COUNTRY PROFILE

Saint Lucia

2017

Climate Change and Agriculture

Policies, strategies, and actions

Caribbean Climate Smart Agriculture FORUM

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List of acronyms

CARDI	Caribbean Agricultural Research & Development Institute
CCAP	The Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policy
CCSAF	Caribbean Climate Smart Agricultural Forum
CIF	Climate Investment Fund
Co_2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammernarbeit
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Climate Change
kt	Kiloton
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Physical Planning, Natural Resources and Co-operatives
Mt	Megaton
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NASAP	National Adaptation and Strategy Plan
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
SIDS	Small Island Developing States

Rural women farmers observe the performance of anthuriums grown under protected cover.

Photo credit >> Tsian Theophile

>> Foreword

This document was produced as part of the activities of the Caribbean Climate Smart Agriculture Forum. The initiative stemmed from a recognition of the importance of understanding context and coordinating existing efforts to reduce duplication and ensure the lessons learned help to improve the efficacy of future action. Promoting articulation and coherence amongst the multiple public policy instruments guiding action on climate change is critical, especially in small countries.

Given the urgency of addressing climate change in agriculture, IICA and its partners established the Caribbean Climate Smart Agriculture Forum (CCSAF) in 2105 as a platform through which agricultural sector stakeholders, as well as other relevant actors, can coordinate and exchange experiences and knowledge. The Forum, which involves 13 English-speaking countries in the region, acts as a neutral space where all can share, learn, plan and promote policies, strategies and actions towards more productive, low-emission, sustainable agricultural systems that are well adapted to the chan-ging climate of the Caribbean.

To date, actors from the public and private sectors, civil society, farmers' groups and researchers, working in the agricultural and other related sectors (health, planning, environment, etc.), have gathered together every two to three months since mid-2015 in IICA's country offices to participate in regional webinars followed by national discussions on priority topics related to climate change and agriculture. In addition, a series of training sessions, workshops and other activities are organized through the Forum.

>> About this brief

This national baseline outlines the institutional framework for addressing climate change in St. Lucia's agricultural sector. After a brief description of the agriculture sector and potential climate change impacts, this inventory summarizes the main public policy instruments existing at the national level relevant for addressing climate change in St. Lucia's agricultural sector. In addition, it includes an inventory of the programs or projects currently or recently executed, institutions and coordination mechanisms through which the agricultural-focused organizations interact with other sectors and stakeholders to promote a low carbon, climate resilient agriculture sector in the country. Lessons learned and opportunities to develop climate smart agricultural interventions aligned to the country´s identified priorities and targets are found at the end.

Developed using a participatory approach, most of the information presented was collected during a Forum workshop held in early April of 2016. This was then complemented by additional inquiries. A wide variety of stakeholders contributed their knowledge during the workshop (see Annex 1). The event was facilitated by IICA staff and the information was collected using a standardized questionnaire, followed by an open discussion facilitated by guiding questions.

The information is intended to provide a starting point for those looking to act or invest in addressing climate change in agriculture, as well as to help stakeholders identify areas in which greater coordination and collaboration can be achieved. The information presented may not be exhaustive, but it is intended to serve as a dynamic baseline that stakeholders can periodically update, adding information and insights based on the evolving experiences and context in country.

Saint Lucia's agricultural sector

Agricultural production occupies approximately 18% of the island and contributes to 3.0% of the country's GDP, a decline from 1990 when agriculture contributed to over 13% of GDP (Government of Saint Lucia 2017). The sector makes an important contribution to foreign exchange and provides over 7,000 jobs (Government of Saint Lucia 2017).

Covering approximately 18% of the island, agriculture contributed 3.0% to St. Lucia's GDP in 2015; however, it employs over 7,000 people and makes an important contribution to foreign exchange (The Government of Saint Lucia 2014). The top three crops grown include bananas, coconuts and fruit crops (Statistical Unit, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Production, Fisheries, Cooperatives and Rural Development). Top import commodities by value include meat and edible offal of poultry meat; wheat; milk and cream; breads, cakes and pastries; and cheeses and curd (International Trade Centre 2017).

