number of jobs created and persons employed in forest based industries and activities.
- A Sustainable Land Management Policy and Programme as well as concretization of existing draft policies and promulgation of new requirements drawn from the list above.
- A clear, and commonly accepted, national definition of a “green economy” with development and adoption of an integrated national strategy, plan and monitoring mechanism for the pursuit of a green economy.
- Reduction of energy costs, development of indigenous sustainable energy resources and increased energy efficiency
- Increased efficiency in the delivery of potable water, and improved water resource management practices
- Minimized impact of wastewater on the land and marine resources and on public health.

Table 5: List of Objectives Activities, Performance Indicators and Responsible agencies for Long Term Outcome 3

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
Guide the sustainable management and development of land resources	Promote policies such as the Land Use Policy and facilitate action towards sustainable land management, including the adoption of an integrated land use planning framework	2015-2017	Conversion of viable agricultural lands and green space to large scale development reduced	Lead: MOPD
	Ensure maintenance of critical wetland areas in Saint Lucia	2020	Wetlands in Saint Lucia mapped and ranked and categorised according to degradation, and need for restoration and protection Wetlands conservation policy, strategy and action plan developed and implemented	Internal partners: all of MSDEST Committee with representation from CZMAC, Biodiversity Committee, SLM Committee, CC
	Review and approve EIA regulations	2014-2015	Legal basis, guidelines, regulations and support in place for processing of development applications	Main external partners: Ministry of Physical Development, National Trust, Department of Fisheries, NCA, Crown Lands, Statistics, Bureau of Standards
	Facilitate capacity building and training for Referral Agencies in EIA development and review	2015-2016	At least 15 Referral Agency representatives trained	
	SEA introduced for policies, programmes and multi-pronged development plans.	2015-2017	Training materials on SEAs documented/published	

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
<p>Maintain and enhance all types of forest resources for economic, social, and environmental values for the benefit of present and future generations</p>	<p>Develop and implement a national forest strategy and action plan</p> <p>Develop a forest management information system (FMIS), all forests including trees outside of forests</p> <p>Approve Draft Forest Policy, Review and Finalise draft Forest Act and Draft Wildlife (Amendment) Act.</p> <p>Develop wildlife management plan</p> <p>Advance corporatization of forest trails and other eco-tourism facilities</p>	<p>2015-2018</p> <p>2017</p> <p>2015</p>	<p>Cabinet approved sustainable forest management plan and implementation started</p> <p>Mainstreaming of sustainable forest management plan into public and private sector activities</p> <p>Improved water quality</p> <p>Fully functioning FMIS including database and GIS established</p> <p>Enactment and enforcement of revised Forest and Wildlife Acts and Regulations</p> <p>Review draft legislation by Ministry of Legal Affairs, Cabinet Submission for approval of draft policy and legislation, Parliamentary approval of draft legislation.</p> <p>Wildlife monitoring, designation of wildlife reserves and sanctuaries and developed wildlife farming programme</p> <p>IUCN listing updated</p> <p>Number of community groups and business entities managing forest trails and eco-tourism facilities in collaboration with Forestry Department</p>	<p>Lead: Forestry Department</p> <p>Internal partners: SDED/DOE Ministry of Legal Affairs, Biodiversity Unit, others</p> <p>Main external partners: private sector, community organisations</p>
<p>Manage water resources in an efficient,</p>	<p>Undertake spatial mapping of all water resources on the island and develop a</p>	<p>2015</p>	<p>Mapping of water sources on the island (at least 25%)</p>	<p>Lead agency: WRMA</p>

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OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
<p>sustainable and equitable manner</p>	<p>profile for each of the water resources</p>			<p>Internal partners: NWSC, WASCO, SDED/ DOE, Forestry</p>
	<p>Undertake inventory of all assets supporting water resources data collection</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>At least 60% of all water assets inventoried</p>	
	<p>Strengthen and maintain field data collection equipment network</p>	<p>2017</p>	<p>Network strengthened by 50%</p>	
	<p>Strengthen comprehensive water resources database and reporting system</p>	<p>2017</p>	<p>Water resources database 80% completed</p>	
	<p>Develop a water resources master plan and allocation scheme</p>	<p>2017</p>	<p>Water resources Master Plan and allocation scheme</p>	
	<p>Develop guidelines for preparing watershed management plans</p>	<p>2015</p>	<p>Guidelines for watershed management developed under the DVRP</p>	
	<p>Create watershed management plans for priority watersheds</p>	<p>2017</p>	<p>At least 2 watershed management plans developed</p>	
	<p>Conduct and investigate studies on alternative water management approaches</p>	<p>2017</p>	<p>At least one study on alternative management approaches to be conducted</p>	
<p>Establish and</p>	<p>Finalise and adopt a</p>	<p>2015</p>	<p>Cabinet endorsement and adoption of the</p>	<p>Lead: PA Manager</p>
<p>Implement hydrological monitoring programme</p>	<p>2015</p>	<p>Hydrological monitoring programme implemented</p>		

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OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
<p>sustain an effective and integrated system of protected areas</p>	national plan for a system of protected areas ⁴		Systems Plan	Internal partners: Forestry, Biodiversity Unit
	Establish coordinating mechanism among protected area management agencies	2019	At least 2 new protected areas established and functioning	Committees: PMA, other PA committees and Fora when established
	Establish collaborative mechanism among environmental agencies	2015- Ongoing	Protected Areas Advisory Board ⁶ established and fully functional	Main external partners: SMMA, Department of Fisheries, NCA, National Trust, Soufriere Foundation, Ministry of Social Transformation, Ministry of Health
	Engage local communities and community organisations/ groups in the development and management of protected areas in Saint Lucia	2015-Ongoing	Co-ordinated response to environmental issues at the local level	
	Secure requisite staffing to ensure effective PA management in Saint Lucia	2016-2017	Protected Area Fora ⁷ for at least 2 protected areas established and functioning	
	Develop site management and maintenance plans for at least 2 new protected areas	2018	Full complement of core staff procured by year 2 of strategic plan implementation, including Technical Officers for improved monitoring	
			Management plans developed and implementation commenced for at least 2 new protected areas	
			Site maintenance plans developed and activated	

⁴A Systems Plan for Protected Areas in Saint Lucia was revised with funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through The World Bank and the *Fond Français de l'Environnement Mondial* (FFEM). The activity was completed in 2009 under the OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods (OPAAL) Project implemented nationally by the Saint Lucia National Trust.

