

Biodiversity Management Improvement Programme In Saint Lucia

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FINAL REPORT

Presented to the National Authorising Office by



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CONSULTANCY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN SAINT LUCIA

FINAL REPORT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Government of Saint Lucia (GOSL), through the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries (MALFF) with funding under the EU Special Framework of Assistance (SFA) 2003 programme, Economic and Agricultural Diversification and Poverty Reduction through Integrated Natural Resources Management, implemented the consultancy "Biodiversity Conservation Improvement Programme". The goal of the SFA 2003 programme, to improve the management of Saint Lucia's natural resources by building capacity and developing consensus on a collective vision for the sufficient, sustainable and equitable use of the resources, is in line with the national priorities of the Government of Saint Lucia and in keeping with the obligations of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and other multilateral environmental Agreements (MEAs).

In response to the Terms of Reference issued for the consulting assignment, a team of three (3) consultants, with the particular professional and technical expertise and experience for undertaking the assignment, under the aegis of AGRICO LTD., were selected through a competitive bidding process. The team is led by Dr. Patricia Phillip, Team Leader and Legal Expert, with two other consultants, Mrs. Joan John-Norville, Biodiversity Expert and Mr. Stephen Louis, Information and Database Management Specialist.

The service contract for the consultancy was signed on December 20th, 2007. However, following a series of delays in the start-up process, the work programme of activities was initiated at a meeting between the consultants and the Client's representatives, including the National Biodiversity Coordinator and the Biodiversity Project Steering Committee on February 15th, 2008. Consequently a request for the rescheduling of the assignment commencement date to February 15th, 2008, as agreed to at the consultancy initiation meeting was granted by the contracting authority, with a rescheduled completion date of mid to end June 2008.

Towards the end of May, difficulties encountered in scheduling of the national consultations within the said time frame, led to a further request by the Client for a no cost extension which was granted by the Contracting Authority with an Addendum dated May 23rd, 2008, indicating a new time frame for the consultancy of seven months from commencement of assignment; hence the re-scheduled completion date of September 15th, 2008.



1.1. Background

Saint Lucia became signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 1993 and soon after - with assistance from UNEP/GEF - began implementing some of the provisions of this Convention. A country assessment of biodiversity was undertaken to assist in the development of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). The NBSAP was endorsed by the Cabinet of Ministers in 2001 following island wide consultations with key stakeholder groups. Since then, emerging issues such as biotechnology and biosafety, the increasing recognition of the threats of introduction of invasive alien species, the changing trade environment, intellectual property rights, the decline in the banana industry, the growth of the tourism industry and the increasing use of modern information technologies have indicated the need to update the 2001 NBSAP to address problems and opportunities associated with these issues.

In addition, new policies and legislation have been developed that impact on management of the environment and the island's natural resources including its biodiversity. A number of programmes and projects have or are being implemented that are directly or indirectly related to biodiversity conservation and utilisation. Some of these projects are linked to other multilateral environmental conventions such as the Convention to Combat Desertification, Climate Change Convention, the St. George's Declaration and the SPAW protocol among others.

Further, although there are a number of agencies that advise and to some extent regulate the use of the natural resources in the country, existing pieces of legislation do not appear adequate to address the main objectives of the CBD namely the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and fair and equitable benefits arising out of access and use. Some pieces of Biodiversity management legislation have been drafted but not enacted. These include the draft Biodiversity Act for St. Lucia and the draft harmonized Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable use Act for the Eastern Caribbean States. Enforcement of existing legislation is also ineffective and mechanisms need to be established to ensure that public and private interests and civil society are sensitized and support the need for Existing and draft legislation and regulations may biodiversity conservation. therefore need amending or new legislation enacted to guide strategic action and to address gaps in national Biodiversity policies and plans and existing laws and To support all this, an information network is required that would complement the efforts of the national Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism, which is currently housed in the Corporate Planning Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries and Forestry.

The expectation of the Client was that the consultancy would provide mechanisms and approaches for strengthening collaboration between agencies, by providing legal authority to entities established to oversee all aspects of biodiversity management, including the establishment of an information exchange mechanism that is easily accessible and friendly to all users and providers of biodiversity related services.

1.2. Objectives of the Consultancy

The overall objective of the consultancy as defined by the Client was the improvement of biodiversity management systems in Saint Lucia thereby contributing to sustainable social and economic development in the country.



