



Saint Lucia National Portfolio Formulation Document [NPF-D]

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT
FACILITY

PREPARED BY THE SAINT LUCIA
NATIONAL TRUST



Saint Lucia National Portfolio Formulation Document [NPFDP]

1. National Steering Committee

a. Composition of the Committee

The National Steering Committee is chaired by the GEF National Operational Focal Point, Ms. Caroline Eugene and comprises a broad group of members (See Annex 1).

b. Meetings of the Committee

The Meetings took place as follows:

- a. 13 January 2011
- b. 25 January 2011
- c. 4 February 2011
- d. 22 September 2011. The purpose of this meeting was for the Steering Committee to be sensitised on the NPFE processes and to identify persons who should be part of the process.

2. National Consultations

Consultations were held with Convention Focal Points (UNCCD; UNFCCC; and UNCBD). Consultations were also held with the GEF Operational Focal Point and representatives of the Saint Lucia National Trust. Three public consultations were held as part of the NPFE process. The first consultation was a visioning exercise that took place on November 15 and 24; a second consultation, with representatives from civil society, on November 30, 2011 served as a validation exercise. No consultations were held with GEF Agencies

3. Global Environmental Challenges

- a. The environmental challenges are presented under the three focal areas included in the Global Environment Facility (GEF) System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR):

Global and National Environmental Challenges

1. General

- Inadequate recognition of the linkages between environmental protection, sustained economic growth, and economic development
- Sea level rise as a threat to coastal areas, freshwater sources, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, infrastructure and the financial sector
- Changing rainfall patterns that threaten availability of freshwater resources

Increased atmospheric and sea temperatures
 Vulnerability to natural disasters given the country's geographic location and topographic profile
 Inadequate technological capacity to deal with extreme events e.g. hurricanes, floods and droughts

Global and National Environmental Challenges

2. Climate Change (Mitigation)

Inability to harness alternative energy sources such as wind, solar, biomass and geothermal to be included in the energy supply mix for electricity generation
 Inadequate utilisation and promotion of the use of low carbon technologies in public sector buildings
 Insufficient use of energy efficiency and conservation technologies especially in the transport sector
 Lack of standards for energy efficiency
 Reliance on petroleum dependent imported transportation technologies
 Non-improvements in agricultural efficiency and waste management
 Lack of access to technology financing

Global and National Environmental Challenges

3. Biodiversity

Climate Change
 Unsustainable use of natural resources due to poverty and traditional practices
 Socio-economic pressures that lead to changes in land use
 Rapid expansion of economic activity causing habitat modification and destruction
 Threats of expansion of invasive alien species
 Increased reliance on biodiversity due to global pressures resulting from financial crises (e.g. increases in oil prices and unemployment), that lead to overexploitation and misuse
 Inadequate understanding and appreciation at the political directorate level of the importance of the contribution of biodiversity to human well-being
 Overexploitation of biodiversity resources

Global and National Environmental Challenges

4. Land Degradation

Sea level rise
 Natural disasters
 Poverty of vulnerable groups
 Deforestation

- Watershed degradation that leads to water resource management challenges
- Improper farming practices leading to soil erosion, poor soil fertility and declining productivity
- Inadequate enforcement of land use zoning and legislation
- Unplanned and poorly planned developments and squatting
- Inadequate capacity to ensure sustainable land use
- Inappropriate solid and liquid waste management
- Pollution of water courses that destroy the near shore marine environment and leads to the pollution of seas

b. Priorities in other Focal Areas and themes funded by the GEF

i. NCSA

Several initiatives focussed on enabling activities have been funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and sufficient work has been done regarding policy, institutional and legislative frameworks. Nevertheless, there has been little investment for local activities that generate results on the ground, causing Saint Lucia to ineffectively participate in global environmental management. The National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) identified a suite of priority areas which still await financing for implementation. These are presented in the table below.