⁶The Systems Plan proposes that a Protected Areas Advisory Board be established to provide guidance on protected areas policy and practice to the above Government Departments.

⁷To facilitate the engagement of local communities and community organisations in the management and development of protected areas, it is proposed in the Systems Plan that four 'Protected Area Fora' should also be established.

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OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
	<p>Address gaps in PA legislation for greater synergies in PA management and monitoring⁵</p> <p>Develop and implement a comprehensive protected areas management effectiveness (PAME) monitoring and evaluation plan</p> <p>Conduct study of protected areas financing mechanisms</p> <p>Develop a research agenda to generate scientific data on sustainable use, State of Conservation (SOC), economic valuation of resources in PA, IAS in PAs etc. to inform: (a) the special measures needed to be taken to conserve PA biological diversity (b) economic decisions on</p>	<p>2015-2016</p> <p>2015-2017</p> <p>2016-2017</p> <p>2018</p>	<p>Legislative review process commenced and legislative amendments or new drafts submitted to Cabinet</p> <p>Effective management of protected areas documented and demonstrated nationally</p> <p>Annual PAM monitoring and evaluation undertaken and recorded</p> <p>Regional and international commitments for Reporting on PAs achieved. (WHC Periodic Reporting & SOC Report)</p> <p>Strategies for Long-term financing (LF) developed and LF for protected areas management in Saint Lucia</p>	

⁵ To be informed by Review of Environmental Management Legislation in Saint Lucia

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OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
	PA management and national development priorities			
Establish the framework for moving towards a green economy	<p>Formulate and adopt a national definition of a green economy</p> <p>Develop and approve a national green economy plan/strategy</p> <p>Implement the institutional arrangements for the oversight of the move to a green economy</p> <p>Implement the “Advancing the Caribbean States Sustainable Development Through the Green Economy” Project</p>	<p>2014- Ongoing</p> <p>2015</p> <p>2015-2016</p> <p>2014- Ongoing</p>	<p>National definition formulated and approved</p> <p>National plan/strategy developed, approved and published</p> <p>Institutional arrangements for oversight defined and established</p>	<p>Lead: SDED</p> <p>Internal partners: all</p> <p>Main external partners: other ministries, private sector, civil society</p>
Energy conservation through retrofitting and renewable energy initiatives	<p>Implement energy efficiency measures in Government buildings</p> <p>Build capacity in the design and maintenance of energy-efficient buildings</p> <p>Review Electricity Supply Act (ESA) to reflect current realities and needs in the areas of energy</p>	<p>2015-2019</p> <p>2016- Ongoing</p> <p>2015</p>	<p>Number of existing GOSL buildings retrofitted</p> <p>Number of new GOSL buildings constructed following “Green Building Code”</p> <p>ESA reviewed, revised and new Act promulgated</p>	<p>Lead: EST Section of MSDEST</p> <p>Internal partners: LUCELEC</p> <p>Main external partners: Ministries of Physical Development, Public Service, Infrastructure,</p>

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OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
	<p>conservation and renewable energy</p> <p>Enhance the policy and fiscal regime to encourage and facilitate the adoption of energy efficiency and renewable energy measures by the private sector and households</p> <p>Foster and enable the development of national-scale renewable energy projects (geothermal, wind)</p>	<p>2015-2017</p> <p>2015-2017</p>	<p>Fiscal package for energy efficiency developed and approved</p> <p>Private sector strategy for EE and RE developed</p> <p>Fiscal package(s) for private sector EE and RE formulated and implemented</p> <p>Renewable energy projects-wind farms, geothermal resources explored, quantified and development initiated.</p>	<p>Commerce and Finance, other energy stakeholders</p>
<p>Sustainable forest management through ecotourism and agroforestry; timber and non-timber forest products</p>	<p>Promote productive and other activities that involve enhancement or non-destructive use of forest resources, the creation of employment, the maintenance of forest ecosystem integrity and the equitable sharing of benefits as per Forestry Work Programme</p>	<p>2015-Ongoing</p>	<p>Number of forest industries</p> <p>Number of employment opportunities created</p> <p>Added ecotourism developments</p>	<p>Lead: Forestry</p> <p>Internal partners: Protected Areas Unit, Biodiversity Unit</p>
<p>Introduce natural capital accounting</p>	<p>Develop and implement a framework (procedures, protocols) for natural capital accounting</p> <p>Publish annual natural capital reports.</p>	<p>2017</p> <p>2017</p> <p>2017</p>	<p>Natural Capital Accounting framework developed, adopted and implemented</p> <p>Natural capital accounts published annually</p> <p>Report on projects undertaken such as The Economics of valuation of mangroves, TEEB</p>	<p>Lead: SDED/DOE/MSDEST</p> <p>Internal partners: Biodiversity Unit, Forestry</p>

