Government of Saint Lucia

Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan Second Progress Report 2022–2024

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March 2026

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Photo: Saint Lucia Tourism Authority

About NAP Global Network

The NAP Global Network was created in 2014 to support developing countries in advancing their NAP processes, and help accelerate adaptation efforts around the world. To achieve this, the Network facilitates South-South peer learning and exchange, supports national-level action on NAP formulation and implementation, and generates, synthesizes, and shares knowledge. The Network's members include individual participants from more than 170 countries involved in NAP processes. Financial support for the Network has been provided by Austria, Canada, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Additional support has been provided by the ClimateWorks Foundation. The Secretariat is hosted by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD). For more information, visit www.napglobalnetwork.org.

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Preface

Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) is a ten-year process, from 2018 to2028, that articulates cross-sectoral and sector-specific adaptation measures in eight priority areas: i) water, ii) agriculture, iii) fisheries, iv) infrastructure and spatial planning, v) natural resource management/resilient ecosystems (terrestrial, coastal, and marine), vi) education, vii) health, and viii) tourism. These measures are supplemented by a segment on "limits to adaptation." Additional adaptation priority sectors may be identified and integrated into future iterations of the NAP following a comprehensive stocktake and stakeholder engagement process. The NAP is designed to be iterative, allowing for the inclusion of new sectors in subsequent planning cycles as climate risks evolve and national priorities shift. In the six years since the NAP was first published (2018), there has been a shift from the planning of adaptation measures to their implementation. The analysis provided in this report aims to guide future adaptation priorities in Saint Lucia, both through the end of the current plan and in informing next steps beyond the current ten-year period. The NAP process has been further bolstered by the enactment of the Climate Change Act of 2024, which provides a legislative framework for coordinated, sustained, and legally supported climate action across all sectors.

To date, Saint Lucia has prepared five sectoral plans—water, agriculture, fisheries, natural resource management/resilient ecosystems, and health. The remaining three (education, tourism, and infrastructure and spatial planning) are currently under development through Green Climate Fund (GCF) NAP Readiness Support. This is being used to strengthen the capacity of critical institutions and line ministries to develop Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans (SASAPs)and to clearly articulate their adaptation priorities and needs to mobilize climate finance—moving from adaptation planning to implementation. Each SASAP will include a portfolio of project ideas for the priority sector that will be financed over the NAP's 10-year implementation timeline. The NAP process is further strengthened by strategies focusing on private sector engagement, financing, research, communications, and limits to adaptation.

Saint Lucia's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Strategy, tailored to national priorities, tracks the implementation of the NAP and associated plans, as well as the core elements of the Climate Change Adaptation Policy (facilitation, implementation, and finance). The system ensures adaptation efforts remain responsive to evolving national needs and are aligned with international commitments.

The authors of this report would like to acknowledge the contributions of the Sustainable Development and Environment Division (SDED) of the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD); the NAP Global Network, the secretariat of which is hosted by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD); and the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC). Generous financial support for this progress report was provided by the Government of Ireland. The DSD would also like to acknowledge Ms. Linda Siegele, a consultant who helped to compile the report.

The preparation of the second NAP progress report benefited from the input of multiple stakeholders, comprising public, statutory, academic, and private sector bodies, as well as other non-state actors.

For further details on those who contributed to the monitoring and evaluation process, please see the list of attendees from relevant meetings and consultations in the annexes to this report.

Executive Summary

The second National Adaptation Plan (NAP) progress report builds on Saint Lucia's ongoing adaptation efforts and presents the progress made on adaptation action since the launch of the country's NAP in 2018. It highlights the nexus and critical linkages between planned and implemented adaptation actions in Saint Lucia under its NAP and the commitments outlined in its third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

Three years since the submission of Saint Lucia's first NAP progress report and Adaptation Communication, this report measures and documents the next phase of progress from 2022 to 2024.

Specifically, the second NAP progress report:

- tracks and assesses progress in implementing climate adaptation measures,
- highlights key achievements and identifies ongoing challenges,
- recommends actionable strategies for improvement, suggesting a simplified M&E implementation strategy and emphasizing data-driven monitoring and evaluation, and
- ensures alignment with national, regional, and global climate adaptation goals, including the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA).

The second NAP progress report should serve as a strategic planning and accountability tool to guide relevant stakeholders in refining and prioritizing their adaptation interventions.

Saint Lucia's NAP has been defined as a 10-year process, from 2018 to 2028, comprising priority cross-sectoral and adaptation measures for eight key sectors, as well as a section on the limits to adaptation. The ultimate goal of the NAP is to strengthen Saint Lucia's resilience to climate change and to support implementation of the country's Climate Change Adaptation Policy (CCAP). The NAP is complemented by six sectoral adaptation strategies and action plans (SASAPs), one Health National Adaptation Plan (H-NAP), and one Resilient Ecosystems Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (REASAP). These plans cover the country's priority sectors and thematic areas, alongside several other strategies and policies for adaptation financing, action, and communications.[1]

The entire NAP process is now reinforced by the Climate Change Act of 2024, which establishes a legal and institutional framework for coordinated national adaptation planning and implementation, ensuring consistency, accountability, and alignment with Saint Lucia's long-term climate resilience goals.

This process has also involved other state and non-state actors, such as media personnel, who play an important role in positively influencing thinking on adaptation, developing strong adaptation outcomes, changing behaviour, and instigating action across the populace, at all levels.

This progress report finds that, since its launch in 2018, much has been achieved in Saint Lucia's NAP process—particularly in sectoral adaptation planning, including the water, agriculture, and fisheries sectors. Sectoral adaptation plans form a central component of Saint Lucia's NAP and are designed to outline the key climate vulnerabilities and prioritized actions for adaptation in the eight priority sectors and thematic areas identified in the NAP, through extensive stakeholder consultation. In the

[1] Going forward in this document, the term SASAPs will be used to cover all three of these plan variations.

first three years of the NAP process, SASAPs were developed in four key sectors: water, agriculture, fisheries, and natural resource management/resilient ecosystems (terrestrial, coastal, and marine), followed by an H-NAP for the health sector. Further SASAPs are planned for infrastructure and spatial planning, education, and tourism, each of which are expected to be completed in the next progress reporting period. Additional key sectors and thematic areas will be identified through a cyclical, iterative NAP process, as needed.

Beyond sectoral adaptation plans, the government, working with stakeholders, has identified the following cross-sectoral adaptation measures that feed into the development, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the NAP and SASAPs:

- NAP coordination
- Information management
- Research and systematic observation
- Skills building for implementing adaptation
- Institutional strengthening
- Communications and awareness raising
- Resource mobilization
- Policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks
- NAP monitoring and enforcement

In addition, the scope of the NAP is, and will continue to be bounded by national, regional, and international policies, strategies, laws, institutions, processes, and associated reports. The second NAP progress report takes these into account.

A stakeholder engagement plan was carried out to support the Department for Sustainable Development's (DSD) regular stakeholder engagement activities in assessing progress in the implementation of Saint Lucia's NAP.

The NAP progress report is a public document available to the people of Saint Lucia and the international community, including donors. The analysis of progress in implementing the NAP is divided into a sectoral analysis that highlights key projects by sector and a summary of cross-sectoral measures. Based on the development of this progress report and implementation of the M&E Strategy, the following key findings are presented, including challenges and recommendations to further enhance the NAP progress reporting process.

Key Reflections and Findings

In the 3 years since Saint Lucia's first NAP progress report, significant strides have been made beyond initializing project work in each of the sectors covered by the existing SASAPs. In addition, the development of SASAPs for the additional sectoral priority areas of infrastructure and spatial planning, education, and tourism have been finalized. During this process, the ongoing work under these three sectoral areas was integrated into a more structured plan and then aligned with the broader work under existing SASAPs developed during the process that led to Saint Lucia's NAP. Understanding the different stages of NAP implementation through its evolving collection of SASAPs, and ensuring

cohesiveness across these sectors, will be critical as implementation of Saint Lucia's 2018–2028 NAP reaches its final stage.

This will be challenging given the varying depth of data available across the different priority sectors. Understandably, the level of data available for each of the priority sectors reflects the maturity of the implementation of the different SASAPs—that is, sectors with SASAPs completed earlier on in the 10-year NAP process have more established reporting mechanisms and cross-sectoral relationships. Sectors that are in a more preparatory stage are still in the process of setting up more formal reporting processes and may rely more heavily on qualitative evidence of progress over the next three years. This may be particularly evident in reporting on financial matters. As implementation of the first 10-year NAP process is finalized, managing the M&E Strategy will require particular attention to capturing the outcomes of the sectoral landscape that is at different stages of development and implementation.

The current M&E Strategy attached to Saint Lucia's NAP focuses on tracking the implementation of both the sectoral and cross-sectoral measures included in the NAP and its SASAPs. The M&E Strategy is also designed to track the implementation of the core elements—facilitation, implementation, and finance—of Saint Lucia's overarching CCAP. Saint Lucia's M&E Strategy is meant to be simple, making use of existing staff resources across government. This simplicity is expected to encourage the long-term implementation of adaptation-related activities in Saint Lucia.

As Saint Lucia's NAP process evolves and matures, members of government responsible for managing the M&E Strategy may wish to consider implementing a set of practical tools to assist them, especially where human resources are stretched in small government departments. Following are some suggested points DSD staff may wish to consider as they gather data for input into Saint Lucia's M&E Strategy, with a traffic light system as the core synthesis tool:

Box ES1. M&E Strategy practical tools

- Prepare a project checklist for each of the NAP-related sectors and check on progress at least every six months to feed into the annual NAP performance report (suggested steps for developing the checklist can be found in Annex 3 to this report).
- Alongside the bi-annual project checklists, sectoral liaisons could be asked to give a green–amber–red assessment on
    - overall progress in their sector,
    - how their sector is contributing to high-level adaptation priorities included in the CCAP, and
    - with a brief justification of the colour code and any relevant constraints. DSD staff would compile this colour coding into a yearly national snapshot to be included in the annual NAP performance report and discussions with the NCCC.
- Identify sectoral liaisons for each of the key NAP sectors with communication/reporting duties based on an agreed template. Care must be taken not to duplicate existing processes associated with the NCCC.
- Organize regular feedback sessions between DSD staff and sectoral liaisons to discuss progress, challenges, and possible ways forward.

- DSD staff to prepare regular reports of this process, feeding into broader progress initiatives, including the third/final NAP progress report for the 10-year NAP.

If a less formal set of sub-procedures for implementing the M&E Strategy is deemed more practical, then the DSD may wish to consider a simple internal checklist with an associated traffic light system.

Finally, during the preparation of this progress report, it was evident that some sectoral groups within government work more closely than others. This was particularly evident with the water, agriculture, and fisheries sectors. There are clearly natural synergies across various sectoral themes, and building on these synergies should be encouraged. The outcomes of the M&E Strategy, bolstered by the 'toolkit', should prove useful for further analysis of a holistic approach to implementing the NAP.

Overall Recommendations

The broader set of recommendations flowing from the preparation of this report are as follows:

Box ES2. Recommendations

Recommendation 1: Ensure that NAP performance reporting is undertaken, drawing on guidance set out in the M&E Strategy, with the understanding that it is geared toward simplicity, efficiency, and effectiveness, and is designed to take into consideration any new developments.

Recommendation 2: Standardize the reporting process across all priority sectors, either through interventions ex-post by DSD staff or ex-ante through consistent use of the templates set out in the NAP M&E Strategy, adjusted appropriately where required.

Recommendation 3: Subject to an enhanced climate change staffing contingent, identify and designate one (or if possible, more) specific liaison(s) within DSD for the priority sectors. Each DSD liaison should consult on a quarterly basis, or more frequently as appropriate, with the NCCC representative or other named focal point within the relevant sector.

Recommendation 4: DSD to consider institutionalizing quarterly informal virtual or in-person individual or group cross-departmental meetings between DSD and the sectoral focal points to discuss and showcase progress made in implementing the NAP by sector.

Recommendation 5: Given the complex nature of the work being undertaken in each sector and the myriad formal and informal relationships that necessarily develop during the implementation process, progress reporting should be carried out by one or more of the government individuals involved in the ongoing M&E Strategy, as per Recommendation 3.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
BUR	Biennial Update Report
CARPHA	Caribbean Public Health Agency
CBO	community-based organizations
CCAP	Climate Change Adaptation Policy
CUBiC	Caribbean Uniform Building Code
DOF	Department of Fisheries
DSD	Department of Sustainable Development
DVRP	Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project
EbA	ecosystem-based adaptation
EIA	environmental impact assessment
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GoSL	Government of Saint Lucia
GST	global stocktake
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MEA	multilateral environmental agreement
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
MTDS	Medium-Term Development Strategy
NIA	National Infrastructure Assessment
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP GN	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
NCCC	National Climate Change Committee
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NEMO	National Emergency Management Organisation
PPCR	Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience
RCM	Regional Climate Model
RWH	rainwater harvesting
RSO	Research and Systematic Observations
SASAP	Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan
SDED	Sustainable Development and Environment Division
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal

SLASPA	Saint Lucia Air and Sea Ports Authority
SLR	sea level rise
SMMA	Soufriere Marine Management Area (or Association)
SOER	State of the Environment Report
SPCR	Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States dollar
WASCO	Water and Sewerage Company Inc.
WRMA	Water Resources Management Agency

Credit: Saint Lucia Tourism Authority.

1.0 Sectoral Adaptation Plans

1.1 Development of Saint Lucia's NAP and SASAPs

Saint Lucia's NAP is the foundation for the implementation of coordinated national climate change adaptation efforts. It is expected that the achievement of the overarching NAP Goal 1—to enhance the national enabling environment for climate-related adaptation and risk reduction action within and across the development sectors—will occur largely through the implementation of cross-sectoral measures. Goal 2—to accelerate the implementation of climate adaptation and risk reduction actions critical to safeguard the country's socioeconomic and environmental systems—will be achieved through the implementation of sector-specific measures outlined in the NAP and each of the eight sectoral adaptation plans. The NAP process is also supported by several complementary reports, strategies, and policies, including a Stocktaking, Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Report, an NAP Communications Strategy, an NAP Climate Financing Strategy (CFS), a Climate Change Research Policy and Strategy, and a Private Sector Engagement Strategy (PSES), among others. These documents are the products of broad stakeholder consultations, literature reviews, and participative planning sessions.

The adaptation measures included in the NAP have been specifically designed to address identified national needs and to directly contribute to the achievement of the overarching NAP goals, as well as a series of strategic objectives, six cross-sectoral objectives, and twenty-six sectoral outcomes. These are all considered essential for Saint Lucia to realise its NAP and to achieve the objectives of the CCAP.

Saint Lucia's NAP process is being led by the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD), within the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food Security and Sustainable Development. The NAP process is a country-owned and driven process designed to align Saint Lucia's adaptation priorities and actions with its medium- and long-term development plans. It is an iterative, ongoing process that will adapt

and improve over time to reflect the changing climate and development context, adaptation successes, challenges, and failures.[2]

Given the foundation provided by the climate change adaptation policy, the NAP process was initiated in 2015 with the adoption of Saint Lucia's CCAP, which was itself preceded by a consultation process that commenced in 2011. The NAP document was officially launched in 2018. Development of the NAP benefited from the inputs of multiple stakeholders, comprising public, statutory, academic, private sector, and civil society representatives; organisations and bodies; as well as international partners. The process also involved other state and non-state actors, such as media personnel, who play an important role in positively influencing public opinion, developing adaptation outcomes, changing behaviour, and instigating action at the national and community levels.