The purpose of the assignment was three-fold, namely:

- To provide national legislation to assist the country in meeting its obligations under the Convention on Biological diversity and to meet its relevant biological conservation needs;
- To update the priority issues for biodiversity conservation in country: the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, to include emerging issues such as alien invasive species and marginalised issues such as traditional knowledge related to biodiversity;
- To design and test an information management system for effective decision making on biodiversity conservation.

1.3. Purpose of the Final Report

The Final Report provides:

- (i) a summary of the consultants' activities towards achievement of the objectives and
- (ii) report on the outcomes of tasks undertaken in this regard.

The report also includes as annexes final revisions of (i) a Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and the (ii) Final Draft Biodiversity Sustainable Use and Conservation Act; and a report on the Biodiversity Information Network (BIN).

Impacting Factors

The following issues were considered the major impinging factors on the consultancy:

- The re-scheduled consultancy start date from November 2007, to February 15, 2008;
- An activity schedule which required two extensions to the time frame for undertaking the work with a final rescheduling of the completion date to September 15th, 2008;
- Modifications in the timing of the consultancy, and a consequent protracted duration, resulting from the occurrence of several national holidays falling within the consultancy period;
- Revised budgets to cater for the costs of national consultations proposed by the consultants, recommended during the initiation meeting to maintain the desired scope of work and objectives of the consultancy;
- Concurrent consultancies and initiatives in the area of development of biodiversity management systems including framework initiatives such as the consultancy for establishing a national legislative framework for environmental management in Saint Lucia which created some difficulties in scheduling appointments/consultations with stakeholders;
- The scope of work required to design and establish an information management network comprising more than three sites and delays in data gathering resulting in the protracted duration of the BIN Enhancement component of the assignment;
- The requirement by the Client for the conduct of the early assessment of the eight sites proposed by the Client to determine the real capacity and requirements for effective networking. In view of the overall objective of the Biodiversity Unit for improved management systems, recommendations emanating from this



- consulting assignment would be used to guide the allocation of funds for the establishment of a full-fledged system;
- The variation in the number and quality of data sets on biological diversity managed by the various stakeholders and the need for selection of data sets that will provide a platform for the database consultant to make recommendations for data standardization in keeping with international protocols and procedures for ensuring interoperability;

2.0 SUMMARY OF CONSULTANT'S ACTIVITIES

2.1. Terms of Reference

In the review of the Terms of Reference, issued by the office of the National Authorizing Officer (NAO) in Annex II of the tender dossier dated October, 2007, the principal concern of the Client is to promote a decentralized approach to biodiversity resources management through the implementation of an updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, the establishment of a national biodiversity information network, and the enactment of supporting comprehensive legislation. The assignment was thus intended to provide more comprehensive national legislation and actions that would support the country's efforts in fulfilling its obligations under the CBD and other related agreements.

In this regard, the team was expected to assist the Client in the implementation of three project components:

- Completion of a draft updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. This new draft will take into account accomplishments or activities completed over the past six years and will seek to address issues including the marginalized issue of traditional knowledge, as well as emerging issues that are currently gaining prominence such as biosafety, invasive alien species, and intellectual property rights, among others.
- Preparation of comprehensive draft national legislation on biodiversity management including conservation.
- Development of a well designed and functional information management system that would link relevant key agencies and stakeholders that provide or utilize biodiversity related information and services and that would assist major stakeholders in decision making.

Implementation of the project components was effected through the eleven (ii) tasks outlined in the refined Scope of Works for the consultancy agreed to at the consultancy initiation meeting with the Client's representatives, the Biodiversity Project Steering Committee, on February 15th, 2008, based on identified impacting factors and comprised the following:

- 1. Stakeholder consultations, to identify national priorities for biodiversity management, gaps and limitations of the existing NBSAP.
- 2. Prepare draft of updated NBSAP.



- 3. Recommendation of mechanisms for mainstreaming actions from updated NBSAP into national and local programmes.
- 4. Review of all legislation impacting on or related to management of biological diversity.
- 5. Develop drafting instructions for preparation of biodiversity legislation taking into account the input from key stakeholders during the consultative process, the recommendations from the updated NBSAP and the measures required for Saint Lucia to fulfill its obligations and provisions of the CBD.
- 6. Prepare final draft of Biodiversity legislation
- 7. Conduct an assessment of institutions providing Biodiversity information, using selected criteria, to determine capacity and needs to act as sites/nodes to house biodiversity information.
- 8. Develop and establish protocols for exchange of information among resource users and managers (users and providers of information) within the national biodiversity information network.
- 9. Design and test a data base management system with the Ministry of Agriculture as the entity with overall responsibility for management of the information network, which provides access to resource users using the concept of nodes in agricultural regional offices.
- 10. Conduct training and sensitization workshops to introduce the system to potential users and highlight the feasibility of the system to biodiversity service providers.
- 11. Assist the Client in the preparation of material for public awareness and sensitisation with respect to the consulting assignment.