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
	Implement The Economics of Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity (TEEB) Projects	2017-Ongoing	for Business Initiative and Economic valuation of Invasive Alien Species (IAS)	Main external partners: Audit Department Resource economists
Protection of services in the coastal zone from coastal hazards	<p>Conduct land use assessment of the coastal zone and identify areas prone to damage and loss from storm surge.</p> <p>Design and Implement programme for rehabilitating damaged areas</p> <p>Design and Implement coastal protection works as needed.</p>	<p>2015</p> <p>2015/2016- Ongoing</p> <p>2016- Ongoing</p>	<p>Map of Coastal Hotspots and Risk Assessments of these areas done.</p> <p>Rehabilitation Plan for Coastal resources</p> <p>Design and implement coastal protection works in the hotspot areas.</p>	Committee: CZMAC
Reduce air pollution through private sector participation and partnerships	<p>Establish and maintain a national air quality monitoring system</p> <p>Develop/adopt and apply air quality standards</p> <p>Establish an enabling fiscal framework to encourage the adoption of appropriate air quality measures, especially in the private sector and transportation sectors.</p>	<p>2016- Ongoing</p> <p>2015-2018</p> <p>2015/2016-2019</p>	<p>Air quality monitoring equipment acquired, installed, operated and maintained</p> <p>Air quality standards developed</p> <p>Fiscal framework to encourage the adoption of appropriate air quality measures, especially in the private sector and transportation sectors adopted and implemented</p>	<p>Lead: SDED/DOE</p> <p>Main external partners: Bureau of Standards, Met Services, Ministries of Finance, Chamber of Commerce, Hotel Sector and others</p>

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
Promote sustainable settlements and buildings	Formulate and adopt a national policy and strategy on sustainable settlements and buildings	2016-2017	National policy and strategy on sustainable settlements and buildings developed and adopted	Lead: EST Internal partners: SDED
	Develop a sustainable building code (independent or within the existing Building Code)	2015-2016	Sustainable building code (independent or within the existing Building Code) developed and adopted	Main external partners: Ministry of Physical Development, others
	Establish an appropriate fiscal framework to support the adoption of sustainable building and related practices	2015-2017	An appropriate fiscal framework to support the adoption of sustainable building and related practices established	
	Implement relevant construction and measures in GOSL buildings and other projects	2015-2018	Government and other projects incorporating green building measures	
Promote sustainable consumption and production (SCP)	Develop and adopt a national SCP Strategy	2016/2017- Ongoing	National SCP Strategy adopted	Lead: SDED/DOE
	Develop and implement a sustainable consumption and production education and awareness programme		SCP education and awareness strategy conducted	
Promote green business, green enterprises and green jobs	Actively promote and facilitate the establishment of investments/enterprises to produce green goods and services and generate	2016/2017- Ongoing	Green business strategy formulated and adopted	Lead: SDED/DOE Internal partners: Forestry, EST, Biodiversity Unit,

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OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
	<p>employment in green activities</p> <p>Develop a green investment/enterprise blueprint/strategy</p> <p>Introduce a suite of fiscal measures to encourage investment in designated “green” industries</p>	<p>2017</p> <p>2018</p>	<p>Number of businesses investing under strategy</p> <p>Fiscal measures implemented</p>	<p>others</p> <p>Main external partners: Invest Saint Lucia, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Creative Industries, Ministry of Finance, others</p>
<p>Provide and promote cleaner, reliable and affordable sustainable energy</p>	<p>Amend the Electricity Supply Act to encourage independent power producers to generate electricity from renewable sources and allow for excess energy to be sold to the grid</p> <p>Facilitate development of wind, solar and geothermal electricity</p> <p>Implement national demand-side management (DSM) strategies for government and private sector</p> <p>Maintain national energy balances to track shifts in energy sources and for</p>	<p>2016-2018</p> <p>2015-ongoing</p> <p>2016-2018</p> <p>2017</p>	<p>Act amended to allow independent body to provide IPP permits.</p> <p>Regulated tariff for electricity generated from RE sources.</p> <p>Installed and operating solar, wind and/or geothermal power plants</p> <p>kWh savings from implemented DSM projects;</p> <p>Completed annual energy balances</p>	<p>Lead agencies: Public Utilities Department (PUD) and Energy, Science and Technology (EST)</p> <p>EST and PUD</p> <p>Main external partners: Saint Lucia Bureau of Standards, others</p>

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OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
	<p>energy planning</p> <p>Develop national criteria to be used for assessing sustainable energy projects</p> <p>Establish fuel economy and alternate energy standards for all government purchases of new vehicles</p>	<p>2016</p> <p>2016-2018</p>	<p>Completed Request for Proposals process under the Clinton Foundation Initiative</p> <p>Sustainable Energy procurement policy developed for Government vehicles</p> <p>Energy efficiency procurement policy developed for Government equipment and appliances</p>	
<p>Facilitate exploration for alternative water and Promote efficiency and sustainability in water abstraction, harvesting and delivery</p>	<p>Research alternative sources of water including groundwater and non-traditional sources</p> <p>Develop and update guidelines for defining water control areas</p> <p>Design and implement water resources conservation and watershed management programme</p> <p>Promote rainwater harvesting</p> <p>Operationalizing the NWSC to regulate the</p>	<p>2016- Ongoing</p> <p>2015-2017</p> <p>2016</p> <p>2015-2017</p> <p>2015- Ongoing</p> <p>2016</p>	<p>Identification of sites for potential groundwater abstraction by 2016</p> <p>Research on potential for wastewater reuse initiated</p> <p>Guidelines developed for defining water control</p> <p>Water control areas published in Gazette</p> <p>Water conservation programme designed and implemented</p> <p>Implementation of established guidelines (CEHI) for rainwater harvesting</p> <p>Incentives for rainwater harvesting developed and implemented</p> <p>Established efficiency standards for potable water delivery</p>	<p>Leads: WRMA for water and EST for energy</p> <p>Internal partners: WASCO and LUCELEC</p> <p>Lead: WRMA</p> <p>Internal partners: Forestry, WASCO, SDED, PUD, NWSC</p>

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OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
	provision of potable services			
Promote recycling of wastewater for enhancing efficiency in water use	Promote wastewater reuse in agriculture Develop a National Wastewater Management Strategic Plan	2015-2016 2016-2017	Policy developed and implemented for wastewater reuse in agricultural development Volumes of recyclable water available Implementation of the strategic plan under PPCR-DVRP	Lead: WRMA Internal partners: WASCO, NWSC
Facilitate universal provision and equity in potable water delivery	Upgrade rural water systems Implement the Universal Service provisions of the Water and Sewerage Act	2015-2018 2017	Increased compliance with potable water standards Established Universal Service Fund to finance service to unserved areas and to the indigent	Lead; WASCO Internal partners: PUD, NWSC

OUTCOME 4: Improved systems for managing waste and controlling pollution so as to enhance environmental health for optimised quality of life for citizens and protection of terrestrial and marine resources.