The steps taken by the GoSL in preparing the NAP followed the broad recommendations of the technical guidelines prepared by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) of the UNFCCC (UNFCCC, 2012).[3]

Sectoral adaptation plans form a central component of Saint Lucia's NAP. Priority sectors and thematic areas for adaptation action identified in the NAP through stakeholder consultation are water, agriculture, fisheries, infrastructure and spatial planning, natural resource management/resilient ecosystems (terrestrial, coastal, and marine), education, health, and tourism. SASAPs/REASAP have been completed for water, agriculture, fisheries, and natural resource management/resilient ecosystems (terrestrial, coastal, and marine). All have been approved by the Cabinet of Ministers. A similar process, with some differentiation, was undertaken for the development of an H-NAP for the health sector, and efforts have been initiated to better align it with the SASAPs developed earlier. Efforts are now underway for the development of SASAPs for education, infrastructure and spatial planning, as well as an updated SASAP for tourism. Additional key sectors and thematic areas will be identified through a cyclical, iterative NAP process, as needed. The government, working with stakeholders, has also identified several cross-sectoral adaptation measures that feed into the development, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the NAP and SASAPs.

With this context in mind, consultations and desk reviews for the second NAP progress report show that much has been undertaken and achieved beyond the planning stage since the NAP was launched in 2018 and since the assessments presented in the first NAP progress report, published in 2022.

[2] Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2018–2028, available at https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/SLU-NAP-May-2018.pdf

[3] UNFCCC, National Adaptation Plans: Technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process (LDC Expert Group, Dec 2012), available at https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/cancun_adaptation_framework/application/pdf/naptechguidelines_eng_high__res.pdf). As requested by Parties at COP 28, by decision 2/CMA.5, para 47, the NAP Technical Guidelines were updated by the LDC Expert Group and were launched in August 2025. These are available at https://napcentral.org/nap-guidelines.

1.2 Methodologies Used to Monitor and Evaluate Saint Lucia's NAP and SASAPs

To measure the government's progress in implementing its NAP from 2022 to 2024,[4] a questionnaire (see Annex 1 for template) was developed and disseminated to key stakeholders in advance of one-on-one and focus group interviews (see Annex 2 for a list of participants in these interviews).

Annual NAP performance reporting occurs at the level of the NCCC, facilitated by the DSD and other members of the NCCC during periodic meetings, and is also shared electronically. The M&E Strategy underlying the preparation of this progress report benefited from the inputs of multiple stakeholders, comprising public, statutory, academic and private sector bodies, as well as other non-state actors.

A stakeholder engagement plan was conducted to support the regular stakeholder engagement carried out by the Department for Sustainable Development (DSD) to assess progress in the implementation of Saint Lucia's NAP. Steps taken included:

Box 1. Consultation process

- Preparation and dissemination of simplified questionnaires with the support of the Department for Sustainable Development (DSD)
- The Consultant, with support from DSD staff, reviewed and analyzed the information gathered by the questionnaires, as well as additional information regarding project implementation provided via DSD
- The information provided by questionnaires and project implementation was complemented by discussions and explanations in one-on-one and focus group interviews with stakeholders. As a supplement, additional information was collected and made available to the consultant after the focus group discussions
- Hybrid consultation sessions were organized, and a letter of invitation was sent to relevant stakeholders including those from the following sectors and groups:
    - Water resources
    - Agriculture
    - Fisheries
    - Health
    - Energy
    - Tourism
    - Conservation (including representatives from forestry, the National Conservation Fund, and Pitons Management Area)
    - Infrastructure
    - Planning
    - Education

[4] This is the three-year period since the publication of the first NAP progress report covering 2018 to 2021.

In addition, the scope of the NAP is, and will continue to be bound by national, regional, and international policies, strategies, laws, institutions, processes, and associated reports. The second NAP progress report takes these into account, including the following:

Box 2. Scope of policy and law

- Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs 1, 2, 3)
- Adaptation Communication
- National communications (NCs 1,2,3)
- National biennial update reports (BURs)
- Saint Lucia's climate change policies and frameworks, including:
  - Climate Change Adaptation Policy (CCAP)
  - Climate Change Act, 2024
- National Energy Policy, 2023–2030
- National Infrastructure Assessment and National Infrastructure Financing Strategy
- All existing sectoral plans (SASAPs, REASAP, H-NAP)
- Other strategies and plans under the NAP process (e.g., research, finance, private sector, communication, monitoring and evaluation)
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)
- National Ocean Policy and Strategic Action Plan (NOP-SOP)
- Coastal Master and Marine Spatial Plan (CSMP)
- GCF Country Programme
- Relevant regional and subregional initiatives
- The work of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)'s Adaptation Committee, particularly the guidance prepared by its NAP Task Force and its cross-cutting work on gender
- Outcomes of the work on indicators developed under the UAE-Belém work program launched in the context of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience under the Paris Agreement
- Other processes and relevant projects and reports linked to reporting on climate change action, including the process for preparing Saint Lucia's first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) and Fourth National Communication (FNC)
- Initiatives linked to climate change action, including relevant GEF, GCF, and AF projects
- Processes and outcome documents linked to the SDGs, gender initiatives, youth, and considerations around the limits to adaptation, such as the NAP GCF Readiness Project

1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation System for Saint Lucia's NAP

The main objective of the NAP M&E Strategy is to enable the government to track the progress made in the planning and delivery of effective cross-sectoral and sectoral climate adaptation solutions

through the NAP process, and to continue this tracking progress on a regular basis, where possible, every three years.

In practical terms, the M&E Strategy is designed to:

- review progress and steer the implementation of the NAP process, identifying gaps and solutions to address shortcomings,
- monitor the implementation of cross-sectoral and sectoral measures included in the NAP and requisite sectoral adaptation plans,
- be an instrument for the M&E of the CCAP,
- make the activities conducted as part of the NAP more effective and efficient,
- increase the visibility of the NAP by producing and communicating NAP progress and implementation reports at least every three years,
- support reporting to international development partners, the Global Stocktake, multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and others, when and where relevant, and
- contribute through continuous learning to the iterative and periodic updating of the NAP and SASAPs, reflecting the successes, challenges, and failures of the facilitation, implementation, and financing of prioritized adaptation actions and changing circumstances.

The M&E Strategy is expected to simplify and streamline the monitoring and reporting process. It is also expected to encourage long-term NAP implementation. The framework uses some of the information that has been collected in Saint Lucia since 2012 through the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) to monitor the integration of climate change considerations into policy and practice, as well as the capacity of government institutions to undertake this integration.[5]

Additional experience and lessons learned stem from the implementation of the measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) system for preparing an associated Biennial Update Report (BUR). The BUR provides an update of the latest national communication and provides additional information on mitigation actions taken or expected to be undertaken, and their effects, as well as support required and received. Saint Lucia is in the process of preparing its first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), which will provide information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.[6]

[5] The PPCR supports developing countries and regions in building their adaptation and resilience to the impacts of climate change by assisting governments to integrate climate resilience into strategic development planning across sectors and stakeholder groups. Every year, state and non-state stakeholder groups in PPCR countries come together for a scoring workshop to assess progress on MDB-approved projects, though recent reflections on the PPCR M&E Strategy indicate that it is too time consuming for it to be sustained without additional future support. It is expected, therefore, that the NAP M&E will resolve this issue and take the lead in tracking national adaptation in Saint Lucia, building on the lessons learned from M&E under the PPCR.

[6] See Paris Agreement, Article 13, para 8, and further guidance provided in decision 18/CMA.1, Annex: Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, Section IV. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.

Finally, Saint Lucia submitted its third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) in February 2025. While Saint Lucia's NDC is mitigation-centric, its adaptation plans and actions— and the limits to adaptation that may result in loss and damage, as outlined in Saint Lucia's NAP and SASAPs—have been used to determine the mitigation co-benefits of these adaptation actions. Saint Lucia's NDC 3.0 sets out specific projects in the water, fisheries, agriculture, and resilient ecosystems sectors that are expected to have mitigation co-benefits.[7]

The current M&E Strategy attached to Saint Lucia's NAP process focuses on tracking the implementation of both the sectoral and cross-sectoral measures included in the NAP and its SASAPs. The M&E Strategy is also designed to track the implementation of the core elements (facilitation, implementation, and finance) of Saint Lucia's overarching CCAP. Saint Lucia's M&E Strategy is meant to be simple, making use of existing staff resources across government. This simplicity is expected to encourage the long-term implementation of adaptation-related activities in Saint Lucia.

As Saint Lucia's NAP process continues to evolve and mature, those responsible for managing the M&E Strategy may wish to consider implementing a set of practical tools, especially where human resources are stretched in small government departments. Following are some suggested points the DSD staff may wish consider actioning as they gather data for input into Saint Lucia's M&E Strategy, with a traffic light system as the core synthesis tool:

Box 3. M&E Strategy practical tools

- Prepare a project checklist for each of the NAP-related sectors and check on progress at least every six months, to feed into the annual NAP Performance Report (suggested steps for developing the checklist can be found at Annex 3 to this report).
- Alongside the six-monthly project checklists, sectoral liaisons could be asked to give a green–amber–red assessment on
  - overall progress in their sector,
  - how their sector is contributing to high-level adaptation priorities included in the CCAP, and
  - with a brief justification of the colour code and any relevant constraints. DSD staff would compile this colour coding into a yearly national snapshot to be included in the annual NAP performance report and discussions with the NCCC.
- Identify sectoral liaisons for each of the key NAP sectors with communication/reporting duties based on an agreed template. Care would be needed not to duplicate existing processes associated with the NCCC.
- Organize regular feedback sessions between DSD staff and sectoral liaisons to discuss progress, challenges and possible ways forward.
- DSD staff to prepare regular reports of this process, feeding into broader progress initiatives, including the third/final NAP progress report for the 10-year NAP.

[7] Saint Lucia's NDC 3.0 (February 2025) is available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2025-02/Saint%20Lucias%20Third%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contribution.pdf.

If a less formal set of sub-procedures for implementing the M&E Strategy would be deemed more practical, then the DSD may wish to consider a simple internal checklist system with an associated traffic light analysis.

1.4 Guiding Policies, strategies, Legislation, Institutions, Processes, and Reports

The scope of the NAP is bounded by several national policies, strategies, laws, institutions, processes, and associated reports, including:

Box 4. Relevant policies, law, institutions

Policies and strategies

- Climate Change Adaptation Policy (CCAP) 2015
- National Energy Policy 2023–2030
- National Energy Transition Strategy (NETS) 2018
- National Infrastructure Financing Strategy 2021
- Medium-Term Development Strategy 2020-2023 (MTDS)[8]
- Other relevant sectoral policies, strategies, and plans in draft and final stages (e.g., water, agriculture, fisheries, forests, planning, infrastructure, education, health, tourism, marine/coastal)

Legislation

- Climate Change Act (2024)
- Other relevant sectoral legislation in draft and final stages (e.g., water, agriculture, fisheries, forests, planning, infrastructure, education, health, tourism, marine/coastal)

Institutions

- National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)
- National Ocean Governance Committee (NOGC)
- National Biodiversity Coordinating Committee (NBCC)
- Sustainable Development Goals National Coordinating Committee (SDGNCC)

Processes and reports

- Formulation, updating and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs, 2015, 2020,[9] 2025)
- Formulation of National Communications (first, second, and third completed)
- Formulation of Biennial Update Report (2021)
- Formulation of Biennial Transparency Report (in progress)

[8] A Medium-Term Development Strategy (MTDS) 2021–2026 (draft) exists, which builds upon its predecessor, the MTDS 2020–2023.

[9] Published in January 2021.

- Green Climate Fund Country Programme (2022)
- Other processes linked to the SDGs, gender initiatives, youth, and the considerations of the limits to adaptation

Credit: Saint Lucia Tourism Authority.

2.0 Sectoral Analysis of NAP Progress

2.1 Sectors and Cross-Sectoral Adaptation Measures Covered

The sectors and cross-sectoral measures covered in this second NAP progress report correspond to those included in Saint Lucia's NAP and SASAP process. Consideration is given to all the NAP supplements not included as sectors, such as Saint Lucia's PSES and CFS.

Over the first three years of the NAP, considerable progress has been made, particularly on the planning front. SASAPs were developed and approved for the water, agriculture, and fisheries sectors. An additional plan was developed for the thematic area of resilient ecosystems, covering the country's coastal, marine, and terrestrial regions, as well as an H-NAP for the health sector. Additional strategies and plans were developed and received Cabinet endorsement for private sector engagement in the NAP process, climate adaptation financing, communications on climate adaptation, monitoring and evaluation, and climate change research. The priority sectors and cross-sectoral measures identified in the NAP are listed below.

Priority sectors identified in the NAP:

- Water
- Agriculture
- Fisheries
- Natural resource management/resilient ecosystems (terrestrial, coastal, and marine)
- Infrastructure and spatial planning

- Education
- Health
- Tourism

Cross-sectoral measures identified in the NAP:

- NAP coordination
- Information management
- Research and systematic observation
- Skills building for implementing adaptation
- Institutional strengthening
- Communications and awareness raising
- Resource mobilization
- Policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks
- NAP monitoring and evaluation

This report also considers work in the areas of energy, gender, and youth as concrete examples of cross-sectoral progress relevant to meeting the objectives of Saint Lucia's NAP.

Saint Lucia's NAP also considers the limits to adaptation. In light of the findings of the IPCC Working Group II's contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report,[10] and to highlight the significance of loss and damage on Saint Lucia's climate landscape, the country is conducting a needs-based assessment for loss and damage and a loss and damage strategy as part of the Green Climate Fund National Adaptation Plan (GCF NAP) Readiness project entitled: *Enhancing Saint Lucia's NAP Process through the Elaboration of Sector Strategies and Action Plans, a Strengthened Evidence Base, and Improved Private Sector Engagement Project*.[11]

In 2024, the modelling and assessment of coastal climate change impact component of the GCF NAP project was launched. It seeks to expand the understanding of the risks of sea level rise to coastal populations, settlements, infrastructure, and economic activities.[12]

2.2 Analysis of Progress by Sector

The eight key sectors identified in the NAP as priorities for adaptation action in the country are water, agriculture, fisheries, natural resource management/resilient ecosystems, infrastructure and spatial planning, health, education, and tourism. Detailed sectoral adaptation plans have been developed for

[10] Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability (IPCC WGII, 2022), available at https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-working-group-ii/ This report assesses economic and non-economic losses and damages when limits to adaptation have been surpassed.

[11] Please note that at publication the Loss and Damage Strategy was completed and expected to be endorsed by the Cabinet of Ministers in 2026.

[12] More specifically, the aim of this project is to increase the resilience of coastal ecosystems, critical infrastructure and facilities, economic sectors, and coastal communities in Saint Lucia to the combined effects of sea level rise, stronger tropical cyclones, and other extreme weather events.

water, agriculture, fisheries, resilient ecosystems (marine and terrestrial), and health. One of the aims of the GCF NAP Readiness project is to complete the remaining three of the eight sectoral adaptation strategies and action plans (SASAPs) for the priority sectors: education, infrastructure and spatial planning, and tourism. Under the BTR/FNC processes underway, the H-NAP (health SASAP) is also being enhanced to better align with the other SASAPs. An overview of sectoral progress to date is provided in Table 1.