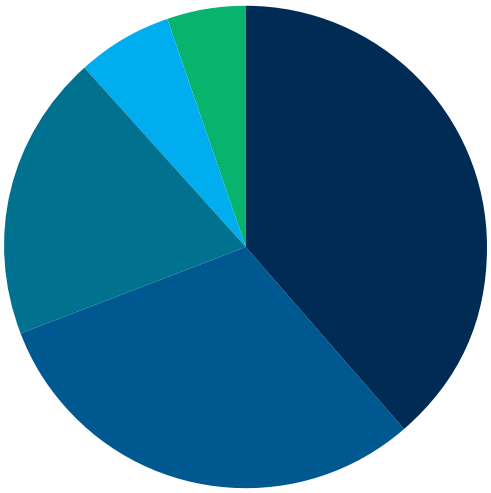
Covering roughly 45% of the agricultural land, banana production is a main contributor to the agricultural economy in Saint Lucia (FAO 2017b). A decline in banana production as a result of Black Sigatoka disease, as well as a loss of preferential trade access have had a dramatic effect on food security in Saint Lucia (FAO 2017b). Historically, banana production has provided a consistent source of income for rural populations and transitioning to more diversified production systems has proven difficult for rural people (Simpson et al. 2012).

Challenges facing producers include a lack of access to markets, technology, and financial resources. Another challenge facing farmers in the country is their lack of capacity to change production systems in order to stay relevant with the economic trends. A study conducted in Saint Lucia has found that farmers on the island have relatively little knowledge of, or funding to access technologies related to climate change adaptation or alternative production techniques (Simpson et al. 2012). There is a promising younger generation that has taken an interest in farming and modernization of systems. , However, there is still a need to increase the participation of younger people in agriculture to ensure the food security of the island in coming years (Simpson et al. 2012).

One way that Saint Lucia is attempting to increase its food security is through domestic production of meat products. Principal supporters in advancing the meat industry – including the construction of meat processing plants, training sessions on sanitary measures and public health, and other topics – include the FAO, CARDI and IICA working in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture (FAO 2017b). It is expected that this and similar efforts will increase production and domestic supply capability for agricultural goods, and will also help to integrate the agricultural and tourism sectors.

In 2014 the agriculture sector emitted .03 megatons of Co_2e contributing approximately 2.6% of Saint Lucia's total greenhouse gas emissions of 1.14 megatons Co_2e (excluding land use change and forestry) (World Resources Institute 2017). Since 2002, emissions from the sector have remained fairly constant (FAO 2017). Information on emissions by sub-sector from 1990-2014 is presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1 >> Average agricultural greenhouse gas emissions in St. Lucia by subsector, 1990-2015



- Enteric fermentation >> 38.8%
- Synthetic fertilizers >> 30.5%
- Manure left on pasture >> 19.1%
- Manure management >> 6.4%
- Manure applied to soils >> 5.2%

Source >> FAO 2017

Potential climate change impacts

St Lucia is expected to experience an increase in temperature of between 2.4°C and 3.3°C, and an increase in intensity of storms (Simpson et al. 2012). Projections from two downscaled climate scenarios show that changes in the timing and intensity of rainfall will be significant from 2040 onwards, although the overall change in total precipitation will not vary significantly. Slight increases in water deficits and droughts are expected (The Government of Saint Lucia 2010).

Sea level rise and storm surges will threaten coastal agricultural lands (The Government of Saint Lucia 2014). The sector will also be affected by an increase in soil degradation and erosion as a result of flooding, crop loss due to increased temperatures (1.25 – 1.75 degrees Celsius in the wet season and 1.25-2.5°C in the dry season), and unpredictable rainfall patterns (Simpson et al. 2012). Because most farms are rain-fed, changes in the temporal distribution of rainfall have caused many farmers to lose their crops when the rains have not arrived at the expected times (The Government of Saint Lucia 2010). Impacts on yields will be variable, with decreases expected for tomato and taro, but increases for banana. Pig, goat and chicken production will be negatively impacted (The Government of Saint Lucia 2014). The changing climate will increase heat stress and therefore reduce meat and milk production, increase both external and internal parasites in livestock, cause lower fertility and reproductive rates, and an increase in calf mortality (The Government of Saint Lucia 2010).