Waste management and pollution control are essential contributors to human well-being and the health of terrestrial and marine resources. Improper disposal of solid waste leads to the proliferation of vectors and nuisance vermin, which may be disease producing and contributory to poor public health, morbidity and mortality. Disposal of wastewater is a major problem for all Caribbean territories, in that poorly treated effluent is discharged into rivers and drains and in many instances directly to the ocean. Castries, the major urban centre with a growing population, does not have a central collection and treatment system, so poorly treated sewage is directly discharged to the harbour which is a major lifeline for the city and for the country. Vieux Fort in the south is also challenged with poor management of liquid and solid waste, and all other settlements send effluent to the coast.

Coastal pollution has also been cited as a major contributor to declining marine resources in the coastal zone. The need to improve waste management systems is an imperative to ensure that Saint Lucia's small and sensitive ecosystems maintain the capacity to support human health and productive ecosystems on land and in the marine environment. Increasing populations and growing urban concentrations have exacerbated the urgency for management. Activities related to this outcome should focus on implementing systems to handle solid waste and wastewater, as well as chemicals and hazardous materials.

Output:

The result will be achieved through activities related to the:

- Upgrading and implementation of solid waste management strategies
- Improvement in management systems for sewage and wastewater
- Implementation of obligations under *chemicals and waste* MEAs to which Saint Lucia is a State Party, including the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management⁸ (SAICM), which is to ensure that sound chemicals management is achieved by 2020.

⁸A voluntary treaty that the international community has agreed to be the global framework in which methods of cooperation & specific actions are discussed.

Table 6: List of Objectives Activities, Performance Indicators and Responsible agencies for Long Term Outcome 4

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
Establish and operate an effective system of solid waste management	Revise current Draft National Waste Management Strategy (2003)	2015	Revised version of the National Waste Management Strategy completed and approved	Lead: SLSWMA Collaboration with Ministry of Health, Customs and other agencies as may be required.
	Review and expand scope of existing Medical Wastes and Other Bio-hazardous Waste Management Plan (to include establishment of a notification system for the import/export of hazardous wastes)	2015-2016	Revised version of Plan for Medical and other bio-hazardous waste	SLSWMA, AG's Office
	Revise Draft Biomedical Waste Regulations	2015-2016	Enactment of the Biomedical Waste Regulations	SDED, SLSWMA, AG's Office
	Revise Model Basel Convention Legislation	2016	Enactment of legislation on Basel Convention	
	Complete, adopt and implement the agrochemical (pesticide) hazardous wastes management plan	2016	Adopted and implemented agrochemical (pesticide) hazardous wastes management plan	
	Complete amendment of Waste Management Act (No. 8 of 2004), taking into account recommendations made on the "Review of the Institutional and Organisational Arrangements for Solid Waste Management in Saint Lucia"	2015- Ongoing	Amendment of Waste Management Act	SLSWMA
	Implement a national recycling program for residential/institutional waste	2016- Ongoing	National program implemented	
Establish and operate an	Establish an effective sewage treatment facility for Castries	2015-2019	Funding for the treatment facility	Lead: WASCO/MSDEST/SDED/

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OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
effective system of liquid waste management	Foster and support the formulation of plans for liquid/sewage management plans for other main settlements	2016-2019	Liquid waste management plans for main settlements formulated	DOE Internal partners: S&T, SLSWMA
	Promote the adoption of more appropriate sewage disposal technologies for households and businesses not centrally connected.	2016-2019	At least a 25% increase in the adoption of more appropriate sewage disposal technologies in households and businesses not centrally connected	Main external partners: Castries City Council, Ministry of Social Transformation, Ministry of Health
Improve the management of chemicals and reduce pollution from such chemicals	Promote the development and implementation of an integrated Chemicals & Pollution Management Strategy for Saint Lucia	2016-2018	Strategy developed and implemented	Lead: SDED Internal partners: S&T, SLSWMA
	Review and update the existing National Implementation Plan (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention	2015	NIP updated & endorsed	Main external partners: Ministry of Agriculture, Pesticides Control Board
	Mobilise resources for implementing activities identified within the NIP	2018	Percentage of NIP-related activities implemented	
	Coordinate the development and/or maintenance of inventories relevant to reporting obligations under the Basel and Stockholm Conventions as well as the Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances	2018	Reporting obligations under relevant MEAs are consistently met in a timely manner	
Improve the management of emissions	Implement the National Energy Policy	Ongoing	Implementation of Energy Policy underway	Lead: SDED Internal partners: S&T, Forestry, all
	Formulate a Low Carbon Development or a Nationally Appropriate Mitigation	2016	Low Carbon Strategy formulated	

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OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
	<p>Actions Strategy (LCDS or NAMA) Complete 3rd National Communication Strategy including reporting on Greenhouse Gases</p> <p>Coordinate the establishment of a national ambient air quality network</p>	<p>2015</p> <p>2020</p>	<p>NCS # 3 completed.</p> <p>National Ambient Air Quality Network established by 2020</p>	<p>Main external partners: all ministries, private sector</p>

OUTCOME 5: Generation and management of scientific data for establishment of a knowledge platform to underpin environmental management initiatives.

There needs to be an integrated, coordinated and inter-sectoral approach to environmental policy, planning and management in pursuit of the general objective of sustainable development. Environmental management cannot be successful in the absence of relevant, accurate, up-to-date scientific data. This information must be accessible to all those who need to formulate environmental management positions, and to take decisions. Such persons may be drawn from public sector agencies, private sector bodies, civil society and individual citizens.

A structured system for data collection and analysis will serve as the foundation for a knowledge platform. That will facilitate access and data sharing. Such a platform must be managed efficiently and effectively so as to optimize its application. Additionally, developing countries such as Saint Lucia, need to invest where possible in Science and Technology, so as to develop their innate intellectual capacity to solve national problems and create new economic opportunities across sectors.