	Priority Areas
Capacity Building	Enhance the policy, legal and institutional framework in support of integrated environmental management
	Improve the quality and quantity of human and financial resources allocated to the implementation of Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and the general national environmental agenda
	Establish and sustain an integrated and systematic framework for information management and reporting
	Increased public education, awareness and participation in integrated environmental management
	Increased research, monitoring and evaluation to fill in existing gaps in information

ii. Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

Saint Lucia became a party to the Stockholm Convention (SC) on POPs in 2002 as a commitment to protect humans and the environment. The National Implementation Plan (NIP) guides the implementation for the SC on POPs in Saint Lucia and the national priority areas identified are: (i) institutional strengthening in the field of chemicals management, in particular POPS, (ii) raising overall awareness on chemicals management issues including hazardous and chemical waste, (iii) assessment of hazardous risks associated with existing stockpiles and (iv) development of specific legislation on sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste.

iii. Sound Chemicals Management

A workshop held in 2007 identified the following needs¹: the development of appropriate legislation, financing to implement the NIP, capacity building for chemicals management, attracting national and regional attention to the issues and data gathering and analysis related to health risks.

iv. Climate Change Adaptation

The priorities identified in this area seek to address how Saint Lucia will cope with climate change by responding to current vulnerabilities and future risks. In Saint Lucia's efforts at building its climate resilience, the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) serves as a guide for addressing climate change and provides broad programme, project and thematic areas of national significance that will bring about catalytic and transformational change at the national level. This is presented as a blueprint, divided into five (5) strategic programme areas that will be implemented under the modalities: Adaptation Facilitation, Adaptation Implementation Adaptation Financing. More specifically, adaptation measures were proposed in the following thematic areas: Economic Resources, Technology, Infrastructure, Information and Skills, Institutional (Policy/Legal) and Equity.

4. STAR Allocation and Priority Projects.

Saint Lucia's STAR allocation for each of the Focal Areas is as follows:

- Biodiversity USD 1.87 million
- Climate Change USD 2.0 million
- Land degradation USD 0.86 million

The Total STAR allocation is USD 4.73 million. Of this amount Saint Lucia has contributed USD1 million to its GEF Small Grants Programme. The new STAR allocations by Focal Area then are:

- Biodiversity USD 1.55 million
- Climate Change USD 1.48 million
- Land degradation USD 0.70 million

The total STAR allocation now is USD 3.73 million. Saint Lucia has been identified as a "flexible" country which allows it to allocate the sum of its total allocation for projects across any or all of the 3 Focal Areas under the STAR.² Co-financing for the priority projects will need to be identified as the project concepts are further detailed.

Following upon the analysis in (3) above and based on the various recommendations emanating from the GEF Enabling Activities undertaken in the STAR Focal Areas, Saint Lucia's National Portfolio has been formulated within a programmatic approach. The goal of this programmatic approach is to secure a more sustained impact on the global environment through a commitment

¹ The challenges are as follows: the identification of existing stockpiles, safe access to stockpiles, identification of the owners of stockpiles, inadequate storage facilities and no legislation regarding the management of stocks.

² GEF/C.38/9 Rev.1, 2010. GEF-5 Operational Procedures for the System for a Transparent Allocation of Resources.

to implement priorities towards global environmental objectives. This Goal will be delivered through 2 programmes: Capacity Building and Local Investments.

The objectives of the Capacity Building Programme have been adapted from Saint Lucia’s NCSA³: Enhanced policy, legal and institutional frameworks in support of integrated environmental management.

The objective of the Local Investments Programme is to promote demonstration, deployment and transfer of innovative best practices, and technologies.

Saint Lucia’s NPDF also seeks to create synergies between Focal Areas and with on-going and proposed projects and programmes. Saint Lucia is also cognisant of the conclusions and recommendations of the recently completed GEF OECS Cluster Country Portfolio Evaluation.