It is important to note the variation in the depth of data available across the different priority sectors. Understandably, the level of data available for each of the priority sectors reflects the maturity of implementation of the different SASAPs. Sectors with SASAPs completed earlier on in the 10-year NAP process have more established reporting mechanisms and cross-sectoral relationships. Those sectors whose SASAPs are in the preparatory stages are still in the process of setting up more formal reporting processes and may depend more heavily on qualitative evidence of progress over the coming years. This may be particularly evident in reporting on financial matters.

Table 1. Overview of SASAP development and content

SASAP sectors	Published? (Y/N)*	Lead agency/agencies	Number of adaptation measures
Water	Y 2018	Water Resources Management Agency	70 adaptation measures and 19 project concepts[A]
Agriculture	Y 2018	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food Security and Climate Change	45 adaptation measures and 11 project concepts[A]
Fisheries	Y 2018	Department of Fisheries	31 adaptation measures and 10 project concepts[A]
Infrastructure and spatial planning	N Expected 2025 to 2026	Ministries with responsibility for infrastructure and planning	16 indicative adaptation measures in the SLU NAP[B]
Natural resource management/resilient ecosystems	Y 2020 and called the REASAP	Departments with responsibility for natural resources management: marine e.g., Department of Fisheries, and terrestrial e.g., Forest and Lands Resources Division	58 adaptation measures and 10 project concepts[A]
Education	N Expected 2025 to2026	Ministry of Education	11 indicative adaptation measures in the SLU NAP[B]
Health	Y Called the H-NAP (undergoing enhancement)	Ministry of Health	26 indicative adaptation measures in the SLU NAP[B]
Tourism	N Expected 2025 to 2026[C]	Ministry of Tourism	12 indicative measures in the SLU NAP[B]

* If Y, year; if N, proposed year.

[A] Project concept ideas/briefs are a reflection of the measures contained in SLU's SASAPs and REASAP. They are not presented in order of priority, indicative in nature, or meant to reflect the template of a particular funding entity. They are expected to be enhanced and elaborated on in a case-by-case basis, including amalgamation of several into larger projects and programs, as appropriate. There are many more measures presented per SASAP/REASAP than project concept ideas; this is indicative of an iterative process of project concept idea development, reflective of prioritized measures.

[B] Indicative adaptation measures aligned with the CCAP are featured in the SLU NAP, along with indicative outputs. Timeframes will be assigned when a SASAP is developed for that sector.

[C] The National Strategy and Action Plan (NASAP) for 2020–2030 was developed independently of the NAP/SASAP process, and an SASAP for tourism is currently being developed. The NASAP has six goals with accompanying strategies and actions.

Water Sector

The major adaptation objective for Saint Lucia's water sector, as identified in its SASAP, is "to drive the implementation of effective adaptation actions across all sectors and at all levels of society for safeguarding Saint Lucia's water resources and services under a changing climate."[13] Within the water SASAP, four major outcomes, 13 strategic objectives, and 70 adaptation measures have been identified. See Box 5 for the major outcomes.

Box 5. Major water sector outcomes

Outcome 1. Enhanced enabling environment and improved behaviour for water-related climate adaptation action

Outcome 2. Increased water access, availability, and quality

Outcome 3. Increased water efficiency and conservation

Outcome 4. Strengthened preparedness to climate variability and extremes

An indicative checklist of progress in measures taken in the water sector with a focus on adaptation from 2022 to 2024 is provided in Table 2.

Table 2. Water checklist

Nature of measurement	Work initiated, underway and/or completed (Y/N)	Highlights to date
Major outcome 1		
Enhancing national policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks	Y	• The National Water Policy for SLU (2021) has been updated with the National Water Policy in draft form • A draft set of wastewater guidelines for on-site and small-scale treatment facilities is now available

[13] Saint Lucia's Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Water Sector (water SASAP) 2018 – 2028, under the National Adaptation Planning Process, p. 11, available at https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/sectoral.aspx.

Nature of measurement	Work initiated, underway and/or completed (Y/N)	Highlights to date
Building human capacity	Y	Training in: • Groundwater monitoring using nuclear technologies (RAD-8 device) • Water resource management/monitoring (virtual) with the Mexican Institute of Water Technology • Hydrometeorological station maintenance
Enhancing public awareness	Y	• Funds secured under the CDB for public sensitization and awareness campaign (video productions and signage). Most of the activities in the concept note developed by the WRMA accepted • Continuous school and community engagements (virtual and face-to-face). • Press releases prepared • Panel discussions organized
Major outcome 2		
Ensuring accessibility and availability of potable water using sustainable technologies	Y	• Installation of 20,000-gallon tank storage system at Plain View Primary School (led by WRMA) • Partnering with WASCO to undertake an upgrade of the existing infrastructure at the Vanard intake. Intra-ACP EU-GCCA+ project, focal point agency: WASCO. • Mainstreaming climate resilience into water sector planning, development, and operations in Saint Lucia to support the capacity building and institutional strengthening of WASCO (funded by Green Climate Fund in 2024). Focal point agency: WASCO
Exploring alternative water sources	Y	• Continued groundwater resource mapping and exploration for use under the IAEA project
Improving wastewater management	Y	• In late 2021, the WRMA became the focal agency for implementing the GEF CReW+ (Caribbean regional fund for water management) initiative. The proposal includes improvements to the public facilities in the Canaries village and improvement of a farm wastewater management system. The situational analysis and national package were completed in 2021 and finalized in 2022. Project extended to 2025 • Modular water treatment tank installed in Desbarras (WASCO was the lead on this component). This was an Intra-ACP EU-GCCA+ project (procurement was projected to occur in 2022), focal point agency: WASCO • Capacity development for the Water and Sewerage Company Inc.: integrating climate-resilience policies, planning and development of an investment program (WASCO, funded in 2024).

Nature of measurement	Work initiated, underway and/or completed (Y/N)	Highlights to date

Improving water quality and pollution control	Y	• The GEF CReW+ initiative includes water quality monitoring.
		• Funding secured from CDB under the Vieux Fort Water Supply Redevelopment Project (managed by WASCO). Includes a component for designing check dams and riverbank stabilization (to be executed by WRMA).
		• Assessment and rehabilitation of major rivers in Saint Lucia conceptualized by the Forest and Land Resources Division under the Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project. Procurement occured in 2022, project to be implemented by the Forest and Land Resources Division. Activities under the DVRP, included:
		  ○ assessment of major rivers was conducted (northern and southern range), and
		  ○ rehabilitation of the nursery was completed, including construction the central nursery in Union and a new building, restoring the grounds, shade house, and related works.
		• Riverbank stabilization activity in La Retraite and Vanard (led by Forestry Department)
		• Reforestation activity in Grand Bois Forest Vieux Fort (led by Forestry Department)

Major outcome 3		
Enhancing water conservation measures	Y	• Expanded storage capacity through the strategic placement of bulk water storage tanks (rainwater and potable water), Intra-ACP EU-GCCA+, focal point agency: WRMA
Major outcome 4		
Enhancing hydrometeorological monitoring and emergency planning	Y	• Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Plan of Action for WASCO, adopted in 2018, after which a Water and Wastewater Climate Resilient Masterplan was completed with a forward-thinking investment pipeline to 2050. This includes projections for supply and demand under various climate scenarios

Nature of measurement	Work initiated, underway and/or completed (Y/N)	Highlights to date
Knowledge management and monitoring systems	Y	• Community-based water quality monitoring program in progress, completed in 2022 under the IWECO[14] project • Development of data management system for WRMA and meteorological services. System not yet commissioned • Continued expansion of the network of automatic rainfall stations and stream gauges with data loggers to remotely transmit readings to a central office and improve early warning systems • The WRMA active in the process to secure CDB project "Upgrade of the Hydrometeorological Network and Support for Integrated Water Resources Management in Saint Lucia." This will include upgrading hydro-meteorological stations, anti-theft measures, capacity building for station maintenance, and data management and enhancement of standard operating procedures

Note: Many of the listed measures involve work across sectors and agencies, including the Water Resources Management Agency, WASCO, the Meteorology Office, and Forestry Department.

See Section 4 for a description of a selection of key projects for this sector.

Agricultural Sector

The overarching goal of the SASAP for the agricultural sector is "to overcome the barriers (policy, regulatory, institutional, technical, financial, business, and social) to facilitate the adoption and scaling up of climate resilient agriculture best practices and businesses for enhancing food and nutrition security in Saint Lucia under a changing climate."[15] Four major outcomes, 14 strategic objectives, and 45 adaptation measures have been identified to achieve this objective. See Box 6 for the major outcomes.

Box 6. Major agriculture sector outcomes

Outcome 1. Enhanced enabling environment for climate adaptation action in the agricultural sector

Outcome 2. Enhanced nutrition, food availability, quality, and security through adaptation in the agricultural sector

Outcome 3. Strengthened partnerships for scaling up climate resilient agriculture

Outcome 4. Built adaptive capacity to climate variability and extremes in the agricultural sector

[14] Integrating Land, Water, and Ecosystems Management in Caribbean Small Island Developing States.
[15] Saint Lucia's Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Agriculture Sector (Agriculture SASAP) 2018 – 2028, under the national adaptation planning process, p. 9, available at https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/sectoral.aspx.

An indicative checklist of progress in measures taken in the agricultural sector with a focus on adaptation from 2022 to 2024, is provided in Table 3.

Table 3. Agriculture checklist

Nature of measurement	Work initiated, underway and/or completed (Y/N)	Highlights to date
Major outcome 1		
Enhancing human and institutional capacities	Y	• In conjunction with Sustainable Agriculture in the Caribbean project, stakeholders identified and trained in Costa Rica • Training farmers to use new climate-friendly technologies
Major outcome 2		
Promoting climate resilient crop and livestock production	Y	• Increasing the resilience of rural farm communities of an estimated 11 communities, across four targeted agricultural regions in Saint Lucia through activities expected to increase farm productivity, water and livelihood security, and reduce vulnerability to natural hazards, climate vulnerability, and climate change (*Building Resilience for Adaptation to Climate Change and Climate Variability in Agriculture in Saint Lucia*) • Promoting climate-resilient agriculture for equitable economic growth to increase the economic prosperity of women and youth in more sustainable agricultural markets in the Caribbean, with a focus on cocoa and chocolate production in Saint Lucia (*Sustainable Agriculture in the Caribbean*) • Enhancing the diversification of the agricultural sector through increased production of targeted crops, including sour sop, sugar apple, pumpkin, squash, corn, eggplant, dragon fruit, cabbage, zucchini, and carrot (*Enhancement of the Efficiency of Production-Distribution Supply Chain of Fruit and Vegetable Sector in St. Lucia (Phase 2) – Seven Crops project*) • Rehabilitating over 200 acres and an expansion of over 290 acres of cocoa while building resilience to climate change, protecting against main diseases (black pod and witches' broom) and pests (rodents). and securing an appropriate enabling environment to advance the sector (*Cocoa Sector Enhancement project*)
Watershed management and soil conservation	Y	• Rainwater harvesting • Understanding the required volume of water to store[16] • Investing in water use efficiency mechanisms (drip irrigation) • Introducing communal water harvesting systems • Use of hydroponics for water conservation, growing bok choy • Protecting slope stability through tree crop expansion

[16] See, e.g., Supporting Water Conservation and Use of Rainwater Harvesting (RWH) in Saint Lucia, Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (DVRP) (Training Manual, 2018), which sets out methods by which communities can calculate water use requirements, designed for 'training trainers'. Available at https://moaslu.govt.lc/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Training-Manual-Supporting-Water-Conservation.pdf.

Nature of measurement	Work initiated, underway and/or completed (Y/N)	Highlights to date
Major outcome 3		
Engagement with the private sector	Y	• Working with the private sector in cocoa production and chocolate manufacturing (Sustainable Agriculture in the Caribbean)
Major outcome 4		
Improving agro-meteorological data monitoring and emergency planning	Y	• Contributing toward the reduction of food insecurity in Saint Lucia in 2023 through a focus on three key sectors: the fisheries, livestock, and agricultural production (*Emergency Action Plan for the Activation of the Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERT) to Support Saint Lucia's Response to Food Insecurity*).
Scaling-up climate resilient agricultural infrastructure to reduce climate risks	Y	• Promoting weather-index based insurance with a primary, including pre-disaster inventories and post-disaster assessment, trialling on bananas and plantains

Note: Many of these measures involve working across sectors and agencies, including the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food Security and Sustainable Development, the Meteorology Office, and involvement of rural farming communities and the private sector. While changes in policy, legislation, and regulations are not planned in the short term, the updated water policy for Saint Lucia, which was driven by water SASAP measures, includes agricultural provisions.

See Section 4 for a description of a selection of key projects for this sector.

Fisheries Sector

The overall adaptation goal for Saint Lucia's fisheries sector, as described in the sector's SASAP, is "to drive the implementation of effective adaptation actions to strengthen the sustainability of Saint Lucia's fisheries and fishery-dependent businesses and the security of fisheries-dependent livelihoods under a changing climate."[17] Four main outcomes, eight strategic objectives, and 31 adaptation measures have been identified to contribute to achievement of this goal. See Box 7 for the major outcomes.

Box 7. Major fisheries outcomes

Outcome 1. Enhanced enabling environment for climate adaptation action in the fisheries sector

Outcome 2. Enhanced nutrition, food availability, quality, and security through adaptation in the fisheries sector

[17] Saint Lucia's Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Fisheries Sector (Fisheries SASAP) 2018–2028, under the National Adaptation Planning Process, p. 10, available at https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/sectoral.aspx.

Outcome 3. Strengthened partnerships for building sustainable and resilient fisheries in a changing climate
Outcome 4. Strengthened preparedness to climate variability and extremes in the fisheries sector

An indicative checklist of progress in measures taken in the fisheries sector with a focus on adaptation from 2022 to 2024 is provided in Table 4.