Output:

- Systems and operations will have been established in order to achieve evidence-based decision-making e.g. GIS for mapping and analysis;
- Strengthened Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) in Saint Lucia by enabling creation, update and use of scientific knowledge
- Enhanced use of STI as a key enabler for poverty reduction, growth and socio-economic development
- Understanding and appreciation of the relevance of Science and Technology in everyday living and foster a culture of creativity and innovation in a manner that is stimulating, equitable and sustainable.

Table 7: List of Objectives Activities, Performance Indicators and Responsible agencies for Long Term Outcome 5

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
Co-ordinate, monitor and evaluate the national S&T policy and institutional framework	Develop an S&T Policy for Saint Lucia	2015-2016	S&T Policy developed	Lead: EST
	Re-establish the National Council of Science and Technology for Development (NCSTD)	2016-2017	NCSTD re-established	
Manage national Science and Technology Information	Monitor and disseminate information on new developments in the area of Science, Technology and Innovation that can support national development	2016-ongoing	Increase requests for information fulfilled and of functioning media used for information dissemination	Lead: EST
	Develop and maintain a database of national assets for science, technology and innovation including infrastructure, specialised equipment and skills	2016/2017-ongoing	Updated database of national studies and on national S&T related assets	
Promote and coordinate Research and Development	Conduct a Technology Needs Assessment for priority sectors, for e.g. Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Manufacturing and Education	2016-Ongoing	Technology Needs Assessment completed	Lead: EST
	Develop R&D projects to meet the needs/gaps identified from the Technology Needs Assessment	2016-Ongoing	List of R&D projects developed	
	Promote case studies of successful application of Science, Technology and Innovation	2016-Ongoing	Database of best practices shared and promoted	
	Facilitate the development and growth of local science and technology related ideas and	2016-Ongoing	Documented recommendations shared based on R&D activities and workshops showcasing R&D results and	

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OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
	<p>innovation</p> <p>Monitor the introduction of advanced technologies in selected sectors, to enhance productivity in these sectors</p>	2016-Ongoing	<p>recommendations</p> <p>National Science and Technology indicators updated and situational analysis reports on S&T in selected sectors produced</p>	
Provide technical support and facilitate capacity-building for Science and Technology	<p>Training workshops /meetings aimed at providing technical support and advice on project development, policy formulation, and implementation of activities</p> <p>Promote scientific, technological training of citizens in the pursuit of enhancing entrepreneurship, competitiveness, revenue generation and employment creation.</p> <p>Identification and promotion of new products and markets based on indigenous science and technology</p>	<p>2017-Ongoing</p> <p>2016-Ongoing</p> <p>2018- Ongoing</p>	<p>Workshops/meetings providing advice or technical support held</p> <p>Increase in technology proposals reviewed and persons trained in scientific and technological areas</p> <p>New products based on indigenous science and technology identified and promoted</p>	Lead: EST
Spearhead Science and Technology Popularisation and Communication at the national level	Public awareness programme - importance of Science and Technology to national development	2016-Ongoing	<p>S&T Education packages produced</p> <p>School visitations and public events held aimed at popularizing S&T</p> <p>S&T articles and videos published through print media and aired on Radio/TV Stations</p> <p>Conferences, seminars, workshops and other public events hosted</p> <p>Facebook S&T page established and</p>	Lead: EST

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OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
	Establish national incentives and reward systems for institutional and individual excellence in S&T	2016-Ongoing	functioning National Incentives and Reward Systems established	
Promote collaboration and build synergies for Science and Technology	<p>Identify Science and Technology areas and projects for multi-agency collaboration at national, regional and international levels.</p> <p>Facilitate the development of strategic alliances and partnerships amongst academia, the private and public sectors for science and technology development and application</p> <p>Identify and facilitate access to available funding schemes for public and private science and technology projects</p> <p>Facilitate access to external science and technology resources</p>	<p>2016-Ongoing</p> <p>2016-Ongoing</p> <p>2016-Ongoing</p>	<p>Partnerships formed for cooperation on science and technology initiatives</p> <p>Multi-agency science and technology projects /initiatives developed</p> <p>Database of funding schemes for science and technology developed and widely disseminated</p> <p>Schools, community groups and individuals assisted in accessing opportunities for funding science and technology projects.</p> <p>External bodies engaged for support for science and technology</p>	Lead: EST

OUTCOME 6: Enhanced and improved knowledge and awareness, attitudes and behaviour among all sectors (private, government and civil society).

The management of Saint Lucia's environment requires radical changes in many of the attitudes and behaviour of people and institutions. In particular, there is a need to develop a greater sense of ownership of, and responsibility towards the environment; to increase understanding of issues, causes and possible solutions; and to encourage and reward positive and adequate behaviour at all levels.

Environmental Education (EE) must create awareness and sensitivity to the several aspects of the environment as well as the holistic functioning of the component parts. Meaningful EE programmes should not only increase knowledge, but also create a better understanding of the consequences of one's actions and their implications. EE should create a willingness to take action and a desire to change behaviour and attitudes. A thorough understanding of global environmental issues and more specifically its impacts on livelihoods, should infuse in our people a determination to contribute to an improved quality of life for the people of Saint Lucia.

Outputs:

This strategic intervention aims to achieve the following over the next five years:

- a strong commitment to environmental management
- increased awareness, understanding and concern about the value of environmental resources and services
- a strong understanding of the potential impacts of climate change on the environment and people of Saint Lucia
- improved quality of the environment
- development of capabilities to evaluate and implement sustainable development programmes
- individual motivation to actively participate in environmental improvement, protection and sustainable livelihoods
- establishment of a coordinating framework, unit and national subcommittee for environmental education in the MSDEST.