Water availability, low levels of social and financial capital and weak institutions will present challenges for adaptation in the sector (The Government of Saint Lucia 2014). Women involved in agricultural production are particularly vulnerable as they often have difficulty in finding complementary off-farm income as evidenced after Hurricane Tomas in 2010, when female heads of household had an increased difficulty in recovering (FAO n.d.).

>> Climate change vulnerability and impact analyses for agriculture

Table 1 provides more information regarding climate change impacts on St. Lucia's agricultural sector.

Table 1 >> List of vulnerability and impact assessments for agriculture

Title	Lead organization	Year published
Third national Communication on Climate change for Saint Lucia	The Government of Saint Lucia	2017
Community-Based Vulnerability Assessment (CBVA) of the tourism, fishery and agriculture sectors in Soufriere Quarter, St. Lucia	University of Waterloo	2015
Climate Change Risk Profile for St. Lucia	CARIBSAVE	2012
An Assessment of the Economic Impact of Climate Change on the Agricultural Sector in St. Lucia	ECLAC	2011
Strategic program for climate resilience St. Lucia	CIF	2011
Quantification and Magnitude of Losses and Damages Resulting from the Impacts of Climate Change: Modelling the Transformational Impacts and Costs of Sea Level Rise in the Caribbean	CARIBSAVE, UNDP	2010

How is Saint Lucia's agricultural sector responding to the climate change challenge?

The following section summarizes the information gathered during the aforementioned national workshop. The information is structured in five main sections: planning instruments, programs and projects, institutions, coordination bodies and stakeholders.

>> Policies, strategies, and plans

>> International

St. Lucia ratified the Paris Climate Agreement in April of 2016, thus entering it into force for the country. It has also ratified the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (1997) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1993).

>> Regional

The ***Liliendaal Declaration on Climate Change*** was proffered by the heads of State and Government of the Caribbean Community at the Thirtieth Meeting of the Conference in Liliendaal, Guyana in 2009. The declaration states that, "*Adaptation and capacity building must be prioritized and a formal and well*

Farmers and extension officers establishing field trial for vegetable crops.

Photo credit >> Tsian Theophile

financed framework established within and outside of the Convention, including the multi-window insurance facility, to address the immediate and urgent, as well as long term, adaptation needs of vulnerable countries" (Liliendaal Declaration on Climate Change 2009: 2). This sets the overarching framework for CARICOM countries under which climate change response initiatives should be undertaken in the region. In addition, CARICOM's ***Strategic Plan for the Caribbean Community 2015 – 2019: Repositioning CARICOM,*** establishes the building of environmental resilience as a strategic priority of the community. Within this framework, one of the stated strategic initiatives for members to pursue is to advance climate adaptation and mitigation (CARICOM 2007).

The Caribbean Community Secretariat also, through its organ, the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre, established a detailed framework for action in the region to build resilience. This document titled ***Climate Change in the Caribbean: Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change,*** together with its ***implementation plan*** sets out in Strategic Element 4 an intention to promote actions to reduce the vulnerability of natural and human systems in CARICOM countries to the impacts of a changing climate (CCCCC 2014).

>> Sub-regional

At the sub-regional level, the ***Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States' Agriculture Plan of Action (APOA),*** has six stated priority areas for intervention, one of which is Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation and Securing Water Resources for Sustainable Development. The objectives of this priority are to:

1. "Promote and support climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies including early warning systems, and mainstream in agriculture programmes to protect food production systems and build resilience against tropical storms, heavy rains and droughts in rural/farming communities;

2. Secure long term access to water for irrigation and value chain activities" (OECS, 2012: 61).

In addition to policy, legal and institutional interventions to strengthen strategies, legislation, incentives and coordination, there is also a specific intervention in the m for the reduction of vulnerability. Among the actions proposed are improving land management, implementing new and innovative technologies and methods for crop, livestock and fisheries production, promoting and supporting small irrigation systems, water harvesting and storage, and other water adaptation measures, training for farmers and farmer households, and others (OECS 2012).