Table 4. Fisheries checklist

Nature of measurement	Work initiated, underway and/or completed (Y/N)	Highlights to date
Major outcome 1		
Policy improvement, planning, and program design	Y	• The National Policy for the Fisheries Sector (2020 – 2030) mainstreams the overall impact of climate change on the industry and continues to be implemented • A fish aggregating device development program is in place and there is a draft Aquaculture Management Strategy incorporating the principles of the ecosystem approach to fisheries, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk management • Enhancing the governance and management of marine protected areas (Enhancing the Effective Management within the Point Sable Environmental Protected Area (PSEPA)) • Unleashing the Blue Economy of the Caribbean (UBEC) project spans the tourism, fisheries, maritime, and waste management sectors, including the construction and deployment of FADS, safety at sea training, improving landing sites for fishers, and helping fund fisheries' policy objectives
Develop and implement capacity building and outreach programs for fisheries and aquacultural actors in the value chain to facilitate holistic climate change adaptation planning and implementation	Y	• Improving decision-makers' and civil society's understanding of the role of ecosystems in reducing climate risks and to take appropriate action to promote healthy ecosystems (Increasing the Climate Change Resilience and Public Awareness of the Pointe Sable Environmental Protection Area) • Supporting the enhancement of the national capacity for the management of sargassum inundations (Project for Improving National Sargassum Management Capacities in the Caribbean) • Build the technical and institutional capacity of the fisheries sector (Improving the Capacity of the Fisheries Sector in Saint Lucia to Enhance Resilience to Climate Change) • To enhance the governance and management of marine protected areas (Enhancing the Effective Management within the point Sable Environmental Protected Area (PSEPA)) • Dive instructor training, including for staff
Major outcome 2		
Improve productivity through climate-resilient fisheries management systems	Y	• Promoting blue economy development in the CLME+ through marine spatial planning and marine protected areas (MPAs), ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF), and sustainable seafood value chains ("BE-CLME+": Promoting National Blue Economy Priorities Through Marine Spatial Planning in the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Plus)

Nature of measurement	Work initiated, underway and/or completed (Y/N)	Highlights to date
		• Ensuring marine ecosystems on Saint Lucia's southeast coast are on a pathway toward sustainable management through marine spatial planning that critical biodiversity, supports sustainable livelihoods, and enables the participatory designation and management of MPAs (Improving Marine Management and Sustainability of Sea Moss Farming along Saint Lucia South East Coast) • Protecting, restoring, and harnessing the natural coastal and marine capital of the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems to catalyze investments in a climate-resilient, sustainable post-Covid Blue Economy, through strengthened regional coordination and collaboration, and wide-ranging partnerships (Protecting and Restoring the Ocean's Natural Capital, Building Resilience and Supporting Region-Wide Investments for Sustainable Blue Socio-Economic Development (PROCARIBE+))
Major outcome 2 and 3		
Promote creation and development of alternative livelihoods and strengthen climate resilience in fishery-dependent businesses	Y	• Empowering small-scale coastal producers from OECS member states to produce and trade queen conch products in domestic, regional, and international markets under the Blue BioTrade environmental, social, and economic sustainability criteria, including CITES (Blue Bio-Trade: Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods and Conservation of Marine Biodiversity) • Promoting sustainable sea moss farming in the southeast coast and throughout Saint Lucia to improve community well-being and safeguard healthy ecosystems while supporting populations of critical endangered keystone species (Developing Sustainable Sea Moss Farming Methods in Saint Lucia)
Major outcome 4		
Strengthen climate monitoring and communication for informed decision making	Y	• Undertaking studies and implementing measures to reduce causes of degradation of coastal resources (Increasing the Climate Change Resilience and Public Awareness of the Pointe Sable Environmental Protection Area) • Assessing and improving the adaptive capacity and ecosystem value of the mangrove forest within the PSEPA and the coral reefs within the PSEPA and PINL regions (Increasing the Climate Change Resilience and Public Awareness of the Pointe Sable Environmental Protection Area)

Note: Many of these measures involve working across sectors and agencies, including other departments in the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food Security and Sustainable Development, as well as SLASPA, the SLNT, the National Conservation Fund, and the Ministry of Tourism. Fisheries also work very closely with fishing

communities, as well as the private sector. It is important to note that in July 2025, the fisheries sector received approval from the GCF Board for a project to support the implementation of Saint Lucia's fisheries SASAP.[18]

See Section 4 for a description of a selection of key projects for this sector.

Natural Resource Management/Resilient Ecosystems (REASAP)

The objective of the REASAP is to "drive the implementation of effective actions to safeguard Saint Lucia's natural capital from the impacts of climate change while harnessing biodiversity, ecosystems, and ecosystem services to reduce vulnerability and build resilience." Three main outcomes, eight strategic objectives, and 58 adaptation measures have been identified to contribute to achieving the overall goal. See Box 8 for the major outcomes.

Box 8. Major REASAP outcomes

Outcome 1. Enhanced enabling environment for ecosystem-based adaptation and sustainable natural resource management under a changing climate

Outcome 2. Enhanced ecosystem integrity for the sustainable supply of essential ecosystem goods and services to society under a changing climate

Outcome 3. Strengthened ecosystem-based adaptation and disaster risk reduction

An indicative checklist of progress in measures with a focus on adaptation from 2022 to 2024 is provided in Table 5.

Table 5. REASAP checklist

Nature of measurement	Work initiated, underway and/or completed (Y/N)	Highlights to date
Major outcome 1		
Strengthening national policy, institutional, legal, and regulatory frameworks	Y	• Final Draft CARICOM Biodiversity Strategy (2024)[19] • Draft North East Coast – Iyanola Region Communications Strategy (2024) • Review of the Saint Lucia Department of Forests and Land Resources Strategy (2015–2025) • Review of the Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (2018–2025)

[18] See SAP053: FISH-ADAPT: Transforming climate resilience and sustainability in Saint Lucia's fisheries communities, available at https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/fish-adapt-transforming-climate-resilience-and-sustainability-saint-lucias-fisheries. Developed in direct response to a GoSL request, the aim of FISH-ADAPT is to scale-up previous initiatives by implementing key elements of Saint Lucia's Fisheries SASAP. The project will help to make fishing safer and more productive despite a changing climate and help ensure that improved livelihoods do not require catching ever-increasing volumes of wild fish.

[19] One of the objectives of the CARICOM Biodiversity Strategy (CBS) is to helps member states implement the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Global Strategic Plan and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

Nature of measurement	Work initiated, underway and/or completed (Y/N)	Highlights to date
		• S.I. No. 107 of 2024 – Physical Planning and Development (Environmental Protection Area) (Pitons Management Area) Order • Coastal Master and Marine Spatial Plan endorsed • Draft protected areas policy • Draft Pointe Sable Environment Protection Area Management Plan • Support for the formalization of appropriate governance structures for sustained EbA interventions (B-Resilience4SIDS project)
Major outcome 2		
Scaling up protection and sustainable management	Y	• Enabling sustainable economic development of the southeast coast by maintaining healthy ecosystems, sustainable livelihoods, and securing global environmental benefits (GEF-6 Integrated Ecosystem Management and Restoration of Forests on the South East Coast) • Promoting the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance of ecosystem goods and services of the northeast coast through improved management of ecologically sensitive areas to achieve long-term positive impacts on the representation of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, and threatened species (GEF-5 Iyanola-Natural Resource Management of the North East Coast project) • Promoting the integrated management of sargassum by building resilient tourism and fisheries sectors through the conservation of marine ecosystems (GEF-8 SargMarine Project) • Managing responses to influxes of sargassum seaweed in the Eastern Caribbean as ecosystem hazards and opportunities (SargAdapt Project) • Contributing to the Unleashing the Blue Economy of the Caribbean (UBEC) project, launched in 2024 • Promoting ecosystem health through resilient agricultural systems and ensuring food security, with a focus on reforestation projects, the promotion of sustainable farming techniques, and the restoration of degraded lands (GEF Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme (LDN-TSP) Phase 2) • Strengthening technical and financial capacities of small-scale coastal farmers, fishers, and aqua-culturists to maintain their essential ecosystem services for food and water security (B-Resilience4SIDS project)
Addressing the drivers of current and future degradation[20]	Y	Plans for: • Reducing plastic waste leakage into the environment and its flow into the marine space

[20] Examples include activities relating to inappropriate disposal of solid waste, invasive species, negligent or illegal activity, impact of construction, tourism, etc.

Nature of measurement	Work initiated, underway and/or completed (Y/N)	Highlights to date
		• Reducing the amount of marine litter, including plastic waste in the near shore marine environment • Strengthening collaboration, cooperation, and assistance with national and international partners to address the domestic and international marine litter problem (Saint Lucia Marine Litter Management Action Plan).

Note: Given the broad scope of the REASAP, the execution of most of the specific measures is expected to occur through their inclusion in projects and programs funded by both national and international sources, with key implementing institutions identified for each measure. There are clear ties to the work under other priority sectors and their respective implementing agencies, including with Forestry, Fisheries, the Water Resources Management Agency, Saint Lucia National Trust, National Community Foundation, and Department of Sustainable Development. The nature of the work implemented under the REASAP requires the inclusion of local communities, including in both the planning and implementation processes.

See Section 4 for a description of key projects for this sector.

Health Sector

The SASAP for the health sector, called the H-NAP, was completed in 2022. It was prepared in partnership with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the European Union, along with other institutions from the Caribbean Forum as part of the implementation of the Strengthening Climate Resilient Health Systems Project. The stated purpose of the H-NAP is to strengthen climate-resilient health systems in Saint Lucia by introducing risk-based thinking and risk management into Saint Lucia's health planning processes. This will allow for the development of more robust strategic plans, based on informed policy and related measures, to enable Saint Lucia's health system to better adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change. Under the BTR/FNC processes currently underway, the H-NAP is being enhanced to better align with the other SASAPs. See Box 9 for the health strategic priorities (HSPs) set out in the H-NAP.

Box 9. Health strategic priorities

HSP 1. To build the capacity of the Ministry of Health (MoH) to plan effectively in order to successfully manage the impacts of a changing climate on public health

HSP 2. To improve health system capacity and to create an enabling environment for the health sector to respond and to adapt to the impacts of climate variability on public health

HSP 3. To reduce the vulnerability of the health sector to negative impacts of climate variability, extreme weather events, and health shocks

HSP 4. To continually improve the health sector's resilience to thrive under climate variability and extreme weather events

Twenty-five strategic objectives were developed and mapped to each of the appropriate four strategic priorities associated with these outcomes. The H-NAP's outcomes and strategic objectives are aligned with Saint Lucia's NAP and, by extension, the CCAP. The H-NAP also sets out indicative outputs, prioritized across short-, medium-, and long-term timeframes.

An indicative checklist of progress on adaptation measures taken in the health sector from 2022 to 2024, is provided in Table 6.

Table 6. Health checklist

Nature of measurement	Work initiated and/or completed (Y/N)	Highlights to date
HSP 1		
Build the capacity of the Ministry of Health (MoH) to plan effectively in order to successfully manage the impacts of a changing climate on public health	Y	• H-NAP developed and finalized (2022–2024)[21] • Recommendations for inter- and intra-ministerial health committees to work toward the implementation of the H-NAP agenda • Two focal points with financial support have been appointed
HSP 2		
Improve health system capacity and create an enabling environment for the health sector to respond and adapt to the impacts of climate variability on public health	Y	• "SMARTening" of health facilities accomplished and in progress as a result of the SMART Health Care Facilities project (PAHO–WHO, completed in 2022) and the Strengthening Climate Resilient Health Systems in the Caribbean project (EU, PAHO, CARIFORUM, through 2025).
HSP 3		
Reduce the vulnerability of the health sector to negative impacts of climate variability, extreme weather events, and health shocks	Y	• Project aimed to build climate resilience within the health sector by (a) promoting and adopting energy efficiency and low carbon energy generation technologies in public health facilities, (b) enhancing the climate resilience of health sector infrastructure, and (c) strengthening public health capacity to address climate sensitive health conditions (Creating a Low-Carbon and more resilient Health Sector in Saint Lucia)
HSP 4		
Continual improvement of the health sector's resilience to thrive under climate variability and extreme weather events	Y	• Through the above projects and planned future work, the GoSL is initiating the implementation of the H-NAP, the success of which will require further monitoring and evaluation • It is important to note that work is underway to better align the H-NAP with the other SASAPs, including the development of project concept notes/briefs to ensure that the sector is able to best take advantage of calls for proposals and available funding streams

Note: The Ministry of Health has the primary obligation of implementing the H-NAP. However, during the development of the H-NAP, the Ministry worked closely with other government ministries, departments, and

[21] Approval of the strategic health adaptation priorities and objectives developed was obtained from the Cabinet of Ministers (highest government policy-making level), through the Minister with responsibility, including the four strategic health priorities set out in Table 6.

non-governmental entities. Given its cross-cutting nature, both socially and economically, it is envisioned that the Ministry of Health will continue to work with other GoSL ministries and agencies as it enters into the H-NAP implementation phase. Relevant government entities could include each of those involved in implementing other sectoral adaptation plans associated with the Saint Lucia NAP process.

See Section 4 for a description of key projects for this sector.

Additional NAP Sectors

During 2025, the following three sectors were in the final stages of SASAP development and approval:

- Infrastructure and spatial planning
- Education[22]
- Tourism

Timeframes for project development and implementation will be assigned within each of the SASAPs. Current reviews associated with the preparation of this report show that adaptation and resilience-building work in these sectors has progressed. With respect to the preparation of the SASAPs, the related GCF NAP project, which commenced in 2023, facilitated substantial stakeholder consultations prior to publication.

Infrastructure and Spatial Planning

The SASAP for this sector is also expected to be completed during the next reporting period from 2025 to 2028. It will be guided in part by the recently published National Infrastructure Assessment (NIA), the National Infrastructure Financing Strategy (NIFS), and the Country Financing Roadmap.

The adaptation outcomes for infrastructure and spatial planning as identified in Saint Lucia's NAP (2018–2028) are in Box 10.

Box 10. Major infrastructure and spatial planning outcomes

Outcome 1. Enhanced enabling environment for climate change adaptation in infrastructure and spatial planning

Outcome 2. Strengthened infrastructure to withstand climate impacts

Outcome 3. Enhanced infrastructure-based climate adaptation

Outcome 4. Strengthened preparedness to climate variability and extremes

Sixteen adaptation measures have been identified under the NAP, aligned with the CCAP, with indicative outputs.

See Section 4 for a description of key projects for this sector.

[22] The Education SASAP has been submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers for approval.

Education[23]

The SASAP for the education sector is expected to be completed during the next reporting period from 2025 to 2028, and will complement the work of other SASAPs, including infrastructure and spatial planning.

The adaptation outcomes for the education sector, as outlined in Saint Lucia's NAP (2018–2028) are in Box 11.

Box 11. Major education outcomes

Outcome 1. Enhanced enabling environment for climate change adaptation education

Outcome 2. Improved and expanded climate change education as the basis for effective adaptation

Outcome 3. Professional capacities built for leading future climate adaptation planning implementation

Outcome 4. Strengthened preparedness to climate variability and extremes

Eleven indicative adaptation measures have been identified—aligned with the CCAP—with indicative outputs. Timeframes will be assigned once the education SASAP is approved.

See Section 4 for a description of key projects for this sector.

Tourism

An adaptation plan for the tourism sector was developed prior to the launch of Saint Lucia's NAP. An SASAP for tourism is currently in the process of being developed and will reflect new climate information and data, as well as changing vulnerabilities and adaptation priorities.[24]

The adaptation outcomes for the tourism sector included in Saint Lucia's NAP (2018–2028) are in Box 12.

Box 12. Tourism outcome

Outcome 1. Viable and productive tourism sector through direct interventions and collaborations and synergies with all other sectors

The overarching outcome is representative of the following three sub-outcomes in the National Strategy and Action Plan (2020 – 2030) for tourism (NASAP):

- Improved policy, legal, regulatory, and institutional framework for the tourism sector
- Improved technical and institutional capacity for the tourism sector
- Enhanced and improved training and awareness in relation to climate change and the tourism sector

Twelve adaptation measures have been identified—aligned with the CCAP—with indicative outputs. Timeframes will be assigned once an SASAP is developed for the tourism sector. The SASAP will be aligned with the National Strategy and Action Plan (NASAP) 2020–2030, which has the following six goals (each with accompanying strategies and actions) (see Box 13).

[23] Please note above regarding the endorsement of the Education SASAP.

[24] An updated number of measures is reflected in the new Tourism SASAP, which has been completed and will be submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers in the first quarter of 2026.