The critical role and active participation of the various institutions, agencies, and community groups, in the process of undertaking the various components of the consultancy, particularly with respect to the updating of strategic interventions/actions for national biodiversity management, was recognised as a pre-requisite for ensuring sustainability of the national biodiversity management systems approach. Hence, the adoption of a fully participatory approach by the consultants.

2.2. Deliverables

Inception Report;



- Report on the outcome of the assessment of institutions providing Biodiversity information, to determine capacity and needs to act as sites/nodes to house biodiversity information;
- Draft Interim Report presenting a summary of the consultants' activities to date and summary of outcomes of tasks undertaken to date;
- Functional National Biodiversity Information Network with established database system;
- Draft Updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan;
- Draft Biodiversity Legislation;
- A Final Report comprising a summary of the consultants' activities, and outcomes
 of tasks, and the main report including annexes comprising final revisions of (i)
 Draft Updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (ii) Final Draft
 Biodiversity Legislation; as well as recommendations for mainstreaming the three
 components of the assignment into national and local programmes and plans.

2.3. Client Input

The consultants acknowledge and are deeply grateful for the extensive input of the Client and Project Management Team for the provision of the following support:

- Providing a listing of key stakeholders involved in national biodiversity management;
- > Cataloguing of all relevant documentation:
- Providing guidance as required on the specific data inputs and information outputs expected from the National Biodiversity Information Network;
- ➤ Facilitating meetings with stakeholders and other information gathering through its institutional members of the Biodiversity Project Steering Committee and other stakeholders;
- Coordinating responses and report reviews among stakeholders to ensure timely feedback to the consultants;
- Providing assistance in gaining timely access to relevant agencies and important officials, whose inputs were critical to the consultancy.
- Identifying and sourcing the funding for national consultations;
- ➤ Ensuring the timely disbursement of funds to facilitate smooth implementation of project tasks.

The exceptional level of assistance provided by the Biodiversity Coordinator, Ms Anita James, and her dedicated team comprising Hannah La Feuille and Alicia and is also highly commended.

Further, the availability and willingness of most of the key stakeholders to participate in the consultation process and contribute to the various elements of the assignment mitigated most of the challenges encountered by the team. One of the major setbacks however, was in respect of obtaining data in a timely manner and in suitable formats to facilitate the testing of the Biodiversity Information Network.



3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Approach

In undertaking the assignment, the Team of Consultants adopted an integrated approach that allowed for broad participation of all stakeholders and beneficiaries. For this purpose, apart from the convening of national consultations, a number of focus group meetings were held targeting various groups such as biodiversity resource users and or providers/managers of biodiversity information. One-on-one interviews were also conducted as necessary. The team also utilized other modes of engagement of stakeholders through the use of groupings at two levels:

- The Biodiversity Project Steering Committee comprising representatives of critical agencies and stakeholders involved in biodiversity management, which served as a channel for institutional linkage, and assisted in accessing relevant information, as well as in reviewing the outputs of the assignment for validity and practicality;
- Two working sessions of an Adhoc Technical Working Group comprising technical persons and knowledgeable persons within the three broad areas of the assignment, who assisted in identifying the challenges and potential for implementing the various components of the work.

Logistical support was also provided by the implementing Agency and the Technical Assistance Team to the SFA 2003 Project.

The participatory and consultative approach used by the team engendered two-way knowledge transfer and in the process, allowed the various entities, especially the community stakeholders and public sector agencies involved in aspects of

management and/or regulation, to recognize and take ownership of (assume their critical roles in) biodiversity management in Saint Lucia. The team thus sought to utilize the results recommendations from this participatory process, to address the key issues in the development of the requisite draft legislation, the updating of the NBSAP the enhancement of the **Biodiversity** Management Information System.

In order to ensure that the stakeholders did not suffer from "consultation fatigue", the consulting team focused on ensuring that the consultations were designed to be strategic and relevant to achieving the desired outputs. Additionally, since much work and consultations had already been undertaken on

Box 1 Participatory and Consultative Approach

The participatory and consultative approach seeks to integrate the input of a broad base of stakeholders into all aspects of the exercise. Effective stakeholder involvement provides a method for identifying public concerns and values, developing consensus among affected parties, and producing efficient and effective solutions through an open, inclusive process.