>> National

Rather than a stand-alone instrument, Saint Lucia's *2013 Climate Change Adaptation Policy (CCAP)* provides a framework for a cross-sectoral approach to climate change. It addresses facilitating adaptation measures (developing an enabling environment with appropriate knowledge, institutions, partnerships and capacity development), financing adaptation (ensuring incentives and public and private financing are in place) and implementing adaptation measures (concrete actions to build resilience at the national and community levels). The Policy focuses on adaptation while recognizing the potential for mitigation co-benefits, and does not propose sector specific actions.

Six thematic areas are prioritized for monitoring and evaluation, all of which relate directly or indirectly to agri-food systems and food security. These are:

1) Agriculture/food security
2) Water resources and quality
3) Public health
4) Disaster risk management
5) Coastal zone development
6) Natural resources management

As agriculture and fisheries was identified as a key sector for climate change integration by the *National Climate Change Focal Point* within the *Department of Sustainable Development*, an adaptation strategy for the sector, as well as a 5- or 10-year investment plan, are currently being developed. The initiative will be conducted in consultation with the *National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)* and with the financial support of the *NAP-Global Network*.

The following table summarizes additional planning documents that include goals under which climate-smart agriculture actions could be taken. The full text of the documents can be accessed by clicking on the name of the document.

Table 2 >> Summary of planning instruments and their relevance in supporting CSA

Name of the Document	Time period covered or date published	Specific goals that could be achieved through CSA interventions	Explicit mention of climate change targets (including adaptation (A), mitigation (M) or risk management (R))
Sectoral Adaptation Strategy for Agriculture and Fisheries		In process (supported by NAP-Global Network)	
National Agricultural Policy	2009 -2015	>> Increase the efficiency and competitiveness of the island's agriculture. >> Promote the generation, adaptation and adoption of improved and appropriate technology. >> Expand the agricultural production and market base. >> Rationalize the use of land in the country. >> Enhance national food security. >> Generate new opportunities for employment and income generation in rural areas. >> Protect, conserve and ensure sustainable use of natural resource.	N/A
The Saint Lucia climate change adaptation policy	2013	>> Creating the appropriate enabling policy, legislative and institutional environment; >> Mainstreaming climate change and climate variability into development processes, strategies and plans; >> Engaging in and supporting capacity and awareness building activities that promote climate change adaptation and mitigation responses; >> Providing the necessary incentives and economic instruments for ongoing adaptation and resilience building;	A – Adaptation measures to address the adverse effects of climate change are developed and implemented at all levels.
Strategic Program for Climate Resilience: St. Lucia	2011	>> Increase National Food Security, Sovereignty and Sustainability. >> Ensure security and safeguarding of food provisioning. >> Improve food storage and availability. >> Demonstrate best practice for scaling. up of vulnerability reduction interventions Sustainable Land Management Initiatives. >> Establish and maintain patterns of sustainable land use and management that protect agricultural productivity and food security.	A - Alternative/ climate resilient agricultural production technologies R - drought/flood tolerant crops – pilot demonstrations R - Establishment of germplasm banks for indigenous and climate-resilient crops A - Facilitate the incorporation of green/resilience concepts into food production/ landscaping with indigenous drought tolerant plants;
Water Management Plan for Drought Conditions	2009	>> Disaster risk management mainstreamed at national levels and incorporated into key sectors of national economy (including tourism, health, agriculture and nutrition). >> Enhanced community resilience in CDERA states/ territories to mitigate and respond to the adverse effects of climate change and disasters.	R - Strengthen regional, national and community level capacity for mitigation, management, and coordinated response to natural and technological hazards, and the effects of climate change.