Box 13. Tourism goals

Goal 1. Promoting sustainable tourism

Goal 2. Stimulating demand

Goal 3. Generating community awareness and involvement

Goal 4. Improving, diversifying, and spreading products and experiences island-wide

Goal 5. Ensuring visitor security, safety, and comfort

Goal 6. Organizing for effective and well-managed tourism growth

Indicative timeframes for completing the activities under each of the six goals have three different benchmarks years: 2022, 2026, and 2030.

Goal 1 is the most relevant to adaptation-related action and includes both spatial planning and sustainability programs. The spatial planning program will include conducting a baseline assessment of environmental, economic, and social conditions in key tourism areas of the island, implementing adaptative measures to advance climate resilience, assessing current land use and environmental policies and regulations, and expanding the number and scope of marine and terrestrial protected areas (PAs). The sustainability program envisions prioritizing tourism-related environmental management requirements in the policies, strategies, programs, and budgets of relevant ministries and executing agencies, and adopting and formalizing an appropriate set of sustainable tourism management guidelines.

In both cases, there are activities under each of the two programs with 2022 completion dates. It should be noted that goal 3, "generating community awareness and involvement," is also potentially very important to the deployment and implementation of adaptation action, although the activities listed under this goal focus more on fostering investment and entrepreneurship.

See Section 4 for a description of key projects for this sector.

Credit: Saint Lucia Tourism Authority.

3.0 Summary of Cross-Sectoral Work

Making decisions on and implementing effective interventions to reduce climate change risks and integrate adaptation into development planning processes require solid data. It also requires the ability to transform data into useful and science-based information, and the capacity to manage and use the information to identify, appraise, and prioritize adaptation options. It demands an enabling policy and regulatory environment and capacities to coordinate, fundraise for, communicate, and engage stakeholders in the implementation of adaptation actions. Saint Lucia's NAP takes a cross-sectoral approach to address adaptation actions and to use cross-cutting opportunities that may arise in the 2018 to 2028 period. Implementing these measures will require the involvement of multiple agencies. The cross-sectoral outcomes identified in the NAP are in Box 14.

Box 14. Cross-sectoral outcomes

Outcome 1. Improved national, legal, and regulatory framework to facilitate climate adaptation across sectors

Outcome 2. Increased generation and use of climate information in national and sectoral decision-making

Outcome 3. Increase capacities to design and implement climate adaptation projects across sectors

Outcome 4. Strengthen national capacities for integrating climate adaptation considerations into national development agendas, programs, and projects

Outcome 5. Strengthened preparedness for climate variability and extremes at the sectoral and national levels

There are 40 cross-sectoral adaptation measures aligned with the CCAP, each with indicative outputs. These measures include some actions that are already being pursued in part or in full. While some

measures may appear to sector-specific—and in some cases are also included in sectoral plans—they provide value across multiple sectors, warranting their inclusion. The measures comprise a mixture of soft and hard actions, including developing policies and plans; centralizing information gathering; incentivizing research activities; developing and implementing an NAP communications strategy; and assessing, mapping, and modelling in areas at risk of adverse impacts of climate change.

The DSD—Saint Lucia's climate change focal point—has a coordinating, facilitating, mobilizing, and enabling role in implementing cross-sectoral measures. It does this by working in collaboration with key entities, such as those with responsibility for planning, infrastructure, disaster risk management, finance, economic development, and natural resource management. These are part of the NCCC, the inter-agency NAP-coordinating mechanism. Achieving the outcomes associated with the cross-sectoral measures identified in the NAP also requires coordination with a broad range of stakeholders, including those involved in economic and social pursuits. Illustrative examples of relevant cross-sectoral activities during the reporting period on energy, gender, and youth follow.

An example of an ongoing cross-sectoral body of work, which was launched at the regional level in 2024, is the Unleashing the Blue Economy of the Caribbean (UBEC) project, summarized in Box 15.[25]

Box 15. UBEC Project

The UBEC project is being implemented by the OECS Commission's Economic Affairs and Regional Integration and the environment sustainability divisions for participating member states, Grenada, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. In Saint Lucia, the project is being implemented in collaboration with the National Integrated Planning Programme (NIPP), housed in the Ministry of Finance. The objective of the project is to:

- strengthen national policies, institutions, and coordination, and
- offer MSMEs a matching grants program (financing business development services and matching grants to increase productivity, job creation, and upgrade capabilities [within blue economy value chains such as tourism, fisheries, and waste management], which cover a number of the priority sectors of Saint Lucia's NAP).

The UBEC project was launched in 2024 by the OECS and the World Bank, but its grants program was rolled out in 2025, meaning that the success of its cross-sectoral approach is yet to be assessed.

3.1 Energy and Other Mitigation Action

Each district in Saint Lucia faces a variety of natural hazards that impact access to, and usage of energy. The impacts from these hazards are considerable, especially those from tropical storms, hurricanes, and flooding, which have all become more frequent and intense due to climate change.

While renewable energy and energy efficiency projects are generally considered to fall into the domain of climate change mitigation, there are several instances where such projects may actually generate significant adaptation benefits, thereby increasing resilience in the face of existing and emerging climate change impacts.[26]

[25] Please note that the UBEC project, while regional in origin, has national-level components that are being implemented in Saint Lucia (some of which are set out in this report), including for fisheries, Saint Lucia Solid Waste Management Authority, and tourism.

[26] Saint Lucia's Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR), 2011.

Energy-related measures and outputs are integrated throughout the priority sectors in Saint Lucia's NAP. In addition, the GoSL has included an adaptation component as part of its latest NDC to demonstrate its commitment to achieving the targets of the Paris Agreement, as well as having put in place better mechanisms to adapt to climate change impacts. More specifically, Saint Lucia's revised NDC 3.0 enhances mitigation ambition by expanding NDC coverage to include actions in the forestry sector, a subsector of the IPCC AFOLU sector.

Natural negative emissions (carbon sequestration) in the forestry sector are assumed to remain constant at the average of the past five years, -251 $GgCO_2$. Through mitigation actions from reforestation of degraded land, Saint Lucia aims to reach an additional yearly sequestration of -21 $GgCO_2$ by 2030 and -33 $GgCO_2$ by 2035.[27]

Saint Lucia aspires to expand mitigation efforts in the IPCC waste sector, as well as the remaining AFOLU and IPPU sub-sectors. Doing this requires adequate financial and capacity building support to collect and manage data required to identify mitigation potentials in those areas.

Saint Lucia is planning to implement additional measures to enhance natural carbon sink capacity, including through agroforestry, forest regeneration, and watershed protection. These efforts are not included in an NDC target, as Saint Lucia is continuing to explore the development of a national REDD+ program to expand sink capacity in the future.

Box 16. Selection of energy initiatives

Selection of ongoing and planned energy initiatives that have potential adaptation benefits and costs:

- Solar photovoltaics (PV) at the airport (ongoing with equipment received during project period and installation, beginning in 2025)
- Geothermal power exploration (five drilling sites identified and environmental assessment and management plan completed, along with relocation plan)
- Geothermal power legislation (stakeholder consultations completed during reporting period, with drilling which commenced in 2025)
- Energy Efficiency Act (consultations carried out and procurement process commenced)
- Energy efficiency in government buildings (audits and project documents completed with procurement process, which began in 2025)
- Energy audits in primary and secondary schools and community colleges (project documents completed and audits projected commenced in 2025)
- Transitioning to low-carbon and climate-resilient transport and infrastructure
- Revision of the Electricity Services Bill

3.2 Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion

Mainstreaming gender equality, disability, and social inclusion (GEDSI) in climate action is a priority for the GoSL. By considering the unique positioning of vulnerable groups in climate planning, the country can ensure that adaptation and mitigation efforts are more equitable and inclusive. For instance, integrating GEDSI principles into the design and implementation of climate projects, creates

[27] Saint Lucia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0), February 2025.

pathways to narrow gender disparities, increase resilience among marginalized populations, and improves overall community outcomes. These efforts align with the broader goals of Saint Lucia's CCAP, NAP, and associated sectoral plans.

To achieve equality in adaptation benefits, Saint Lucia's CCAP, NAP, and associated sectoral adaptation plans focus on addressing the needs of vulnerable groups and fostering inclusive climate benefits. While the activities address women and men generally, taking into account various vulnerability factors, they do not identify activities specific to either group, due to a lack of data on differential needs. Saint Lucia is working to collect and assess gender-disaggregated information, allowing planners and decision-makers to consider who will be impacted, even before programs and projects are implemented. Saint Lucia, therefore, continues to systematically address gender considerations in project design, consultation, implementation, and monitoring stages, and when project concepts are being developed, amalgamated, or expanded for funding consideration.

This approach facilitates climate action that is inclusive, equitable, and effective. By addressing gender in project design, the country aims to make every effort to ensure that women, men, and other vulnerable groups benefit equitably from climate adaptation and mitigation efforts. Additionally, gender-responsive consultations provide a platform for marginalized and vulnerable groups to voice their concerns and priorities, ensuring that their perspectives are represented in decision-making processes.

To further advance gender equality, future climate action plans will give greater consideration to prioritizing capacity building for gender-responsive planning and implementation. This includes training stakeholders on GEDSI principles, building local expertise in gender analysis, and fostering partnerships with organizations that specialize in gender and social inclusion. Moreover, the government aims to strengthen monitoring frameworks to assess the impact of climate projects on different groups, providing insights to improve future interventions. It is worth noting that the Cabinet of Ministers has approved the Gender Focal Point System that serves as an institutional mechanism to facilitate the mainstreaming of gender in national development planning, as well as to monitor and evaluate the results of public sector initiatives for gender equality outcomes. Box 17 provides a sample of social inclusion-related initiatives of a cross-cutting nature.

Box 17. Selection of socially inclusive initiatives

- The Division of Gender Affairs serves on the Steering Committee for the Building Resilience for Adaptation to Climate Change and Climate Variability in Agriculture in Saint Lucia (BRACCCVAS) project (see a description of this project in Section 4). This project is actively addressing escalating vulnerabilities in the agricultural sector through an ongoing analysis aimed at mapping challenges across Saint Lucia. The initiative seeks to enhance resilience and effectively combat climate change, with a specific focus on geographic information services within the agricultural sector.
- UNDP-funded Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean project
    - The Ministry of Education participated in a survey (March 2024) to establish the baseline for developing the training course: 'Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) Gender Responsive Recovery Course – Baseline Gender Capacity Assessment.'
    - Education programs reiterating the importance of ecosystems in coastal protection have been developed (Saint Lucia Model National Recovery Framework 2021).

- Technical assistance offered by CDEMA to build local capacity on gender awareness and integration of gender considerations in recovery planning and frameworks. This involved:
- work with CSOs,
- a system capacity grant from Global Partnership for Education
- consideration of special education needs, and
- the use of climate smart education systems.

3.3 Children and Youth

Children and youth are among the most vulnerable groups impacted by climate change, yet they also represent a critical resource for advancing transformative action. The impacts of climate change, including hurricanes, floods, droughts, and ecosystem degradation, directly threaten the health, education, and overall well-being of Saint Lucia's young population. As a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and the Escazú Agreement, Saint Lucia supports actions that encourage youth involvement in the decision-making process on climate change matters at the national and global levels.

The NAP identifies education as a priority sector for climate adaptation, emphasizing the need to build resilience in education systems and infrastructure. Specific measures include retrofitting schools with infrastructure and equipment, which would enable them to withstand extreme weather events, and incorporating climate change into school curricula to foster awareness and capacity from an early age. Similarly, the country will enhance efforts to engage youth through public education campaigns and participatory activities designed to increase their understanding of climate risks and solutions. These initiatives align with the broader objectives of Saint Lucia's Medium-Term Development Strategy (MTDS), which integrates youth empowerment with sustainable development priorities.

Youth engagement in climate governance is another focus area. Saint Lucia is committed to including children and youth in the development and implementation of national climate change policies and projects, ensuring their participation in national climate action. One key avenue for youth participation is through the Saint Lucia National Youth Council (NYC), a legally established platform for youth participation in policy development and implementation. NYC, along with the Saint Lucia Chapter of the Caribbean Youth Environment Network (CYEN) are both official members of the NCCC, according to the Climate Change Act of 2024. Additionally, youth delegates continue to form an integral part of Saint Lucia's delegation to international climate change conferences over the years, including COP28 (2023) and COP29 (2024).

These initiatives will continue to ensure that children and youth are active participants in the development and implementation of national climate policies and projects. Achieving these targets requires significant financial and technical support, which Saint Lucia seeks to mobilize through its NAP and NDC financing strategies. Collaboration with multilateral organizations, like the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and regional and international youth-focused institutions, will be critical in securing the resources necessary for implementation. Partnerships with non-governmental organizations and private sector stakeholders can further enhance the reach and impact of youth-centred initiatives.

Several key initiatives have been undertaken by Saint Lucia's youth during the review period from 2022 to 2024. Two recent initiatives are highlighted in Box 18.

Box 18. Key youth initiatives

Youth in Climate Change project – 2024

Saint Lucia's Youth in Climate Change project created a structured pathway for meaningful youth input into NDC 3.0, while also building longer-term youth capacity to participate in climate planning and project development. Over a 6-month period, the Department of Sustainable Development engaged more than 800 young people ; distributed over 500 LED bulbs to secondary and special needs schools ; delivered technical training to 15 youth leaders ; and placed 11 tertiary students in one-month paid internships, including work such as GIS assessments, coral mapping, and involvement in an electric vehicle project.

- Youth engagement was led through youth-led organizations, energy efficiency commitments from all secondary schools, and a dedicated national youth consultation on Saint Lucia's NDC 3.0.
- Outcomes from the youth consultation were directly integrated into NDC 3.0, which includes specific provisions on youth and education aligned with national development priorities and the National Adaptation Plan.
- The initiative also strengthened South–South cooperation, facilitating regional peer exchanges with youth from Barbados, Guyana, and other Eastern Caribbean countries, supported by the UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Centre.
- Two youth leaders were selected for the Climate Youth Negotiator Programme, participating in COP29 in Baku, the Caribbean NDC Investment Forum in Grenada, and Commonwealth youth climate training in the United Kingdom.
- Youth participation is now formally embedded in climate governance under the Climate Change Act of 2024, which designates the National Youth Council and the Caribbean Youth Environment Network as members of the National Climate Change Committee, building on long-standing youth inclusion in national delegations and decision-making.
- By integrating youth across planning, implementation, and governance, Saint Lucia is strengthening intergenerational climate action and national resilience, with early impacts seen through increased youth engagement in climate policy processes.

Do-Nation Foundation and youth capacity building – 2024

The Do-Nation Foundation has undertaken community education drives in areas such as Anse La Raye and Canaries, focused on the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and building climate-resilient communities. These activities aim to strengthen youth capacity and participation in climate policy development.

Youth IRIE Convening on Sustainable Energy and Climate Justice – 2024

Held in Saint Lucia from June 7 to 10, 2024, Youth IRIE 2024 brought together over 40 youth from across the Caribbean to engage in sustainable energy and climate justice. The convening focused on practical action, providing participants with insights into renewable energy strategies, regional expertise, and pathways for integrating sustainable energy solutions into island economies. Activities included participation in the Second Caribbean Youth Parliament on Climate Justice and Sustainable Energy, highlighting the role of Caribbean youth as capable catalysts for advancing the transition to renewable energy.