Integrating stakeholder input, legal requirements, information management and resource management strategies into a framework for managing biological resources is the quintessence of effective biodiversity management systems.

the subject matter, the consultants sought to present a summary of related recommendations generated from these previous reports for discussion with relevant stakeholders to identify their relevance and feasibility for implementation. The consultants also endeavoured to remain focused on identifying recommendations that can be easily implemented within the constraints of limited budget.

3.2 Method



Based on the refined scope of works the methods employed in undertaking the various components of the work were as follows:

Component I: Update of the NBSAP

The methods used for the review of the NBSAP included the conduct of a situational analysis through a review of documents and consultations with major stakeholders. Gaps, limitations and priority issues to be addressed were identified through this process. The stakeholders involved in the various exercises also recommended a number of actions for addressing these issues.

Component II: Development of Draft Legislation for Management of Biodiversity

The main methods employed for the review of legislation impacting on or related to the management of biological diversity, included desk research and a consultative process. The desk research involved the conduct of a gap analysis between the draft Biodiversity Act for St. Lucia, the draft harmonized Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Act for the Eastern Caribbean States.

Drafting instructions were then developed taking into account the input from the key stakeholders during the consultative process, as well as the recommendations from the updated NBSAP and the measures required for Saint Lucia to fulfill its obligations and the provisions of the CBD.

The first Draft of the Legislation was presented stakeholders at the working sessions and National Consultations to allow for further feedback and revision of the draft legislation for preparation of a final draft to be presented by the Client to the Cabinet Ministers. The consultations also served as public sensitization fora.

<u>Component III:</u> <u>Design and Testing of Biodiversity Information Management Systems</u>

Methods employed in the process of enhancement of Biodiversity Information Management Systems included:

- (i) The conduct of capacity and needs assessment of institutions providing Biodiversity information, with particular focus on identifying sources and determining the quality of data available. This assessment involved the use of criteria for selection of suitable sites or nodes to house the system.
- (ii) Establishment of a biodiversity information network (BIN) for users and providers of biodiversity information based on review of existing systems and recommendations emanating from the participatory consultative process.
- (iii) Design of a database management system as part of the BIN utilizing available data
- (iv) Testing of the BIN, including the database management system and website to ensure interoperability among users of the national biodiversity information network, to ensure alignment with regional and international standards. Protocols were adapted to fit the unique characteristics of the environment in which the BIN is to be utilised, taking into account, in particular, the capacities and skills of the stakeholders.
- (v) Delivery of training and sensitization workshops to introduce the system to potential users and highlight the feasibility of the system to support



sustainable livelihoods. To this end training in the use of the BIN was delivered to both information service providers and resource users.

Component IV: Project Management

In order to ensure that the Outputs were delivered in a timely basis, the work was coordinated by different experts in the Team; Project Management was coordinated by the Project Manager. The team endeavoured to work closely with the Project Manager and members of Biodiversity Project Steering Committee in the conduct of the various tasks. The Team also worked closely together to ensure that, where appropriate, consultations, meetings and discussions were held jointly; and the outputs of all activities fed into each other and were informed by one another.

The draft outputs of each of the three components of the assignment were subject to a process of national consultations, the objective being to validate the findings of the work undertaken and to seek endorsement of the elements and recommendations. In this regard, two national consultations were held towards the latter part of the consulting assignment to present final drafts of the deliverables including, the Biodiversity Sustainable Use and Conservation Act, the Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and the Biodiversity Information Network. Feedback from the consultations was incorporated into the outputs which are submitted as final deliverables.



4.0 OUTCOMES/OUTPUTS

Summaries of activities and outputs for the three main components of the consultancy are outlined in the sections below.