Table 8: List of Objectives Activities, Performance Indicators and Responsible agencies for Long Term Outcome 6

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
To improve understanding and implementation of SD principles	Engage key policymakers on critical requirements for SD	2015- Ongoing 2015	Cabinet approval for NEP/NEMS Cabinet approval for Environmental Management Act Cabinet approval for new Department of Environment	Lead: MSDEST/SDED
Promote and support participatory approaches to environmental governance	Conduct stakeholder mapping exercise for selected aspects of environmental management Ensure representation of key stakeholders at all planning activities Implement programme to empower community based organisations to participate in environmental decision-making Develop engagement plan for private sector in selected activities	2016 2016- Ongoing 2016-2017	Stakeholders identified in public, private and civil sectors for selected aspects of environmental management No. of SD initiatives undertaken by/participated in by “non-environmental” agencies. % representation of private sector, CBOs and NGOs on various national environmental action committees Access to and sharing of relevant data for environmental management improved	Lead: SDED Internal partners: All Main external partners: civil society, other governmental agencies
Establish a coordinating unit for environmental education in the Ministry	Establish lead for Environmental education in the MSDEST-Responsible for creating sensitization programs in schools, private sector, etc	2014-2016	Officers/ agency identified to lead EE for Ministry	Lead: MSDEST/SDED

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OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
<p>Promote more favourable behaviour, good practices and stewardship</p>	<p>Produce a national EE strategy and action plan for the next five years</p>	<p>2015-2016</p>	<p>National EE strategy and action plan endorsed</p>	<p>Lead: EE unit</p>
	<p>Produce annual work plans for EE and monitor and evaluate work plan outputs and outcomes</p>	<p>Ongoing annually</p>	<p>Reports on annual work plan by EE unit</p>	<p>Internal partners: all</p>
	<p>Partner with Min. Of Education to strengthen /incorporate EE into Curriculum at all levels from pre-school to tertiary levels</p>	<p>2017-2018</p>	<p>Infusion of EE into social studies, agriculture, and other related subjects</p>	<p>Main external partners: Ministry of Education, Sir Arthur Lewis Community College,</p>
	<p>Implement environmental education programmes in schools</p>	<p>2015-2017</p>	<p>EE activities, programmes developed and implemented in schools</p>	<p>Department of Fisheries, National Trust, NCA, civil society, media, artists</p>
	<p>Implement Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR): Saint Lucia's Public Education and Awareness Strategy as part of its Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience</p>	<p>2017-2018</p>	<p>National survey (Knowledge and behaviour change) one year into stage 2</p> <p>Online review of Facebook, websites, statistics, blogs, and feedback forms.</p>	
	<p>Develop and implement EE programmes for communities and targeted groups</p>	<p>2017-2018</p>	<p>Number of groups actively participating in EE programmes and persons trained in environmental education</p>	
	<p>Build Capacity for civil society stakeholders including the media on EE</p>		<p>Number of community based groups participating in environmental management</p>	

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OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
	<p>Conduct a KAP survey on water and climate change related issues</p> <p>Prepare and implement a Public Education and Awareness PEA Strategy</p> <p>Develop guidelines for the farming community as well as the construction industry</p> <p>Develop and implement a public awareness, education and sensitisation programme relating to coastal zone management from a small island perspective</p>	<p>2017</p> <p>2017</p> <p>2017-2018</p> <p>2016-ongoing</p> <p>2018</p>	<p>Evidence of increased cleanliness of communities and streets and decrease in environmental degradation activities such as deforestation, mangrove destruction, mangrove pollution, river pollution</p> <p>Number of communities participating in climate change adaptation activities and programmes</p> <p>Existing and new PSAs, video documentaries, radio/television programmes, etc. utilised or developed (as applicable) on at least 3 critical coastal zone management issues and aired island wide</p> <p>Increase in awareness of the general public of coastal management related issues and involvement in measures to address them</p> <p>Reduction in the visibility of waste materials in the environment and associated negative impacts on coastal/marine areas</p>	

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OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
	<p>Develop and implement a comprehensive public awareness and education programme on protected areas</p> <p>Conduct public education and awareness programme on chemicals management and energy conservation and renewable energy</p>	<p>2018</p> <p>2018-2019</p>	<p>Increased understanding of the value of protected areas and increased support for their management</p> <p>Public education and awareness programme on chemicals management and energy conservation developed and implemented</p>	
<p>Strengthen relevant agencies like SLSWMA, SLNT, CCC, NCA, etc.</p>	<p>Mainstreaming EE in the MSDEST and provide training in EE, advocacy and PR; in business education and training</p> <p>Use new EE Manual produced with funds of OAS by SDED to train agencies in EE</p>	<p>2017-2019</p>	<p>More informed and better trained stakeholders</p> <p>Evidence of best practice implementation</p> <p>Demonstrated evidence of improved attitudes</p> <p>Evidence of EE in work plans of relevant agencies</p> <p>Number of departments involved in PR and advocacy on EE</p>	<p>Lead: EE Unit</p> <p>Internal partners: all</p> <p>Main external partners: targets of strengthening activities</p>
<p>Advocate in support of good environmental stewardship and governance</p>	<p>Facilitate approval of and implement the national policy and governance framework for environmental education in Saint Lucia</p>	<p>2017</p>	<p>A national policy document endorsed by Cabinet and established</p> <p>Policy document shared with the public</p> <p>Relevant elements of document incorporated into work plans of</p>	<p>Lead: MSDEST</p> <p>Internal partners: all</p> <p>Main external partners: National Trust, others</p>

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OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
			units and departments Integrated approach to delivery of EE programmes by sections, departments, units	
Establish and manage effective internal and external communication systems	<p>Provision of documents, and implementation of information management services to facilitate effective communication, information dissemination and timely action</p> <p>Develop and communicate a strong and consistent brand and image</p> <p>Ensure that all stakeholders are aware of the mission, functions and activities of the Ministry</p>	<p>2017-ongoing</p> <p>2017</p> <p>2016-ongoing</p>	<p>Information dissemination to relevant parties with 24 hours of processing, Follow up done and feedback provided within 24 hours of receipt of request and queries</p> <p>Common image and language used in communication</p> <p>Consistent and accurate perception of the Ministry among stakeholders</p>	Lead: DPS

OUTCOME 7: Integrated management and development of marine and ocean resources.