Table 1: Summary OF Saint Lucia’s Priority Projects for GEF 5

Low Carbon Development: Reduction in Green House Gases	CLIMATE CHANGE (MITIGATION)	\$1,500,000.00
	SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT	
The RIO Conventions: A Synergistic Programme on:	BIODIVERSITY	\$700,00.00
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication, Education and Awareness • Cross sectoral policy formulation • Integrated capacity development 	CLIMATE CHANGE (MITIGATION)	
	SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT	
Implement the short and medium term elements of the National Invasive Species Strategy	BIODIVERSITY	\$230,000
On-Site Pilot Activities to Demonstrate SLM, Good Agricultural Practices and Soil and Water Conservation	SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT	\$500,000.00
An Integrated Management Plan for the North-East Coast	BIODIVERSITY	\$200,000.00
Strengthen the Management of One Marine Protected Area (MPA)	BIODIVERSITY	\$300,000.00
National Biotrade Programme	BIODIVERSITY	\$300,000.00
TOTAL INDICATIVE COSTS		\$3,730,000.00

5. Priority Projects in Focal Areas outside the STAR

Table 3 identifies priority projects outside the STAR for which Saint Lucia intends to seek support in focal areas outside the STAR.

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- a. ³ Improved quality and quantity of human and financial resources allocated to the implementation of the GEF-5 Focal Areas and the national environmental agenda;
 - b. Integrated and systematic framework for information management and reporting;
 - c. Increased public education and participation in integrated environmental management; and
 - d. Increased research, monitoring and evaluation.

Table 2: Saint Lucia’s List of Priority Projects for GEF-5

CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT	TITLE	OBJECTIVE & DESCRIPTION	Indicative Cost
	<p>I. Low Carbon Development: Reduction in Green House Gases*.</p> <p>This programme will be composed of three inter-related programmes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Renewable energy/energy efficiency; 2. Energy efficiency measures in the transport sector; 3. Aforestation. <p>This programme will be delivered through</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal and Policy frameworks 2. Development of Standards 3. Communication, Education and Awareness 4. Education and Training 5. Pilot projects in the use of low carbon technologies <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use of low carbon technologies in critical public buildings b. Biomass Production 6. Sustainable forest management <p><i>This projects combines the Climate Change Focal Area with Sustainable Forest Management</i></p> <p>Priority: High</p> <p>Preferred Agency:</p> <p>Ministry of Sustainable Development</p> <p>The National Trust</p>	<p><i>Climate change is a strategic and development challenge facing Saint Lucia. It will create threats for Saint Lucia—sea level rise, changing weather patterns, floods and droughts, increased uncertainty—but also opportunities in terms of incentives, financing, efficiency, and competitiveness.</i></p> <p><i>The Government of Saint Lucia (GOSLU) recognizes climate change as a key economic development and planning issue. The GOSLU also acknowledges that early action to address mitigation and adaptation concerns will be strategically and economically beneficial for Saint Lucia, and the rest of the world.</i></p> <p><i>As one important step for addressing climate change mitigation, Saint Lucia will embark on low carbon options to address climate change mitigation issues without compromising development objectives.</i></p> <p><i>This programme will also include a component designed to increase the national forest cover that will, in turn, increase the level of sequestered carbon. It will foster collaboration between schools, relevant ministries, communities and encourage national participation in environmental management.</i></p> <p>The Proposed project activities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of the Electricity Supply Act with a view to, inter alia, appropriately including renewable and energy efficiency elements. • Creating the legal framework for the sale of alternative fuels • The conduct of energy audits in the public and private sectors (excluding hotels) • Development and establishment of standards and fiscal incentives for energy efficiency. • Public awareness and education on low-carbon technologies. • Training of service providers in the area of low carbon technologies. • Promotion of low carbon technologies in public buildings and street lighting. • Education, and training for testers and mechanics, and drivers • Fiscal measures on vehicles and fuels to encourage more efficient vehicles • Improved testing and maintenance regime for vehicles • Aforestation and reforestation 	<p>\$1,500,000</p>