Table 2 >> Summary of planning instruments and their relevance in supporting CSA

Name of the Document	Time period covered or date published	Specific goals that could be achieved through CSA interventions	Explicit mention of climate change targets (including adaptation (A), mitigation (M) or risk management (R))
Government of Saint Lucia Hazard Mitigation Policy	2006	>> Identify drought resistant crop varieties that yield more mass per unit of water consumed. >> Promote better soil management, fertilization and weed control. >> Improve irrigation technologies including precision irrigation. >> Encourage improved farming practices that reduce land degradation. >> Develop a hazard risk reduction strategy for the agricultural sector to address impacts over different timeframes. >> Formulate and implement any other such strategies and measures which may contribute to food security and the sustainability of forest resources.	R - Incorporate hazard risk reduction policies into the national policy formulation process and everyday activities at every level of society. R - Develop a comprehensive, national land use and management plan which incorporates climate change concerns.
Disaster Management Policy Framework for Saint Lucia	2004	>> Improved coordination and collaboration between community disaster organizations and other research/data partners including climate change entities for undertaking comprehensive disaster risk management. >> Prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation procedures developed and implemented in agriculture.	R - Strengthen regional, national and community level capacity for mitigation, management and coordinated response to the effects of climate change. R - Enhanced community resilience to mitigate and respond to the adverse effects of climate change and disasters.
Saint Lucia National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan	2003	>> Develop a sound base for decision making and conduct more research to assess risks posed by climate change to agricultural crops and food security. >> Creation of a national strategy to address short, medium and long term risks of climate change. >> Inclusion of adaption policies and programs at national level. >> Identification and improved adoption of appropriate adaptation measures for the agricultural sector. >> Development of practices, policies, and programs that ensure food security. >> Formulation and implementation of strategies and measures to ensure food security, sustainable food production and sustainability of forest resources. >> Development of an agriculture land use and management plan which embraces climate change concerns and which will be integrated in a comprehensive national land policy.	R - Risk mitigation (accelerated soil erosion; increased salinization; increased water demand and reduced water supplies due to increased temperatures). A - Develop a national adaptation strategy for the agricultural sector to address impacts (short, medium and long term). A - Incorporate the national adaptation strategy for the agricultural sector into the national physical and spatial planning process. A - Inclusion of adaptation policies into the national policy formulation process.

>> Programmes and projects

Workshop participants compiled a list of the most significant projects and programs that include climate change interventions in the agricultural sector or from which the agricultural sector could benefit. Table 3 describes the general aspects of the projects and programmes.

Table 3 >> Summary of climate change and agriculture projects and programs

Project or program	Implementation period	Main objective (s)	Budget (USD)	Source of financing	Implementing organization (s)
Disaster vulnerability reduction project	2014 - 2019	>> To reduce urgent disaster vulnerability and increase long-term climate resilience in Saint Lucia by addressing the multi-faceted risks associated with hydro-meteorological events.	68,000,000	World Bank + grant funding	Govt. of Saint Lucia
Ridge to Reef Ecosystem Rehabilitation, Climate Change Adaptation, Improvement in Fish Biomass in two Coastal Communities in Saint Lucia	2016 - 2018	>> Create a space that can be used for the National Emergency Management Organization, the Weekly Feeding Program, meetings and community events, and shelter during disasters, all of which are relevant to climate change.	583,335	CCCCC	Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of Saint Lucia
Fair Trade Climate Standard (NFTO)	2016 - present	>> Supporting producer adaptation to climate change and reduction of carbon emissions at farm level. >> Develop projects that enhance resilience. >> Support the development of sustainable production activities.		Fair Trade Organisation	National Fair Trade Organisation in St. Lucia
Soil Fertility Mapping Project	2015 - present	>> Influence of climate change on cropping systems. >> Improving cropping systems viz. estimated climate change impacts on soils.		Moroccan Agency for International Cooperation	Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of St. Lucia
Caribbean Aqua-Terrestrial Solutions (CATS) Ridge to Reef Project	2015 - present	>> Rainwater harvesting to improve access to irrigation (includes reference to an online toolbox on setting up rainwater harvesting systems). >> Develop alternative pest control methods that reduce use/dependence on traditional agro-chemicals.		CAPHA, GIZ, Global Water Partnership Caribbean	CAPHA, GIZ, Global Water Partnership Caribbean