An integrated approach to managing the marine and ocean resource is important to Saint Lucia because of the vast potential which exists in this area for the country's future economic development. Saint Lucia's marine territory is 25 times larger than its land mass. It is a collaborative way of making decisions on how Saint Lucia's marine resources can best be developed and protected. The overall purpose of integrated oceans management is for decision makers responsible for ocean-based activities to manage these activities in a manner that will sustain a healthy marine environment and provide due consideration of other ocean users.

Outputs:

By implementing an integrated-management approach, Saint Lucia will ensure that the actions

- Maintain the health of the marine ecosystems;
- Address jurisdictional and potential user conflicts
- Limit the cumulative effects of human activities within a defined ocean space; and
- Maximize and diversify sustainable use of our oceans.

This intervention will result in:

- Marine resource inventory being undertaken as an integral component of the country's economic development strategy.
- measurable progress made in meeting obligations under conventions, protocols and multi-lateral agreements that have been ratified and are being implemented to manage the coastal and marine environment and resources;
- development and implementation of legislative, institutional, policy frameworks, standards and guidelines (as applicable) for the effective and efficient management of the use of marine and coastal resources;
- research and systematic observation, including the collection and analysis of data and application of information for informed decision-making, towards the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources;
- effective monitoring and evaluation frameworks established for coastal zone management;
- implementation of critical, comprehensive, funded projects pertinent to the management of the use of marine and coastal resources.

Table 9: List of Objectives Activities, Performance Indicators and Responsible agencies for Long Term Outcome 7

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
Promote, support and, as appropriate, guide the holistic and integrated management and development of marine and ocean resources	Review and approve Coastal Zone Management Strategy and Action Plan	2014-2015	Consultative process undertaken and approval granted by Cabinet of Ministers	Lead: SDED/DOE
	Support the development and implementation of a sub-regional policy/strategy on ocean governance	2015-2016	Formal support for and contribution to, the current efforts of the OECS to develop a sub-regional policy	Internal partners: All of MEST
	Promote and lead the formulation of a national ocean governance policy/strategy	2016-2017	Elements of a national ocean governance policy/strategy developed consistent with above regional policy/strategy and with international agreements/processes (e.g. Rio+20). Projects on Ocean Governance.	Main external partners: Ministry of External Affairs, Department of Fisheries, OECS Secretariat
Guide the sustainable management and development of the coastal zone	Undertake a public survey on access to beaches in Saint Lucia to set baseline of perception of use of local beach and coastal resources	2014-2015	Baseline of public perception and attitudes towards use of local beaches	Lead: SDED
		2018	Public perception on limited access to beaches and coastal resources improved by at least 10% of baseline perception	Internal partners: all Committee: CZMAC
	Develop, approve and adopt standards to govern the use and management of beaches island	2014-2016	Standards for the use and management of beaches	Main external partners: Ministry of

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OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
	<p>wide</p> <p>Implement recommendations and enforce restrictions against illegal mining of stones and sand in rivers and coastal areas</p> <p>Undertake LiDAR in critical coastal areas</p> <p>Develop a comprehensive compilation of project concepts pertinent to coastal zone management, in readiness for expansion and submission to government and external agencies, as appropriate</p> <p>Activate the Coastal Zone Management Advisory Committee as a critical advisory, monitoring and coordinating entity</p>	<p>2015</p> <p>2019</p> <p>2014/2015- Ongoing</p> <p>2016</p>	<p>Reported occurrences of illegal stone and sand mining reduced by at least 10%</p> <p>Visual baseline information available at key organisations; officers trained in the use and interpretation of this data</p> <p>Increase in the implementation of projects pertinent to the coastal zone</p> <p>Role of CZMAC recognised through dedicated funding from the Government of Saint Lucia</p>	<p>Physical Development, National Trust, Department of Fisheries, NCA, Crown Lands, Statistics, Bureau of Standards</p>

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY

The National Environmental Management Strategy requires that within the Ministry with responsibility for the Environment, currently the MSDEST, the SDED be upgraded to a full-fledged Department with the revised organizational structure, technical and administrative capacity along with other required resources (HR, finance, legislation) to drive the process of implementation. Each of the seven outcomes has a slate of activities to be undertaken over the five year period, and operational plans will need to be developed with appropriate phasing.

The inter-sectoral collaboration required for mainstreaming environmental management can be facilitated through the MSDEST. It is recommended that the NEP/NEMS be shared with other agencies. Additionally, there is a need for all agencies with portfolios that include environmental management responsibilities to be targeted for awareness and capacity building programmes. The Committee of Permanent Secretaries and the Cabinet of Ministers will need to accept the imperative for endorsing and implementing the NEMS.

To the maximum extent possible, elements of this Strategy will be integrated into the existing and proposed cooperation programmes of Saint Lucia's bi-lateral and multi-lateral partners. Further funding will be sought for specific aspects where these cannot be accommodated within the respective Ministry/agency budgets.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The previous NEMS did not speak specifically to monitoring and evaluation. The implementation of the NEMS has to be monitored and evaluated, to ensure that the activities are successfully on track, and to ensure transparency and accountability. This will entail the monitoring of the actual implementation of the NEMS, and also evaluating and assessing the cause of any changes, both external and internal to the NEMS, to determine what corrective actions, if any, are needed. The results of this monitoring can then be incorporated into future planning and improvement of the NEMS. Therefore, an implementation monitoring plan will have to be developed to monitor the progress of the activities and submitted to the Minister in charge of the Environment. This will include an annual implementation report that will review the year's activities and make recommendations for planning the activities of the coming year. It will also include reports from all agencies involved in the implementation of the NEMS. This will be initiated by the Ministry responsible for the Environment.

It is also important to monitor changes in the state of the environment, and to measure how the activities are contributing to the protection of the environment. An environmental monitoring

programme should be developed, and some of the key indicators that can be used to determine changes in the state of the environment are:

- Status and trends of the country's use of terrestrial, aquatic, coastal and marine resources, habitats, species, populations, genes, biodiversity
- Changes in the use of biological resources and their sustainability, including natural resource based industries, and exploitation of resources for subsistence

This information may be captured in the State of the Environment Report.