4.1 Revised Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

Table 1. Summary of Activities and Outputs for NBSAP Review Component

TASK/ACTIVITY	OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS
Desk Research	 Conduct stakeholder analysis for identification of key institutions, organizations and individuals to be consulted Bibliographic compilation and review of relevant documents Compilation a summary of issues 	 Stakeholder Analysis List of institutions, organizations and individuals to be consulted Bibliography Summary matrix on issues to be further addressed and validated through consultative process
Stakeholder Consultations/ • Focus Group Meetings/Discussions	 Establish public/stakeholder involvement process, including specific methods for consultative process Convene stakeholder consultations – focus groups and national consultation Utilize structured questionnaires and other relevant formats to guide consultations 	Established method for consultative process and consultation schedule Report on consultations held including two technical working group sessions
Prepare Draft Updated NBSAP	 Use available formats to identify gaps and limitations of existing NBSAP Undertake analysis and interpretation Prepare draft of updated NBSAP for submission to Client 	Summary matrix of gaps and limitations of existing NBSAP Draft of updated NBSAP made available and accessible to stakeholders
Preparation of Final Draft Updated NBSAP	 Consult stakeholders on draft updated NBSAP Prepare summary report on consultation findings Prepare final Draft of Second NBSAP 	 Stakeholders consulted through 2 National Consultations Consultation findings included in overall report on national consultations Final Draft of Second NBSAP submitted to Client
Recommend Mechanisms for Mainstreaming	Propose mechanisms for mainstreaming Plan into actions	Recommendations on mechanisms for mainstreaming NBSAP incorporated within Final Draft of Second NBSAP



4.2 Develop Draft Biodiversity Legislation

Table 2. Summary of Activities and Outputs for Biodiversity Legislation Development

Component		
TASK/ACTIVITY	OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS
Review Existing Biodiversity Legislation Stakeholder Consultations	Undertake desk review Consult with stakeholders Focus Group meeting and follow up interviews for additional information gathering, validation and verification Prepare summary reports on consultation findings	 Summary matrix on issues to be further addressed and validated through consultative process Consolidated report of summary of consultation findings and agreed way forward.
Drafting of Legislation	 Develop drafting instructions Prepare draft of new legislation 	Draft Legislation
Preparation of Final Draft Legislation	 Consult stakeholders on draft Legislation Prepare summary report on consultation findings Prepare final Draft of Legislation. 	Final Draft Legislation submitted to Client

4.3 Enhance Information Management Systems for Biodiversity

Table 3. Summary of Activities and Outputs of Biodiversity Information Management Systems Enhancement Component

TASK/ACTIVITY	OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS
Conduct assessment of institutions providing Biodiversity Information	Undertake a technical assessment of the key institutions/agencies using biodiversity information, based on pre-selected criteria Consult with stakeholders to undertake assessment	Assessment Report outlining profiles of each of agricultural regional offices earmarked as sites/ nodes, identifying capacity needs and proposing specific capacity building recommendations
Design and Test Database Management Systems	 Consult with stakeholders to determine quality and data availability Develop design concept 	Database management system designed, tested and installed at selected nodes



TASK/ACTIVITY	OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS
	for database Develop data structures and software Assist in preparation of initial data sets Conduct test of database using available data	Well-defined and detailed elements of IWMPs and implementation strategy List of sources for support mechanisms
Establish Biodiversity Information Network for Users and Providers of Biodiversity Information	 Synthesis of information generated in the previous phases Evaluate issues and alternatives and make recommendations re website hosting, etc. Design prototype Biodiversity Information Network Adapt protocols and procedures for information exchange Deploy database management systems to nodes within information network Compilation of report on mechanisms for using information network and data base information for effective decision making 	Biodiversity Information Network established and piloted Protocols/ Operational procedures for management of network established Report on mechanism for use of information network and database for effective decision making
Conduct Training Workshops	 Develop documentation and training guidelines Execute training/sensitisation workshops 	Biodiversity Information Network and Database Management System promoted to stakeholders

4.4 Project Management

Table 4. Summary of Activities and Outputs related to project management component of consultancy

Concurrency		
TASK/ACTIVITY	OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS
Preparation and Submission of Inception Report	Consultancy initiation meeting with consultants and PIU – National Biodiversity Steering Committee	Well initiated consultancy Inception Report with revised Work Plan
Coordination - Stakeholder Consultations	Plan, prepare and host national consultations for information gathering and validation of the	Summary report on consultation outcomes



	various issues, gaps, etc. and for presentation of findings and recommendations to stakeholders •	
Assist in the conduct of public awareness and sensitisation	Assist Client in preparation of material for public awareness building sensitisation	Public awareness/sensitization material
Preparation and submission of Draft Interim Report	 Prepared and submitted a draft Interim Report focused on the Information Systems Assessment as agreed by Client Report finalised based on feedback from Client 	Interim Report focused on Information Systems Assessment - Report submitted to Client, providing summary of findings and recommendations;
Preparation and Submission of Draft and Final Report	 Prepare and submit a draft final report on completion of assignment Present findings and recommendations to stakeholders through a national consultation Finalise report based on feedback Submit Final report with revisions to Client 	 Final Report comprising a summary of the consultants' activities, and outcomes of tasks, and the main report including Annexes comprising revisions of (i) Draft Updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and (ii) Final Draft Biodiversity legislation; as well as recommendations for mainstreaming the three components of the assignment into national and local programmes and plans. Reports submitted in electronic copy in MS word and hard copy.