	TITLE	OBJECTIVE & DESCRIPTION	Indicative Cost
CLIMATE CHANGE, BIODIVERSITY, SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT	INTEGRATED CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT		
	<p>II. The RIO Conventions: A Synergistic Programme on*:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication, Education and Awareness • Cross sectoral policy formulation • Integrated capacity development <p>1. Communication, Education and Awareness</p> <p>The Multi-focal Area programme will be delivered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the use of appropriate media tools including radio/TV/newspapers; • By convincing policymakers of the needs and advantages of the synergistic implementation of the environmental Conventions; • Enhancing the level of awareness at pertinent levels for the implementation of the environmental Conventions, their role and significance, through the use of appropriate language suitable to the policy makers and stakeholders; • Initiating education on the environmental Conventions in curricula, targeting schools; and • Creating awareness about the environmental Conventions among various publics. <p>Priority:</p> <p>Preferred Agency:</p> <p>2. Cross sectoral policy formulation</p> <p>This project will involve the establishment of Policy, Legal Regulatory and Institutional Frameworks for Integrating and mainstreaming Climate Change, Biodiversity and SLM into National Development Processes and Programmes and to reduce overlaps and conflicts between the various agencies</p>	<p>Priority: <i>High</i></p> <p>Preferred Agency:</p> <p>Ministry of Sustainable Development Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p><i>This programme combine all three Focal Areas</i></p> <p><i>The objective of the programme is to implement communication, education, awareness raising activities that will help to reinforce the interaction and synergies among the the 3 Rio Conventions covered by this portfolio. The complexity of the interactions of climate. Land degradation and biological diversity has to be explained clearly to the various publics so that coordination among the key actors can be strengthened.</i></p> <p>This programme will involve the education and sensitisation of various Saint Lucian publics on the importance of all three focal areas in environmental management and the linkages that exist between them. The specific elements of this programme will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of educational material for primary schools in order to raise environmental awareness. • The implementation of public education, outreach, information and management strategies that will change knowledge, attitude and perceptions of and relationships between climate change, sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation on a national scale. <p><i>The NCSA describes and prioritises the capacity constraints and capacity development needs within each of the focal areas of biodiversity, climate change, and land degradation. The NCSA also identifies and prioritises the cross cutting capacity development issues for the 3 focal areas. This project concept is guided by the recommendations of NCSA.</i></p> <p>It will involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of a formal coordinating mechanism to improve inter-agency 	<p></p> <p></p> <p>\$300,000</p> <p></p> <p>\$200,000</p>

	TITLE	OBJECTIVE & DESCRIPTION	Indicative Cost
CLIMATE CHANGE, BIODIVERSITY,	involved in resource management in Saint Lucia. Priority: High Preferred Agency:	communication and collaboration and the formulation of an integrated approach to mainstreaming biodiversity management, climate change and sustainable land management objectives into national development plans and strategies. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Using Integrated Development Planning as a mechanisms for cross sectoral policy formulation for sustainable developmentThe establishment of a multistakeholder forum to develop a sustainable development strategy.Development of an integrated forest sector management plan	
	3. Integrated capacity development Priority: High Preferred Agency:	<i>The objectives of this programme on human and institutional capacity development is to initiate programmes in relation to the conventions, in areas such as:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">forecasting,monitoring of ecological and socio-economic conditions,land use planning,disaster mitigation,policy-formulation and cross-sectoral policy making and planning, including participatory planning and decision making,negotiation, mediation and conflict resolution <p>The programme will include the preparation of manuals and guidelines for each of the identified areas.</p>	\$200,000
BIODIVERSITY	III. Implement short and medium term elements of the National Invasive Species Strategy The proposed interventions will address the issue of invasive alien species (IAS) systemically through developing the sectoral policy, regulations, and institutional arrangements for the prevention and mitigation of invasions.	<i>The objective is to establish policy measures that reduce the impact of invasive species on the environment, including through prevention of new incursions, early detection and institutional frameworks to respond rapidly to new incursions.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Critical review of entities legally mandated with IAS management in Saint Lucia to identify gaps and overlaps in roles and responsibilities for subsequent streamlining. Action Plan of the agencies involved in the IASWG will also be reviewed. This activity aims to achieve most cost-effective IAS management by adaptive management.Securing support for invasive species issues among local communities. In particular, build capacity among community leaders and the general public to act as sentinel officers who would report any suspicious sightings to the relevant authorities. This activity will focus on sites particularly vulnerable to IAS either because of the volume of species movement or the degree of exposure and on areas of high conservation value, i.e. vicinity of protected areas.Establishment of standardised protocols to prevent entry of IAS into Saint Lucia by adapting existing protocols, e.g. CITES permit system, ISPMs, SPS Agreement, etc., to newly prioritized sectors. Formulate clear procedures for inspection of all incoming aircrafts and vessels, covering cargo, passengers and their luggage.	\$230,000
TOTAL INDICATIVE COSTS			\$930,000