The political and socio-economic environment has direct effects on the natural environment and should also be monitored. Some of the key indicators that are needed to determine these changes are:

- Changes in the policy and legal framework for natural resources, including protected areas
- Access to genetic resources, land tenure, property rights, benefit and cost sharing, trade and environmental impact assessment
- Trends in the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity and current expenditures and investments
- Shifts in selected social, political and economic factors
- Shifts in human, institutional, and funding capacity, including cultural practices and norms, technology, training and education, information availability, management and monitoring capacity

Once these evaluations are done, the responsible Ministry should prepare or seek to prepare evaluation reports, including recommendations to be included in the NEMS and submit it to the Minister in charge of the Environment.

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APPENDIX 1

LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS

Ministry of Agriculture, Food Production, Fisheries, Co-operatives and Rural Development (Department of Fisheries)

Ministry of Physical Development, Housing and Urban Renewal (Crown Lands and Physical Planning Sections)

LIME

Water and Sewage Company Inc.

Ministry of Education, Human Resource Development and Labour

Saint Lucia National Trust

National Youth Council

Association of Professional Engineers of Saint Lucia

Ministry of Infrastructure, Port Services and Transport

Saint Lucia Housing Corporation

Invest Saint Lucia

Caribbean Youth Environment Network- Saint Lucia Chapter

Ministry of Sustainable Development, Energy, Science and Technology (Sustainable and Development and Environment Division, Energy, Science and Technology Section, Forestry Department, Water Resources Management Agency, Public Utilities Department, Protected Areas Management)

BEEP Inc.

Ministry of Health, Wellness, Human Services and Gender Relations (Environmental Health Department)

Ministry of Commerce, Business Development Investment and Consumer Affairs

Small Enterprise Development Unit

Saint Lucia Electricity Services Limited

National Conservation Authority

National Consumers Association

Pitons Management Area

Ministry of Tourism, Heritage and the Creative Industries

Water Resource Management Agency

Attorney General's Chambers

Saint Lucia Solid Waste Management Authority

Global Environmental Fund Small Grants Programme UNDP

Soufriere Regional Development Foundation

Saint Lucia Air and Sea Ports Authority

Office of the Prime Minister (Cabinet Secretary)

Karib Kable

Saint Lucia Forestry Department

Permanent Secretary (MSDEST)

Deputy Permanent Secretary (Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs)

APPENDIX 2

The ESL team includes:

Key Experts

1. Eleanor Jones, Environmental Risk Management and Development Specialist- Team Leader
2. Alicia Hayman, PhD., Financial Management Expert
3. Winston McCalla, PhD., Attorney-at-Law, Legal expert
4. Robert Stephens, Business Management Expert

Professional Resource Support

5. Learie Miller, Environmental Management Policy and Planning Professional
6. Mervin Williams, Physical Planner/ Natural Resources Management Professional
7. Ron L'Esperance, Principal in Government Relations and Corporate Management
8. Tara Oak, Senior Environmental Scientist

APPENDIX 3

The Saint Georges Declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability (SGD)

The SGD was first adopted by the OECS member states in 2001 as a policy framework to guide environmental management in the OECS sub-region. In 2006, the SGD (OECS, 2006) was revised, as member states affirmed “their shared commitment to processes of sustainable development in order to minimise environmental vulnerability while optimising social and economic benefits”.

The original (2001) twenty-one principles of the SGD were organized around the central aim to *Foster Equitable and Sustainable Improvement in the Quality of Life in the OECS Region*. Four supporting goals with respective outcomes were articulated as shown in Table 1.

The revised SGD also identified a number of supportive actions that Member States would agree to implement, in partnership with and in support of local governments and non-governmental stakeholders including civil society, the private sector, and regional institutions.

Table 10: Principles and Goals of the Saint Georges Declaration

	Goals	Principles
1	Build the Capacity of Member States and Regional Institutions to Guide and Support Processes of Sustainable Development	Principle 2 - Integrate Social, Economic and Environmental Considerations into National Development Policies, Plans and Programmes
		Principle 3 - Improve on Legal and Institutional Frameworks
		Principle 8 - Address the Causes and Impacts of Climate Change
		Principle 15 - Promote Co-operation in Science and Technology
2	Incorporate the Objectives, Perspectives, Resources and Talents of All of Society in Environmental Management	Principle 4 - Ensure Meaningful Participation by Civil Society in Decision Making
		Principle 5 - Ensure Meaningful Participation by the Private Sector
		Principle 7 - Foster Broad-based Environmental Education, Training and Awareness
		Principle 15 - Promote Co-operation in

	Goals	Principles
		Science and Technology
3	Achieve the Long-term Protection and Sustained Productivity of the Region's Natural Resource Base and the Ecosystem Services it Provides	<p>Principle 10 -Prevent and Control Pollution and Manage Waste</p> <p>Principle 11 -Ensure the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources</p> <p>Principle 12 -Protect Cultural and Natural Heritage</p> <p>Principle 13 -Protect and Conserve Biological Diversity</p> <p>Principle 16 -Manage and Conserve Energy</p>
4	Ensure that Natural Resources Contribute Optimally and Equitably to Economic, Social and Cultural Development	<p>Principle 6 - Use Economic Instruments for Sustainable Environmental Management</p> <p>Principle 8 - Address the Causes and Impacts of Climate Change</p> <p>Principle 9 - Prevent and Manage the Causes and Impact of Disasters</p> <p>Principle 14 - Recognise Relationships between Trade and Environment</p>
Implementation		
		Principle 17 - Negotiate and Implement Multilateral Environmental Agreements
		Principle 18 - Co-ordinate Assistance from the International Donor Community towards the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States Region
		Principle 19 - Implementation and Monitoring
		Principle 20 - Obligations of Member States
Reporting and Review		
		Principle 20 - Obligation of Member States
		Principle 21 – Review