Table 3 >> Summary of climate change and agriculture projects and programs

Project or program	Implementation period	Main objective (s)	Budget (USD)	Source of financing	Implementing organization (s)
IYANOLA National Resource Management of the North East Coast	2013 - present	>> Soil management; livelihood enhancement; biodiversity preservation.	7,513,426	GEF + cofinancing	Ministry of Agriculture, Govt of St. Lucia
Country Programme Strategy	2016	>> Create sustainable livelihood options linked to CCA.	900,000	UNDP GEF	UNDP GEF
Country Programme Strategy	2011 -2015	>> Maintain or improve agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities.	2,000,000	UNDP GEF	N/A
Cocoa Agro -forestry Project		>> Slope stabilization for hillside farmers. >> Carbon sequestration.		CCCCC	N/A
Marchand Community Center	2009	>> Create a space that can be used for the National Emergency Management Organization, the Weekly Feeding Program, meetings and community events, and shelter during disasters, all which are relevant to climate change.	300, 000	UNDP GEF Wold Bank	N/A

>> Institutions

>> Public Institutions

The following table describes the national public institutions that focus on topics related to climate change in the coordination of projects or initiatives that directly or indirectly relate to the agricultural sector.

Table 4 >> List of public institutions working on climate change

Institution	Specific units or coordinating agencies	Roles or topics covered
Ministry of Agriculture, Food Production, Fisheries, Cooperatives and Rural Development	Director of Agricultural Services Research Division Fisheries Division Forestry Division	» Planning and coordinating Climate change adaptation and mitigation interventions that the MoA manages /partners on. » Regulation/Management of watershed and forest reserves (fauna and flora). » Planning and coordinating fisheries-related interventions.
Ministry of Sustainable Development, Energy, Science and Technology	Dept. of Sustainable Development	Planning and coordinating interventions of the MOSDEST.
Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs, Planning & Social Security	Office of the Permanent Secretary	National focal point to the UNFCCC.
National Emergency Management Office	Coordinator of the National Emergency Committee	Responsible for the protection of the population from the physical, social, environmental and economic effects of disasters.
Saint Lucia Meteorology Services	Local Office	Meteorological services
CARPHA	Environmental Health and Sustainable Development	Technical support to Climate change adaptation and mitigation interventions.
Water Resource Management Authority (WRMA)	Local Agency	» Watershed management » Water quality management » Monitoring of wáter abstraction

>> Stakeholders

Figure 2 describes the main stakeholders that actively participate in the implementation or development of climate change and agriculture interventions.

Figure 2 >> Stakeholders map

	ORGANIZATION	STRENGTH
FARMER GROUPS	Bellvue Farmers' Cooperative	Proven climate-smart practices stakeholder engagement information & technology exchange.
RESEARCH AND ACADEMIA	Sir Arthur Lewis Community College	Capacity building information & technology exchange
	Water Resource Management Authority	Water quality testing & watershed stakeholder engagement
	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Physical Planning, Natural Resources and Cooperatives	Planning & coordinating climate change interventions (agriculture, forestry, fisheries)
	Department of Sustainable Development	Expertise in environmental management & climate change adaptation (policy to grass-roots interventions)
	National Emergency Management Office	Disaster risk management & mitigation planning
COOPERATION AGENCY	Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute	Climate smart agriculture research & development. Capacity building. Information & technology exchange.
	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	Education and support services on climate change adaptation
	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States	Education and support services on climate change adaptation
NGO/CIVIL SOCIETY	Caribbean Youth Environmental Network	Youth mobilisation & sensitization on climate change issues
	St Lucia National Trust	Experience in mobilizing & implementing climate change adaptation programmes
	National Conservation Authority	Advocacy, education and awareness-building

Sheep at pasture.

Photo credit >> Tsian Theophile

>> Coordination bodies

At the national level, there are also coordination bodies in which multiple institutions and organizations collaborate and integrate efforts that contribute to the development of climate change related activities. Table 5 summarizes information about those articulation mechanisms.