	TITLE	OBJECTIVE AND DESCRIPTION	INDICATIVE COST
BIODIVERSITY	LOCAL INVESTMENTS		
	IV. On-Site Pilot Activities to Demonstrate SLM, Good Agricultural Practices and Soil and Water Conservation*	<p><i>The objective is to increase the capacity to apply adaptive management tools in SLM including slope stabilisation and river bank stabilisation utilising native forest species and other tree crops of market value.</i></p> <p>It is envisaged that 5 pilot sites will be established throughout the island and different SLM methodologies will be tested in each of the sites. One of the pilot will demonstrate the synergies between sustainable land management and sustainable forestry management(agro forestry)</p>	\$500,000
	<p>Priority: High</p> <p>Preferred Agency:</p>		
	V. An Integrated Management Plan for the North-East Coast	<p><i>The north west coast is a hot spot that contains a particularly high number of endangered species. These species are in danger of being attached by a number of other invasive species. This area is also now being opened up for tourism development.</i></p> <p><i>The objectives of this initiative are to:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Develop and implement a site management plan that will help to protect the biodiversity 2 Train community members in Eco-Tourism Ventures that Surround Endemic Species 	\$200,000
	<p>Priority: High</p> <p>Preferred Agency:</p> <p>Ministry of Sustainable Development</p>		
	VI. Strengthen the Management of One Marine Protected Area (MPA)	<p><i>The objective is to enhance the management of an existing MPA for sustainable livelihood and development. This will be achieved through survey and demarcation of the area, the establishment of a signage system, training of neighbouring communities in the sustainable use of resources from the MPA; and the training and establishment of wardens in the area.</i></p>	\$300,000
	<p>Priority: High</p> <p>Preferred Agency:</p> <p>Fisheries Department</p>		
VII. National Biotrade Programme	<p><i>Given that local communities have a wealth of traditional biodiversity knowledge, this programme will entail:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of biodiversity committees in a sample of communities to oversee the protection and sustainable exploitation of local biological resources. • The creation of the necessary legislative and administrative systems for biotrade. • A survey of the types of potential biotrade products with market potential. • A survey of local, regional and international markets for biotrade products that can potentially be developed in Saint Lucia. 	\$300,000	
<p>Priority: High</p> <p>Preferred Agency:</p>			

- The development and maintenance of a register and a database of folk traditions and traditional knowledge.

TOTAL INDICATIVE COSTS

1,300,000

Table 3: Priority Projects in Focal Areas Outside the Star

FOCAL AREA	PROJECT TITLE	DESCRIPTION
PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (POPS)	Public Awareness Information and Training Indicative Amount: US \$100,000 Preferred Agency:	The goal of this project is to increase public awareness on POPs and chemicals management through a holistic approach. This will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An assessment of the KAP regarding POPs and chemicals. • Public and industry awareness and education for POPs and chemicals management. • Promoting the safe handling of chemicals and equipment that contain POPs and chemicals.
	Pilot Project on the Identification and Appropriate Management of a Contaminated Site Indicative Amount: US \$40,000 Preferred Agency:	The goal of this project is the sustainable management of waste POPs and Chemicals at the selected project site. This will involve the identification, development and implementation of a remediation programme for the pilot project site.
SOUND CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT	Revision of the Pesticides and Chemicals Control Act (PCCA) Indicative Amount: US \$25,000 Preferred Agency:	This project will involve the revision of the PCCA to ensure that the sound management of chemicals is adequately addressed.

* These projects cut across Focal Areas; additional resources are therefore envisaged.

6. Priority Areas for Regional Cooperation

A Regional project of interest for Saint Lucia is:

Implementing Integrated Land, Water & Wastewater Management in Caribbean SIDS.