GCF CSO Readiness Workshop

As part of a project that culminated in 2022, with the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) as executing agency, CYEN participated in a national capacity-building workshop on "Strengthening Civil Society's Access to Climate Finance." The 3-day workshop provided an opportunity to enhance the knowledge and capacity of CYEN members, to understand how to access climate finance and better enable climate action. CYEN recently joined the Coalition of Civil Society Organisations and will likely become a member of their Climate Action team.

Credit: Saint Lucia Tourism Authority.

4.0 Selection of Projects in Priority Sectors

This section describes projects undertaken during the reporting period in each of the priority sectors that were identified by key stakeholders as aligning with, and demonstrating progress on, the NAP and SASAP, as applicable. The list is not meant to be exhaustive, but indicative.

4.1 Water Sector

Securing Saint Lucia's economic growth and development in the near-, medium-, and long-term requires a good understanding of existing and emerging water-related challenges and their common and cascading effects across sectors. It also requires the collaboration of all relevant stakeholders to strategically plan and implement urgent actions to build climate resilience in the water sector.[28]

During the workshop to validate this report,[29] participants representing the water sector discussed these and other SASAP projects, and considered them successes because they helped increase water

[28] Saint Lucia's Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Water Sector (Water SASAP) 2018–2028, under the National Adaptation Planning Process, available at https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/sectoral.aspx.

[29] The validation workshop was held in Castries, Saint Lucia on September 11, 2025. The objective of the validation workshop was to review and validate Saint Lucia's second National Adaptation Plan (NAP) progress report. Specifically, the validation workshop sought to: 1) assess the robustness of the report and the extent to which it captured the true progress made in achieving the agreed outcomes of the NAP and its various Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plans (SASAPs), 2) provide an opportunity for the relevant implementers and other stakeholders to provide feedback on the report and its recommendations, including gaps and areas for improvement, and 3) agree on the way forward for finalizing a version of the report for publication and dissemination.

efficiency. They also indicated that one of the primary challenges the water sector faces is antiquated infrastructure.

In addition to the projects reviewed during the preparation of this report, WASCO engaged in a climate champions initiative where a climate champion was designated for each section to oversee climate-related considerations. As part of this process, WASCO assessed its plans against the SASAP and its water plan. The review started in 2023 and a water and wastewater masterplan is being developed, as well as a strategic plan based on the SASAP. The internal assessment in the water sector indicates that significant capacity was built as a result.

Box 19. Selected water sector projects

GEF CReW+: An integrated Approach to Water and Wastewater Management using Innovative Solutions and Promoting Financing

Mechanisms in the Wider Caribbean Region to implement innovative, technical, small-scale solutions using an integrated water and wastewater management approach, building on sustainable financing mechanisms piloted through the Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management (ongoing, with an extension to December 2025).

- Extended public sanitation program and improved/upgraded sanitation facilities in vulnerable communities/poor households.
- New, upgraded, and extended installations of existing wastewater treatment facilities
- Wastewater reuse programs promoted and implemented, including the recycling of grey water and sludge management at hotels and other large institutions
- Revised development standards/guidelines integrating climate adaptation considerations for the water sector
- Aligned with project concept 2, 4, 5, and 7. EU-GCCA water-related climate solutions

Mainstreaming climate resilience into water sector planning, developing climate-resilient infrastructure for water supply and sewerage, and implementing a sustainable water-smart economy – implementation completed in September 2024.

- Storage capacity units expanded through the strategic placement of bulk water storage tanks (rainwater and potable water)
- Reforestation programs expanded, prioritizing the reforestation of critical watersheds

Strengthening Institutional Capacities in the Application of Nuclear Technology (IAEA)

Increasing the use of nuclear science and technology to achieve the priorities of the country in the key development areas of human health, water resources management, energy, and food and agriculture, as well as to raise awareness of the application of these technologies. Water sector: Build capacity in watershed hydrological monitoring – complete

- Continue groundwater resource mapping and exploration for use
- Build capacity for water quality monitoring by increasing staffing in the Water Resources Monitoring Programme to identify yield and water quality issues in each supply area by re-establishing the Water Testing Laboratory.
- Aligned with project concept 8 and 13.

Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Adaptable Program Lending (APL-DVRP) for the Eastern Caribbean Region: Development of Specifications for an Integration Solution for Hydro-Meteorological Data and Information Dissemination for the Government of Saint Lucia

Create specifications for data integration and access layers; investigate and specify improvements to the provision and dissemination of hydromet data products to end-users in the GoSL and across other sectors of

Saint Lucia's economy through the integration of infrastructure; and oversee the development of integrated solutions to ensure compliance with specifications and high-quality implementation.

- Continue expanding the network of automatic rainfall stations and stream gauges with data loggers to remotely transmit readings to a central office and improve early warning systems
- Identify and acquire appropriate predictive rainfall and flood (coastal and inland) models and provide in-depth training and capacity building on their use and analysis.

Selection of Caribbean Development Bank projects (completed and ongoing)

- Reforestation programs expanded, prioritizing the reforestation of critical watersheds (with selection of appropriate mixes of species for reforestation/afforestation where needed)
- Forest management plans adopted to reduce and control soil erosion, sedimentation of water sources, and to minimize the risk of landslides
- Engineering measures used for riverbank and channel protection, where necessary
- Continued expansion of the network of automatic rainfall stations and stream gauges with data loggers to remotely transmit readings to a central office and improve early warning systems

4.2 Agricultural Sector

Climate change is expected to affect Saint Lucia's agricultural production, mainly through the direct effects of increasing temperatures on crop production; changes in precipitation patterns (including more frequent and intense drought episodes); and increasing storm intensity, flooding, and high winds. Higher temperatures could also increase water demand (and reduce supply with more frequent drought), and increase the incidence of pests, weeds, and disease. With changes in temperature and precipitation, shifts in the crop suitability of agricultural land are also to be expected. In addition, longer dry periods and more torrential rains could aggravate land degradation processes (erosion) and increase the risk of landslides in steep areas.[30]

During the validation workshop held in September 2025, participants representing the agriculture and forestry sectors discussed these agricultural projects, as well as other SASAP projects, including those involving the water sector. They considered win-win initiatives to be those that provide sufficient financing to build resilience and raise awareness for empowerment.

One of the challenges noted included maintaining public service levels amid high staff turnover. In other words, losing experienced professionals when needs continue to rise, especially with during frequent periods of drought and extreme weather. During the validation workshop, the forestry strategic plan for 2015 to 2025 was considered to have fallen short of its intended outcomes, especially in the area of wildlife management.

[30] Saint Lucia's Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Agriculture Sector (Agriculture SASAP) 2018 – 2028, under the National Adaptation Planning Process, available at https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/sectoral.aspx.

Box 20. Selected agriculture projects

Building Resilience for Adaptation to Climate Change and Climate Variability in Agriculture

This USD 9.9 million project was approved in 2019, but due to unforeseen delays, commenced in October 2021, with an extension to 2027. It is financed by the Adaptation Fund. Its objective is to build resilience in the agricultural sector for livelihood security by enhancing capacities to adapt to climate change impacts.

More specifically, the project is designed primarily to build the adaptive capacity of agro-ecosystems and reduce threats to livelihoods in response to projected decreases in rainfall and increasingly frequent and intense hydro-meteorological events, including droughts. The project will also contribute positively to the growth indicators for agriculture in the MTDS. There is also good alignment with the SASAP (2018) to enhance the resilience of farmers and fisher-folk to protect and improve productive assets (soil, water, fisheries, and other marine resources), while focusing on investment in the sector for poverty reduction in rural communities. The project is also responsive to Saint Lucia's NDC. Gender equality will be mainstreamed throughout the project to ensure that it enhances gender equality.

The following three integrated components are crucial to the project:

1. Building resilience and sustainability of farming systems through interventions for water security, soil conservation, and management
2. Establishing green agro-parks, including the use of solar energy, for increased efficiency/resilience in farming systems
3. Knowledge management and transfer to build adaptive capacities at the institutional and local levels

The three components are complementary as they provide the building blocks for resilience as an ongoing process by: (a) building adaptive capacities for resilient farming; (b) establishing a pathway to increased growth rates for resilient well-being of the target population through productivity and competitiveness in intensive farming practices; and (c) improving understanding of the limits of climate adaptation options and timely integration of innovative adaptation measures to avoid or mitigate risks associated with increasing demands on agro-ecosystem services.

Sustainable Agriculture in the Caribbean Project

To promote climate-resilient agriculture for equitable economic growth and to increase the economic prosperity of women and youth in more sustainable agricultural markets in the Caribbean – through2025.

- The focus is on cocoa production in Saint Lucia, transitioning from being net exporter of cocoa beans to net exporters of chocolate
- Hotel Chocolat is the farmer, and the chocolate is being made in Saint Lucia in the form of cocoa sticks
- Recipients of capacity building have already been identified and trained in Costa Rica
- Implementation of capacity building and climate change projects is ready to go with the main aim being the adaptability of farmers to new technology, including looking at new structures
- There are now national collections of microbes with in-house management—the aim being to reduce pesticide use

There is a strong PR aspect to this as the project unfolds.

Cocoa Sector Enhancement Project[31]

The rehabilitation of at least 200 acres and the expansion of at least 290 acres of cocoa whilst building resilience to climate change, protecting against diseases (black pod and witches' broom) and pests (rodents), and securing the appropriate enabling environment to advance the sector, across 2022 to 2024.

[31] It is important to include here information on the GoSL initiative, Tree Crop Enhancement project, which focuses on diversifying agriculture beyond bananas, including enhancement of the cocoa sector.

- Cocoa fields become infested, requiring pruning and treatments for termites
- Rehabilitation to maintain orchards in a way that encourages farmers to keep working
- Composting the pods/training carried out in Saint Lucia
- Integrated plant nutrition systems
- Regarding monitoring and evaluation: (M&E)
    - takes place at many levels, extension officers being the first level,
    - weekly reports from the extension officers and annual reports, and
    - research departments also involved in M&E.

There are dedicated economists and a marketing team associated with the project.

4.3 Fisheries Sector

The damage and loss of vital fish nurseries and breeding habitats, such as coral, mangrove, and seagrass ecosystems, and the consequent decline in reef fish densities has already been reported. The predicted increase in sea temperature may drive pelagic species away from the tropics in search of cooler temperatures and could potentially alter breeding and migration patterns. Ensuring food security and nutrition in the medium- and long-term will therefore depend on the country's ability to increase food production under a changing climate. This calls for immediate planning and implementation of effective adaptation, not only in agriculture, but also in fisheries.[32]

One general comment made by a participant from the fisheries sector during the September 2025 validation workshop, was that all fisheries-related activities have some climate aspect to them. One of the main challenges for effective implementation of fisheries projects is the lack of human capacity. However, insufficient financial resources was cited as a challenge to climate-efficient action. From a technical perspective, greater GIS data and advanced data analysis were still required. Challenges notwithstanding, the overall assessment made during the validation workshop was that action taken in the fisheries sector for the period covered by this report has set up the fisheries sector for greater impact going forward.

Box 21. Selected fisheries projects

BE-CLME+: Promoting National Blue Economy Priorities Through Marine Spatial Planning in the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Plus

- To promote blue economy development in the CLME+ through marine spatial planning and marine protected areas (MPAs), ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF), and sustainable seafood value chains
- This project will support Saint Lucia's fisheries sector through the development of an implementation plan for the fisheries and aquaculture sector
- The project will also draw on baseline efforts from the Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector (CC4FISH) project in the Eastern Caribbean

[32] Saint Lucia's Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Fisheries Sector (Fisheries SASAP) 2018 – 2028, under the National Adaptation Planning Process, available at https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/sectoral.aspx.

The overall project objective supports national and regional development priorities through cross-sectoral marine spatial planning that promotes blue economic growth, including ecosystem-based fisheries management and sustainable seafood value chains. Saint Lucia will focus on mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors and seascapes by updating marine spatial planning work from Caribbean Regional Oceanscape Project (CROP) and Saint Lucia's Ocean Policy to ensure that marine resource use is appropriately situated to maximize production without undermining or degrading biodiversity, including commercially important fisheries. Specifically the project will indicatively enhance existing spatial efforts with development of a blue economy strategy that includes updating mapping and zoning, development of governance and management structures, and sustainable financing recommendations.

Increasing the Climate Change Resilience and Public Awareness of the Pointe Sable Environmental Protection Area and Pigeon Island National Landmark Ecosystems

To enhance the climate resilience of targeted ecosystems within the Pointe Sable Environmental Protection Area (PSEPA) and Pigeon Island National Landmark (PINL) by strengthening the coastlines and improving the management and health of coastal ecosystem – January 2020 to January 2023.

- Assess and improve the adaptive capacity and ecosystem value of the mangrove forest within the PSEPA and the coral reefs within the PSEPA and PINL regions
- Undertake studies and implement measures to reduce causes of degradation of coastal resources
- Improve decision-makers' and civil society's understanding of the role of ecosystems in reducing climate risks and to take appropriate action to promote healthy ecosystems

Improving National Sargassum Management Capacities in the Caribbean

- Support the enhancement of the national capacity for the management of sargassum inundations by providing five small island developing states in the Eastern Caribbean with equipment, expertise, and technical knowledge to collect, remove, transport, and dispose of sargassum accumulated on shore and/or in the nearshore
- Currently working on removal and waiting for equipment to arrive
- Ongoing (March 2022 to February 2025)

Improving the capacity of the fisheries sector in Saint Lucia to enhance resilience to climate change

Build the technical and institutional capacity of the fisheries sector to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change through implementation of the sectoral adaptation plan for the fisheries sector (SASAP) – project period from 2021 to March 2024.[33]

Improving marine management and sustainability of sea moss farming along Saint Lucia's southeast coast

Ensure marine ecosystems on Saint Lucia's southeast coast are on a pathway toward being sustainably managed through marine spatial planning that ensures protection of critical biodiversity and supports sustainable livelihoods and participatory designation and management of MPAs (from 2023 and in wrap-up phase).

- In 2024, a site suitability assessment and tool for sustainable sea moss farming were completed to guide environmentally appropriate farm siting and planning
- Sustainable farming techniques were tested through field trials of multiple raft designs adapted to local conditions
- Stakeholder engagement and capacity building were delivered, reaching 62 farmers through training in sustainable practices and food safety, and engaging approximately 40 agencies and groups
- A knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) survey of 198 farmers informed future training and support needs

[33] Please see more information provided in the GCF project document.

Developing sustainable sea moss farming methods in Saint Lucia

Promote sustainable sea moss farming on the southeast coast and throughout Saint Lucia to improve community well-being and safeguard healthy ecosystems while supporting thriving populations of critical endangered keystone species – ongoing, 2023 to 2026.

FISH-ADAPT: Transforming climate resilience and stainability in Saint Lucia's fisheries communities

Build resilience in the country's fisheries and aquaculture or mariculture sectors against the impacts of climate change, and enhance the livelihoods of those dependent on marine ecosystems – under development.

The proposed project aims to

- transform fishing and small-scale aquaculture practices to enable a more resilient response to climate impacts,
- strengthen climate-vulnerable hard and soft infrastructure,
- enhance ecosystem services, and
- transform the market and policy environment that drives the sector.