For ease of reference each of the final deliverables, namely, (i) Final Draft Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and (ii) Final Draft Biodiversity Sustainable Use and Conservation Act, are presented as separate annexes to this final report. A report on the Biodiversity Information Network Enhancement component of the consultancy is provided as an appendix in this report.

Of particular note, is that the recommendations for mainstreaming the three components of the assignment in national and local programmes and plans have been worked into the content of the final deliverables, the Second NBSAP and the final draft Biodiversity Sustainable Use and Conservation Act.



Recommendations in respect of the Biodiversity Information Network are included in the report on this component, in Appendix 1.



CONCLUSION

The consultants have endeavoured to produce the type of outputs that are results oriented and strategic in terms of impact. It is their hope, therefore that the Client's expectations have been met and that the assignment has provided the necessary mechanisms and approaches to promote a decentralized approach to biodiversity resources management through the implementation of a Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, the establishment of a national biodiversity information network (BIN), and the enactment of supporting comprehensive legislation. To this end, collaboration between agencies will be strengthened by providing legal authority to entities established to oversee all aspects biodiversity management, and the establishment of an information exchange mechanism that is easily accessible and friendly to all users and providers of biodiversity related services.

The singular risk is that the outputs of this consultancy may be delayed in implementation and as a result lose validity. The Government of Saint Lucia and the relevant agencies must therefore, be committed to and must be able to source the necessary funding for implementing the recommendations.



APPENDICES



Appendix I Indicative List of Stakeholders to be Consulted

TYPE	STAKEHOLDER
Public Sector	Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries*
	Ministry of Economic Affairs – SDES, CZMU, National Development
	Attorney General and Ministry of Justice – Attorney General's Chambers;
	Ministry of Home Affairs - Royal Saint Lucia Police Force; Saint Lucia Fire
	Service
	Ministry of Trade, Industry, Commerce and Consumer Affairs
	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation
	Ministry of Education and Culture
	Ministry of Finance
	Ministry of Social Transformation
	Ministry of Physical Development, Housing, Urban Renewal and Local
	Government – Housing Department
Statutory Bodies	Water and Sewerage Corporation
Statutory Bodies	Solid Waste Management Authority
	Saint Lucia National Trust
	Saint Lucia Air and Sea Ports Authority (SLASPA)
	National Housing Corporation
	Ivational Housing Corporation
Private Sector/NGOs	Farmers Organisation- Fairtrade, TQFC, SLBC
	Fishers Organisation
	Saint Lucia Chamber of Commerce
	Representatives of Manufacturers
	Saint Lucia Hotel and Tourism Association (SLHTA)
	Representative Banking/Financial institutions
	Dive Operators
	Tour Operators,
	Hunters Association
National Organisations	BERU (or successor agency)
	Folk Research Centre
	National Research and Development Foundation (NRDF)
Community Opposite tions	Community Board Organizations (CDOs)
Community Organisations	Community Based Organisations (CBOs)
	Watershed/WaterCatchment Groups, SMMA/SRDF
	Other Resource Users
Regional and International	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)
Organisations	5
	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)
	Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA)
	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)
	Windward Islands Banana Development and Exporting Company (WIBDECO)
	, y y y
Other	Biodiversity Information users and providers (libraries etc)

^{*-} Departments of Agriculture/Extension, Forestry, Fisheries, Corporate Planning and Statistics



Appendix II Preliminary List of Documents for Review

- i. St Lucia European Community Country Strategy Paper and National Indicative Programme for the period 2001 2007
- ii. A thematic assessment of the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification/ Land degradation (UNCCD) in Saint Lucia[AGRICO Ltd]
- iii. First National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity, February 2000
- iv. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)
- v. Second National Report on the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- vi
- vii. Third National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- viii. Draft Biodiversity Act for Saint Lucia
- ix. Draft harmonized Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Act for the Eastern Caribbean States
- x. National capacity self assessment report for climate change, biodiversity and desertification conventions. {Dr. Patricia Phillip}