The elements in the components of particular interest to this NPFDP are only in Component 1. This component caters to tangible on-ground activities in the participating countries.

7. Fulfillment of Convention Obligations

Table 4 outlines how implementation of these projects will contribute to the fulfillment of obligations to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought (UNCCD), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)

Convention/MEA	Project	Obligation fulfilled
Convention on Biological Diversity	Implement short and medium term elements of the National Invasive Species Strategy	Article 8(h); COP 6 Decision VI/23; COP 7 Decision VII/13
	An Integrated Management Plan for the North East coast	Article 12 (a),
	Strengthen the Management of One Marine Protected Area	Article 8 (a), (b), (d), (i), (j)
	National Biotrade Programme	Article 10; COP 9 Decisions 6 and 26; COP 10
United Nations Convention Framework for Climate Change	Low Carbon Development: Reduction in Green House Gases through use of renewable energy and forestry based carbon sequestration	Article 4.1 (c); Article 4.2(a); Article 4.5 Kyoto Protocol- Article 2 (a) (i), (ii), (v),(vi), (vii), (viii); Article 3 (3)
United Nations Convention on Desertification	On site Pilot Activities to Demonstrate SLM, Good Agricultural Practices and Soil and Water Conservation	Article 5; Article 10; Article 16 and 17 1 (a) – (c)
All 3 Rio Conventions	The Rio Conventions: A Synergistic Programme	COP 6 Decision VI/20
Convention on Biological Diversity	1 Communication, Education and Awareness	Article 13 (a)
United Nations Convention Framework for Climate Change		Articles 5 and 6
United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification		Article 19 (1), (3)
Convention on Biological Diversity	2 Cross sectoral policy formulation	Article 6, Article 14 (1) (a),(b)
United Nations Convention Framework for Climate Change		Article 4.1(b)
United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification		Article 10 (1)(a)
Convention on Biological	3 Integrated Capacity development	

Diversity		
United Nations Convention Framework for Climate Change		
United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification		Article 10, Kyoto Protocol (12.8)

8. The NPFE process.

Saint Lucia’s NPFE process entailed the review of previously prepared national strategies, plans and other documents. This was done with the purpose of determining the global and national environmental challenges that Saint Lucia faces. Also, interviews of the UNFCCC, UNCCD and CBD focal points were undertaken, in addition to three (3) consultations: two (2) with government agencies and one (1) with civil society.

9. Brief reports on consultations held, (please refer to Annex 2 for list of Participants)

The first and second consultations were held with government agencies and served as visioning exercises, while the third consultation was held with civil society and served as a validation exercise. Participants discussed and agreed on the list of environmental challenges presented in the document. Additionally, the goal statement was developed and projects were identified under the thematic areas: *capacity building*-to strengthen the enabling environment for environmental management and *local investments*-to promote community level projects that will enable local and more concrete actions on the ground. This process is illustrated in the chart below:



ANNEX 1: Members of the Steering Committee

Organisation/Position	Name(s)
GEF National Operational Focal Point (Chairperson)	Caroline Eugene
Sustainable Development & Environment Division	Neranda Maurice Alma Jean Judith Ephraim
Saint Lucia National Trust	Bishnu Tulsie Shirlene Simmons
Soufriere Marine Management Authority	Ms. Nadia Cazaubon
Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs & National Development	Norma Cherry-Fevrier Nadia Simeon
FAO National Coordinator	Euphelia Philgence
Forestry Department	Lyndon John
OECS/ESDU	Peter A. Murray
UNDP Officer	Mary Wilfred
UNCCD Focal Point	Michael Andrew
UNFCCC Focal Point	Crispin d' Auvergne
UNCBD Focal Point	Anita James
Agricultural Services	Anthea Joshua
International Waters Focal Point	Laverne Walker
Chemicals Focal Point	Donnalyn Charles

ANNEX 2: The NPFE Process

Attendance NPFE Meeting 15 November 2011

Name	Organisation	Email	Phone
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Attendance NPFE Meeting 24 November 2011

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Attendance NPFE Meeting 30 November 2011

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