4.4 Natural Resource Management/Resilient Ecosystems

Saint Lucia possesses an impressive diversity of terrestrial and aquatic biological species and an equally remarkable diversity of ecosystems. The island's two key economic sectors, tourism and agriculture, heavily rely on natural ecosystems and the services they provide. Terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems are vital for filtering pollutants and sediment, especially to the agricultural sector, which relies primarily on rain-fed rivers and healthy watersheds. Soil retention and the provision of clean water are critical services provided by forest ecosystems. Saint Lucia's coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass meadows form a highly interdependent and valuable coastal and marine ecosystem network that protect the shores, while providing marine life habitat and tourism attractions.[34] One of the project implementation challenges expressed by the REASAP participants during the validation workshop was the limited support received from other relevant agencies. Concerns were also expressed about delays in receiving the required data.

Box 22. Selected REASAP projects

GEF Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Target Setting Programme (LDN-TSP) Phase 2

The UNCCD Secretariat and Global Mechanism launched the LDN Target-Setting Programme to support participating countries in using the best available data to assess baseline land degradation and set voluntary LDN targets and criteria.

In 2024, the UNCCD Secretariat and Global Mechanism, along with partners, launched the second phase of the LDN Target-Setting Programme (LDN TSP 2.0), funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and developed jointly with UNEP. It aims to support the integration of land degradation neutrality into national land use planning frameworks to support the national implementation of the UNCCD. The aim is to enhance LDN targets and frameworks for integrated land use planning to achieve a healthy productive land-use balance by 2030.

[34] Saint Lucia's Resilient Ecosystems Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (REASAP) 2020 – 2028, under the National Adaptation Planning Process, available at https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/napgn-en-2020-saint-lucias-reasap-2020-2028.pdf.

GEF-6 Integrated Ecosystem Management and Restoration of Forests on the Southeast Coast of Saint Lucia project

This ongoing project seeks to build on the baseline of institutional capacity to enable stronger planning and more consistent consideration of conservation priorities within the framework of development decisions in the project area. Initial baseline assessments of marine and terrestrial resources are being conducted and will assist in determining the value of species, ecosystems services, and habitats. The project will also support GIS mapping of forest land use and biological resources in the southeast coast.

GEF-8 Promoting the Integrated Management of Sargassum: Building Resilient Tourism and Fisheries Sectors through the Conservation of Marine Ecosystems (SargMarine project)

The project aims to establish a multi-level regional governance framework for the integrated management of sargassum to reduce its impacts on marine ecosystems, tourism, and fisheries. Funding for this project was approved in late 2024.

Adapting to a new reality: Managing responses to influxes of sargassum seaweed in the Eastern Caribbean as ecosystem hazards and opportunities (SargAdapt project)

This project aimed to address the challenges and opportunities of escalating sargassum seaweed influxes in the Eastern Caribbean by developing adaptive management strategies; enhancing stakeholder capacity; and fostering collaborative networks to mitigate ecological damage, protect livelihoods, and transform the hazard into a source of sustainable socio-economic development through its use in industries like agriculture, cosmetics, and energy. The project was implemented from December 9, 2019 to June 1, 2023 and included Saint Lucia.

- The project aimed to reduce the impacts of recurring sargassum influxes on coastal ecosystems, infrastructure, livelihoods, and communities, while also exploring opportunities for beneficial use.
- Total project funding amounted to USD 1,296,093, comprising USD 981,393 from the EbA Facility and USD 314,700 in co-financing.
- SargAdapt supported demonstration activities and capacity building in selected coastal communities across five Eastern Caribbean countries, including Saint Lucia.
- Activities focused on improving knowledge, stakeholder capacity, and coordination for sustainable and cost-effective sargassum management, including the use of forecasting and information tools.

4.5 Health

Amongst a wide range of direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of climate change on public health, it has been anticipated that higher temperatures and changes in rainfall patterns in Saint Lucia may lead to increased heat waves, floods, storms, fires, and droughts. These, in turn, could increase the incidence of injuries, vector-, water-, and food-borne diseases, such as schistosomiasis, cholera, dengue, leptospirosis, and yellow fever. Malnutrition, respiratory disease, and cardio-respiratory diseases could also see higher incidence rates. Climate change could also directly affect exposed health system infrastructure.[35]

Box 23. Selected health projects

Creating a low carbon and more resilient health sector in Saint Lucia (under development)

This project aims to build climate resilience within the health sector by (a) promoting and adopting energy efficiency and low carbon energy generation technologies in public health facilities, (b) enhancing the

[35] Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2018 – 2028, available at https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/SLU-NAP-May-2018.pdf.

climate resilience of health sector infrastructure, and (c) strengthening public health capacity to address climate-sensitive health conditions.

Low-carbon and resilient downtown Castries (under development)

This project would operationalize several of the objectives for the capital region that have been laid out in Castries Vision 2030. The interventions supported through the GCF will focus on making downtown Castries a low-carbon zone, with additional co-benefits related to human health and safety, and urban redevelopment.

The OECS Regional Health Project 2019 – 2024

The OECS, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, Wellness and Nutrition, embarked on the Regional Health Project, a 5-year project supported by the World Bank. This project aims to improve the health capacities in the Eastern Caribbean region which will lead to an advanced response to public health emergencies. Saint Lucia is the first country in the OECS to fully implement the project as of 2025. This is part of a USD 3 million project funded by Direct Relief, a California-based nonprofit organization, and executed in collaboration with the OECS Commission.

The Strengthening Health Facilities in the Caribbean (SMART Hospital) project (2015–2023)

The SMART Hospital Project, funded by the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office and implemented by PAHO in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health, Wellness and Nutrition, was implemented in seven Caribbean countries in 2022. Under this project, 15 health care facilities were retrofitted to become more resilient to climate change and disaster impacts. Upgrades to these facilities included the installation of LED-lighting, safety equipment such as smoke detectors, and enhanced disabled access to washroom areas. The project was funded with an investment of USD 58 to USD 60 million.

4.6 Infrastructure and Spatial Planning

Saint Lucia's size, location, and topography leave critical infrastructure, housing, and livelihoods highly exposed to climate change impacts associated with sea level rise, floods, landslides, stronger storm surges, and high winds from intense hurricanes and beach and shoreline instability. Without adaptation, climate change impacts may, in the long-term, lead to radical changes in spatial planning; reduced national economic activity; loss of livelihood opportunities; frequent service and transport disruptions; increased pressure on inland forest reserves to provide land for agriculture when coastal land is lost to erosion and inundation; relocation of infrastructure, housing ,and populations; and shifts in land use.[36]

Box 24. Selected infrastructure and spatial planning projects

National Infrastructure Assessment (NIA) and National Infrastructure Financing Strategy (NIFS)

The infrastructure modelling undertaken for NIA (2020) consists of two distinct components: long-term strategic planning and adaptation planning.

The long-term strategic planning component focuses on four interdependent infrastructure sectors: energy, water supply, wastewater, and solid waste, and characterizes future changes in demand driven by trends in the resident population and tourist arrivals. Though not modelled in the same way, the importance of transport is also emphasized due to its role in providing access to infrastructure services and in increasing demand for other infrastructure types through expansions to international transport hubs.

[36] Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2018 – 2028, available at https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/SLU-NAP-May-2018.pdf.

The adaptation planning component focuses on four relevant climate hazards: sea-level rise, storm surges, flash floods, and landslides. This study assesses the direct risk from these four hazards on economic infrastructure (including roads, freight, airports, ports, electricity, water, wastewater, solid waste), social infrastructure (including health care, education, civic, emergency, food, tourism, finance, manufacturing, retail, and wholesale), and natural environment assets (forests, agriculture, wetlands, barren, rangeland, and water-based ecosystems). Adaptation options aligned with those in Saint Lucia's NAP are prioritized.

The NAP involves both sectoral and cross-sectoral measures in eight prioritized sectors to be put into practice over the coming 10 years. To date, implementing and prioritizing these measures across sectors and districts in Saint Lucia remains poorly informed. To this end, the NIA identifies priority locations of exposure across sectors, hazards, and areas to help inform adaptation prioritization.

The National Infrastructure Financing Strategy (NIFS) of 2021 provides a robust pipeline of projects to meet long-term infrastructure needs, in line with national development objectives, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the Paris Agreement. However, obtaining adequate financing to implement these projects remains a challenge. Six focus projects covering the wastewater, water, energy, solid waste, and housing sectors are proposed between 2022 and 2028. Finance available for these projects can fund enabling activities and project preparation, both capital and initial operating costs. The implementation of the national infrastructure pipeline, including the six focus projects, will require coordinated action across government ministries and agencies. Ongoing financing initiatives in Saint Lucia, including the Country Financing Roadmap (CFR) for the SDGs initiative,[37] can be leveraged to attract private sector financing. This includes areas of shared focus, for example, renewable energy generation and energy efficiency projects.

Increasing the resilience of the education system to climate change impacts in the Eastern Caribbean

Strengthening the climate resilience of educational systems by improving the strength of the physical infrastructure of existing school buildings, running from 2023 to 2026.

In addition to strengthening the climate resilience of school buildings, the project aims to improve systemic resilience to support the implementation of the Caribbean Roadmap on Schools Safety (CRSS), which has three pillars:

1. safe learning facilities (including standardized school safety assessment),
2. school disaster management (including multi-hazard school safety plans and guidance documents), and
3. risk reduction and resilience education (including curricula and training on disaster risk management).

The project also aims to improve understanding of climate risks and resiliency measures among students, parents, community members, school administrators, staff, and government bodies. Capacity building is also required to improve market conditions for innovative technology solutions.

Strategic Plan for Infrastructure 2030

In 2024, the Ministry of Infrastructure, Ports Services and Energy launched the Strategic Plan for Infrastructure 2030. This outlines the Ministry's strategic direction for the next 7 years. Its primary purpose is to ensure that there is alignment with the broader national development goals of the country. The provision of adequate, resilient, and sustainable infrastructure is essential for improving the productivity and competitiveness of the economy, resulting in economic, social, and environmental benefits to businesses and households

Integrated Resource and Resilience Plan

An IRRP helps countries plan how they can supply their electricity needs for the foreseeable future. IRRPs are integrated because they consider many different resources to satisfy the need for electric power.

[37] The CFR is a government-led initiative that serves to identify and develop strategies to bridge the financing gap for immediate and longer-term national development priorities in line with the SDGs, by formulating joint action plans to attract greater investment.

The Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE) is partnering with CARICOM to review and recommend available resources for development including conventional power plants (diesel engines, gas turbines, etc.) and renewable energy sources like solar farms, wind farms, hydropower, and geothermal power plants.

In 2023, the GoSL published an action plan (2023–2030) designed to keep Saint Lucia's National Energy Policy (NEP) on track to achieve the country's vision for the energy sector in 2030. The plan will be reviewed annually based on the delivery of outputs. In addition, a midterm evaluation report will be prepared in 2026, and a final evaluation report in 2030.

The Integrated Resource and Resilience Plan (IRRP) being developed by St. Lucia Electricity Services Limited (LUCELEC) is part of the same national energy planning framework, and is complementary to existing policy and planning processes. The IRRP is a utility-led, legally required plan under the draft Electricity Act, focused on long-term, resilient electricity generation and grid investments. It operationalizes the policy direction set out in Saint Lucia's National Energy Policy and Energy Action Plan (2023–2030), while also drawing on regional resource assessments supported by CARICOM and CCREEE.

Enhancing Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process through the sector strategies and action plans, a strengthened evidence base, and improved private sector engagement

To continue advancing the country's NAP process by strengthening the capacity of critical institutions and line ministries to develop Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans (SASAPs) in the remaining priority NAP sectors (education, tourism, and infrastructure and spatial planning), and to clearly articulate adaptation priorities and needs to mobilize climate finance, moving from adaptation planning to implementation – GCF Readiness funded from 2023 to 2026.

4.7 Education

Education plays a critical role in transferring and translating scientific knowledge on climate change, hazards, and potential impacts to individuals and communities. Through formal and non-formal systems, it also provides the tools to plan adaptive responses within their own contexts and possibilities. However, while education can act as a mechanism for igniting climate action, it can also be directly hit by climate hazards. Education discontinuity, especially where a school is located in a hazardous area, occurs during and after extreme hydrometeorological events. This includes school closures during emergencies that may directly affect school facilities (for example, hurricanes), disruptions to water supply during extended dry periods, or high levels of siltation in reservoirs after heavy rainfall. All of these events may become more common as global warming progresses. At the same time, school facilities often double as emergency shelters, protecting vulnerable groups during climate-related disasters.[38]

[38] Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2018 – 2028, available at https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/SLU-NAP-May-2018.pdf.

Box 25. Selected education projects[39]

Feasibility of improved water management technologies in schools also used as emergency shelters in Saint Lucia (2023) – Climate Technology Centre and Network – technical assistance

Objectives of technical assistance:

- strategically assess the climate risk and the related negative impacts to the educational system, and
- appraise improvement measures that allow the GoSL to remove technology barriers and deploy specific adaptation technology solutions in preparation for a project proposal submitted to the Adaptation Fund (AF).

Among other things, meetings and discussions were held to introduce stakeholders to disaster risk reduction education (DRRE) and sensitize them to its importance in promoting school safety. This was all part of assessing climate risk to the educational system and appraising improvement measures that would allow Saint Lucia to submit a funding proposal to implement these measures.

Education Sector Plan 202 –2028

Climate change education, including climate resilience, is incorporated in the policy statements, priorities, strategies, activities, and results outlined in this draft plan. To date, outcomes include:

- Efforts to enhance curriculum to strengthen technical, vocational education, and training (TVET) work
- Ministry of Education has established six pre-K classrooms based on retrofitted spaces (which took into account climate change).

Development of a Blue Economy virtual laboratory for technical education at Sir Arthur Lewis Community College (SALCC)

From 2024, the development of a Blue Economy virtual lab, which has encouraged collaboration among the Ministry of Education, Department of Fisheries, TVET Council, SALCC, and other public and private entities, is an important part of efforts to build country-level resilience and ensure the continuity of learning and skills development during times of disruption.

Climate Resilient Enhancement of Early Childhood Education in Saint Lucia

In 2024, the GoSL received funding for this project with the aim of facilitating and supporting the integration of modern technology in ECE learning environments for teaching, student learning, and administrative purposes.

Key goals of the project include training teachers to support students with learning impediments, enhancing the resilience of educational infrastructure against climate impacts, and embedding climate change education into the curriculum to equip the next generation to address climate challenges.

4.8 Tourism

Major tourism hotspots and the majority of Saint Lucia's population are concentrated along the coast where they are exposed to rising sea levels, coastal erosion, winds, high energy waves, and storm

[39] Enhancing Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process through the Elaboration of Sector Strategies and Action Plans, a Strengthened Evidence Base, and Improved Private Sector Engagement: To continue advancing the country's NAP process, by strengthening the capacity of critical institutions and line ministries to develop Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans (SASAPs) in the remaining priority NAP sectors (education, tourism, and infrastructure and spatial planning), and to clearly articulate their adaptation priorities and needs to mobilize climate finance, moving from adaptation planning to implementation – GCF Readiness funded from 2023 – 2026.

surges. The dependence on tourism, which places great demands on energy, water, and environmental resources, makes the sector—and by extension, the national economy—vulnerable to climate change.[40]

Box 26. Selected tourism projects[41]

Regional Platform for Catalyzing Climate Action in the Caribbean (RP-Caribbean)

This is a project designed to boost private sector investment for climate action by improving the region's financial mechanisms for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

It is led by the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and supported by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) with the aim of blending public and private funds, developing innovative financial instruments, and providing technical assistance to development finance institutions (DFIs) to increase climate-focused lending to small- and medium-sized businesses (MSMEs) and homeowners.