Table 5 >> List of coordination bodies

Name	Main participants	Topics covered
Multi-sectoral Climate Change Dialogue Committee (ad hoc)	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture	Climate change adaptation planning, risk management
National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)	MoALFF, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance, Water and Sewage Company	Climate change adaptation planning, risk management
National Emergency Committee	All Ministries	Disaster preparedness, Emergency Response, Disaster Information dissemination
Caribbean Climate Smart Agricultural Forum (CCSA)	IICA, Ministry of Agriculture, Farmers Organizations	Technologies, practices, policies and funding for CSA in the Caribbean, regional and national information sharing

Lessons learned and opportunities

After the compilation of the information presented above, the workshop discussed what they pulled together and exchanged ideas regarding five guiding questions. The questions were designed to provide a better understanding of which have been the most successful initiatives thus far and in which areas there are still opportunities for improvement.

What initiatives have been the most successful so far and why?

>> The 1.5 to stay alive campaign provided greater awareness of climate change for the general public and stakeholders. Greater involvement of citizenship resulted due to the emphasis on awareness-raising and mainstreaming planning for the climate change threats facing St. Lucia.

>> The FAO project on rainwater harvesting and implications for farmers in dryland areas still has evident successes, security of livestock farm structures. Success is attributed to the suitability of actions which properly matched farmer needs and context.

>> The CATS program led by GIZ allowed for primary stakeholder engagement to encourage the adoption of adapted varieties (for instance the heatmaster and rodeo tomato), composting, natural pesticide use, and integrated systems for waste management. The initiative's success was linked to practical engagement of farmers in learning and evidence building for decision-making.

What are the areas where we can achieve greater coordination and synergies? (e.g.: between projects, sectors, polices, etc.)

>> Periodic national forums for planning dialogue; complementary with grassroot bodies for policy development, action plan forming
>> Clearer national priorities and recommended interventions to guide actions & acceptance of development financing - impacts on action planning
>> Clear indicators and validation processes for success to determine what works and what doesn't - activity/project level

What's missing in the current efforts and what are the major gaps?

>> Limited inter-ministerial and institutional collaboration and planning
>> Forum/mechanism for national validation of CCA + M interventions initiated so far, as well as proposed
>> Limited collaboration on engagement with primary stakeholders; buy-in and awareness
>> Greater national endorsement of planned interventions; more dialogue for planning
>> Greater focus on building practical competence in implementing cost-effective and on-farm practices to mitigate the effects of climate change

Traditional goat pen in St Lucia.

Photo credit >> Tsian Theophile

What types of information needs are a priority?

>> Parameters/indicators for monitoring safeguards for social, economic and environmental impacts of CCA+M projects
>> Databases; repositories for climate related information

What concrete steps can be taken to move forward more effectively?

>> Increase level of integrated planning on climate change adaptation & mitigation through greater cross-sectoral participation on development planning (e.g. creation of a climate change desk at the Department of Economic Planning or cross-sectoral)
>> Build capacity of CSOs through focused interventions on organization and project development for greater participation/contribution to development of climate change adaptation and mitigation interventions

Annex 1: Participants in the elaboration of the inventory

Dr. Felix Jaria	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Production, Fisheries, Cooperatives and Rural Development
Kwesi Goddard	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Production, Fisheries, Cooperatives and Rural Development
Eloi Alexis	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Production, Fisheries, Cooperatives and Rural Development
Elvis Herelle	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Production, Fisheries, Cooperatives and Rural Development
Daryl Best	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Production, Fisheries, Cooperatives and Rural Development
Anthia Joshua	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Production, Fisheries, Cooperatives and Rural Development
Susanna Scott	Ministry of Sustainable Development, Energy, Science and Technology
Lucius Doxerie	Ministry of Sustainable Development, Energy, Science and Technology
Snaliah Mahal	Caribbean Youth Environment Network
Tsian Theophile	St Lucia Agricultural Forum for Youth
Emmanuel Stanislaus	National Fairtrade Organisation
Shermaine Clauzel	Caribbean Public Health Agency
Ronald Pilgrim	Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute
Brent Theophile	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
Erin Raser	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
Daniela Medina	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
Kelly Witkowski	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

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