The CDB is leading the development of a full funding proposal for the RP-Caribbean initiative which was submitted to the GCF at the end of September 2025.

[40] Tourism Strategy and Action Plan 2020-2030.

[41] Enhancing Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process through the Elaboration of Sector Strategies and Action Plans, a Strengthened Evidence Base, and Improved Private Sector Engagement: To continue advancing the country's NAP process, by strengthening the capacity of critical institutions and line ministries to develop Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans (SASAPs) in the remaining priority NAP sectors (education, tourism, and infrastructure and spatial planning), and to clearly articulate their adaptation priorities and needs to mobilize climate finance, moving from adaptation planning to implementation – GCF Readiness funded from 2023 – 2026.

Credit: Saint Lucia Tourism Authority.

5.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

Saint Lucia's NAP embodies an ambitious, well-considered, and robust 10-year plan, covering key cross-sectoral and sectoral adaptation measures for eight sectors/areas prioritized by stakeholders. The NAP is complemented with sectoral adaptation plans (SASAPs, REASAP, H-NAP) for each of these eight sectors, five of which have been completed and adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers: water, agriculture, fisheries, natural resource management/resilient ecosystems, and health. Funding for the development of three remaining SASAPs for infrastructure and spatial planning, education, and tourism has been secured, with the expectation that these SASAPs will be delivered in 2026, alongside updates to the H-NAP.

The NAP and formulated SASAPs outline the implementation of priority activities over the short-term (2018–2021), medium-term (2021–2024), and long-term (2025–2028),[42] with short-term activities being the most urgent. This report builds on the first progress report and presents the progress made in implementing priority activities over the medium term.

The M&E Strategy

While progress has been made in key sectors on the measures identified in the sectoral adaptation plans, the internal M&E coordination processes require enhancement across the responsible government agencies and departments. There has clearly been a shift in most sectors from planning to implementation of adaptation activities guided by the NAP process. Giving adaptation a high profile

[42] Please note that this progress report captures activities carried out from 2022 to 2024, whereas the 'medium-term' period is defined as 2021 to 2024 in Saint Lucia's NAP and SASAPs.

in Saint Lucia's most recent NDC submission (NDC 3.0) should help provide coherence across the key adaptation-related sectors and in Saint Lucia's overall approach to addressing climate change.

The M&E Strategy and system set out an indicative yearly schedule, but this is an ongoing, iterative process that requires adjustment as needed based on available manpower and other circumstances. The M&E Strategy and system is coordinated by the lead governmental agency or department for each sector. Given the lack of staffing and other challenges, the GoSL will make every effort to update the existing M&E Strategy and system, commensurate with needs, bearing in mind the responsibilities set out in the newly enacted Climate Change Act.

Effective adaptation interventions require an integrated and holistic approach among public and private stakeholders and local communities. Evaluating this effectiveness requires broad experience and understanding of the formal and informal relationships that inevitably develop as these activities are implemented. This includes ensuring that capacity built to support the implementation of the NAP and its associated sectoral adaptation plans includes not only the acquisition of technological resources, but their upkeep and maintenance. Equally important is ensuring that the 'human power' required is in place to do this. The GoSL must strengthen its coordination efforts to help steer the continued implementation of the NAP, especially in light of three new SASAPs soon to be published.

Going forward, a central repository for the M&E Strategy's performance reports and supporting documentation, housed within the DSD, would facilitate the production of more standardized information across sectors. This, combined with systematic reporting on cross-sectoral work, could help with improved collaboration among agencies, including for funding and implementation purposes.

Box 27. Recommendations

Recommendation 1: Ensure that NAP performance reporting is undertaken, drawing from guidance set out in the M&E Strategy, with the understanding that it is geared toward simplicity, efficiency, and effectiveness, and is designed to take into consideration any new developments.

Recommendation 2: Standardize the reporting process across all priority sectors, either through interventions ex-post by DSD staff or ex-ante through consistent use of the templates set out in the M&E Strategy, adjusted appropriately where required.

Recommendation 3: Subject to an enhanced climate change staffing contingent, identify and designate one (or if possible, more) specific liaison(s) within DSD for the priority sectors, as well as the NCCC representative or other named focal point within each sector with whom DSD liaison(s) should consult on a quarterly basis, or more often as appropriate.

Recommendation 4: DSD to consider institutionalizing the holding of quarterly informal virtual or in-person individual or group cross-departmental meetings between DSD and the sectoral focal points to discuss and showcase progress made in implementing the NAP by sector.

Recommendation 5: Given the complex nature of the work being undertaken in each sector and the myriad formal and informal relationships that necessarily develop during the implementation process, progress reporting should be carried out by one or more of the government individuals involved in the ongoing M&E Strategy, as per Recommendation 3.

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Annex 1. Questions to Guide Input into Focus Group Sessions

1. Were you involved in the implementation of the NAP between 2022 and 2024? If so, in what way?
2. Has yearly NAP monitoring and evaluation been conducted specific to your sector/area? If not, please explain whether there were alternative measures of progress made.
3. What major programs and projects approved and/or implemented between 2022 and 2024 explicitly include climate considerations relevant to your sector/area?
4. Have legislation, policies, strategies, plans, standards, guidelines, criteria, etc., relevant to your sector/area been drafted, reviewed, or passed between 2022 and 2024? If so, how are they relevant to climate change and adapting to its impacts?
5. What number of sectoral adaptation measures included in and outside of the NAP were initiated during the period from 2022 and 2024? Were any of these completed? If not, when do you expect them to be completed?
6. Many adaptation-related measures are cross-sectoral[43] in nature. We would be interested in learning more about any cross-sectoral adaptation measures that you may have been involved in between 2022 and 2024.
7. Please identify incorporation of the following as they relate to climate action in your sector:
    - Vulnerable groups specifically targeted
    - Gender-specific measures
    - Non-state actors, including the private sector and civil society (national and international)
8. Please let us know which funders and amounts (where appropriate) have been secured for climate action in your sector between 2022 and 2024.

[43] E.g., 1. improved national, legal, and regulatory framework to facilitate climate adaptation across sectors; 2. increased generation and use of climate information in national and sectoral decision-making; 3. increase capacities to design and implement climate adaptation projects across sectors; 4. strengthen national capacities for integrating climate adaptation considerations into national development agendas, programs and projects; 5. strengthened preparedness to climate variability and extremes at the sectoral and national levels; 6. increased funding for climate adaptation action.

Annex 2. Dates and Attendance List of Consultation Meetings

Water – June 24, 2025

Name	Organization	Designation
Junior Mathurin	Water Resources Management Agency (WRMA)	Field scientist
Lucius Lake	National Emergency Management Organisation (NEMO)	Director
Maier Sifflet	Department of Sustainable Development	Sustainable Development and Environment Officer
Jermaine Missole	Department of Sustainable Development	Sustainable Development and Environment Officer
Onika Benn	Department of Sustainable Development	NDC In-Country Facilitator (through NDC partnership)
Linda Siegele	IISD	Contract consultant

Resilient Ecosystems – June 24, 2025

Name	Organization	Designation
Rebecca Rock	Forestry Department	Deputy Chief Forestry Officer
Craig Henry	National Conservation Fund (NCF)	Chief Executive Officer
Dean Avril	National Conservation Fund (NCF)	
Joan Hippolyte	Pitons Management Area (PMA), Department of Sustainable Development	Manager
Dawn Pierre-Nathoniel	Department of Sustainable Development	Chief Sustainable Development and Environment Officer
Maier Sifflet	Department of Sustainable Development	Sustainable Development and Environment Officer
Jermaine Missole	Department of Sustainable Development	Sustainable Development and Environment Officer
Onika Benn	Department of Sustainable Development	NDC In-Country Facilitator (through NDC partnership)
Linda Siegele	IISD	Contract consultant

Agriculture – July 1, 2025

Name	Organization	Designation
Kemuel Jn Baptiste	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food Security and Rural Development	Director, Agricultural Services
Thaddeus Constantin	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food Security and Rural Development	Deputy Director, Agricultural Services
Maier Sifflet	Department of Sustainable Development	Sustainable Development and Environment Officer
Jermaine Missole	Department of Sustainable Development	Sustainable Development and Environment Officer
Linda Siegele	IISD	Contract consultant

Fisheries – July 2, 2025

Name	Organization	Designation
Sarita Williams Peter	Department of Fisheries	Chief Fisheries Officer
Christopher Alexander	Maritime Affairs-SLASPA	Director
Maier Sifflet	Department of Sustainable Development	Sustainable Development and Environment Officer
Jermaine Missole	Department of Sustainable Development	Sustainable Development and Environment Officer
Linda Siegele	IISD	Contract consultant

Education – July 2, 2025

Name	Organization	Designation
Shenelle Leonce	Ministry of Education, Sustainable Development, Innovation, Science, Technology and Vocational Training	Planning Officer, Department of Education
Levi St. Marie	Ministry of Education, Sustainable Development, Innovation, Science, Technology and Vocational Training	Innovation Officer, Division of Innovation
Maier Sifflet	Department of Sustainable Development	Sustainable Development and Environment Officer
Jermaine Missole	Department of Sustainable Development	Sustainable Development and Environment Officer
Linda Siegele	IISD	Contract consultant

Health – July 3, 2025

Name	Organization	Designation
Cheryl Eugene St. Romain	Ministry of Health, Wellness and Nutrition	Senior Environmental Health Officer
Maier Sifflet	Department of Sustainable Development	Sustainable Development and Environment Officer
Jermaine Missole	Department of Sustainable Development	Sustainable Development and Environment Officer
Linda Siegele	IISD	Contract consultant

Infrastructure – July 3, 2025

Name	Organization	Designation
Ovid Martyr	Saint Lucia Air and Seaports Authority (SLASPA)	Civil engineer
Dawn Pierre-Nathoniel	Department of Sustainable Development	Chief Sustainable Development and Environment Officer
Maier Sifflet	Department of Sustainable Development	Sustainable Development and Environment Officer
Jermaine Missole	Department of Sustainable Development	Sustainable Development and Environment Officer
Linda Siegele	IISD	Contract consultant

Tourism – July 15, 2025

Name	Organization	Designation
Reagan Butcher	Ministry of Tourism	Economist
Timothy Ferdinand	Ministry of Tourism	Tourism Officer
Derelle Dubois	Ministry of Tourism	Maritime Officer
Dawn Pierre-Nathoniel	Department of Sustainable Development	Chief Sustainable Development and Environment Officer
Jermaine Missole	Department of Sustainable Development	Sustainable Development and Environment Officer
Maxime Matthew-Charles	Department of Sustainable Development	National Project Coordinator, NAP GCF Readiness Project (through IISD)
Clara Ariza	IISD	Contract consultant, SASAP Development
Linda Siegele	IISD	Contract consultant

Annex 3. Steps for Developing a Sectoral Project Checklist

Preparing a checklist for each of the priority sectors associated with Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) would serve as a tool for implementing Saint Lucia's M&E Strategy and should facilitate the preparation of the annual NAP performance report provided for in the framework.

Ideally the checklists would be developed by DSD staff, but the gathering of information through these checklists should be a joint effort between DSD staff and their relevant liaison(s), working to implement adaptation-related projects in the relevant NAP sectors.

It has been suggested that this checklist exercise be carried out biannually. However, the timeframe should best suit both the individuals involved , as well as ensure that gathering information through the checklist aligns with project implementation frameworks and fit into the M&E Strategy's reporting provisions to gather the most relevant and accurate data.

The following steps are proposed for the preparation of a sectoral checklist, which should serve as a template for updating future checklists as needed. Please note that these steps suggest a mapping process as the final analysis of progress for the period assessed.

Step 1: Locate the strategic objectives for main the outcomes set out in the relevant SASAP/REASAP/H-NAP.[44] For example, the strategic objectives for Outcome 1 of the Agriculture SASAP are as follows:

Outcome 1. Enhanced enabling environment for climate adaptation action in the agriculture sector

Strategic objectives:

1. Improve the national legal, regulatory and institutional framework to facilitate climate adaptation in the agriculture sector
2. Strengthen research and development in climate resilient agriculture to improve access to climate resilient varieties and local inputs (organic fertiliser and natural pesticides)
3. Enhance human and institutional capacity for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of agriculture-related climate adaptation projects

Step 2: Locate the tables at the end of the relevant SASAP/REASAP/H-NAP which set out the following for each of these objectives: 1) Prioritized adaptation measures, 2) period, 3) indicative outputs, and 4) alignment with the CCAP (noting that the prioritized adaptation measures are classified by period (short-, medium-, or long-term). See for example, the table for the Agriculture SASAP Strategic Objective 1:

[44] The structure of the H-NAP is slightly different, but these steps can be adjusted to capture the information required.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1. IMPROVE THE NATIONAL LEGAL, REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK TO FACILITATE CLIMATE ADAPTATION IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

	Prioritised adaptation measures	Period	Indicative outputs	Alignment with the CCAP
1	Integrate SLR and land use strategies into the Agriculture Policy Framework and Strategy (2016 to 2021)	Medium Term (2021 to 2024)	- Assessment study on expected sea-level rise impacts and associated land use strategies for Saint Lucia conducted and used to inform appropriate changes to the draft Agriculture Policy Framework and Strategy - SLR and land use strategies incorporated into the Agriculture policy and Strategy.	Facilitation
2	Implement Land Policy to enable land zoning to safeguard quality agricultural lands and identify lands best suited for the production of specific crops	Medium Term (2021 to 2024)	- Study to determine land suitability for key crops conducted and used to inform the implementation of the Land Policy. - Roadmap to implement the Land Policy developed and endorsed. - Lobby undertaken for the endorsement and implementation of the Land Policy.	Facilitation
3	Relocate production areas/farms to lands with high agricultural capability and productivity	Medium Term (2021 to 2024)	- Assessment on the needs, gaps, opportunities and challenges for the relocation of production. areas/farms to lands with good agricultural capability conducted and endorsed. - Trials conducted with farmers to relocate production areas/farms to lands with good agricultural capability.	Facilitation and implementation
4	Recover and improve abandoned agricultural lands including diversification	Medium Term (2021 to 2024)	- Mapping of abandoned agricultural lands conducted. - Study analysing opportunities to utilise, improve and recover these lands conducted.	Facilitation
5	Revise, update and enforce regulations to govern the production of crops and livestock adjacent to aquifers and waterways based on best practices	Medium Term (2021 to 2024)	Regulation to govern the production of crops and livestock adjacent to waterways assessed, revised, updated and enforced	Facilitation

Step 3: For the relevant sector, consider the prioritized adaptation measures and the indicative outputs listed in the SASAP/REASAP/H-NAP for the relevant period for each strategic objective and map them against the projects and activities for the period being assessed.

Step 4: Analyze the results of the mapping process as the final outcome of the checklist process.

Step 5 (post-checklist activity): Assign a colour to the final outcome in STEP 4—green–amber–red—providing a brief justification around possible key constraints where required and relevant. The colour assignment should feed into a yearly national snapshot to be included in the annual NAP performance report and discussions with the NCCC.

For more information, please contact:

Department of Sustainable Development

Climate Change Focal Point of Saint Lucia

Website: https://napglobalnetwork.org/in-country-support-program/saint-lucia/


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