

SAINT LUCIA
Third national report

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A. REPORTING PARTY

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Date of submission	

Information on the preparation of the report

Box I.

Please provide information on the preparation of this report, including information on stakeholders involved and material used as a basis for the report.

The preparation of this report involved the following: -

- **Identification of relevant supporting documents**
- **Review of the selected documents**
- **Discussions with selected members of the National Biodiversity Committee**
- **Supplying responses to questions as provided by the documents**
- **Consulting with persons, private and public sector, with intimate knowledge of the work programs of the various components of biodiversity, to obtain further information for the report**

- Consulting with leaders of the technical committees on completeness of responses
- Consulting with stakeholders at three locations (North, South and West) of the island to gain their perspective on matters included in the report and to share with them work done to date re: the N.B.S.A.P, Survey conducted etc.
- Document (Report) review by Coordinator of the project.

Persons involved in the preparation of this report and who were consulted on a one-one basis are -

Mrs. Joan Norville, Director of Agricultural Services
 Ms. Anita James, Coordinator , National Biosafety Project/Biodiversity Coordinator
 Mr Michael Andrew, Deputy Chief Forestry Officer (former)
 Mr. Michael Bobb, Assistant Chief Forest Officer for Conservation
 Mr. Donald Anthony, Wildlife officer
 Mr. Donatien Gustave, Forestry officer
 Mrs. Alicia George, Head, Propagation Station
 Mr. Rufus Leandre, Chief Agricultural Extension Officer
 Mrs. Susanna Debeauville-Scott, Fisheries Biologist
 Mr. Ross Garner, Fisheries Officer
 Mr. Crispin d’Auvergne, Chief Sustainable and Environment Officer
 Ms. Shirlene Simmons, Project Coordinator, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
 Ms. Maria Mombelli, Secretary, National Emergency Management Organization(NEMO)
 Ms. Laverne Walker, Sustainable Development and Environment Officer, Coastal Zone Management
 Mr. Kai Wulf, Manager, Soufriere Marine Management Authority
 Mr. Bishnu Tulsie, Manager, St. Lucia National Trust
 Mrs. Ellaine French, Deputy Registrar, Intellectual Property Rights
 Ms. Valerie Isaac, Program Officer/Program Leader for Environmental Management –OECS Environmental Sustainable and Development Unit
 Mr. Laurianus Lesfloris, Operations Manager, Solid Waste Management Authority
 Ms. Deborah Bushell, Former Water Resources Management Coordinator / Water Resource Management Project/Unit , Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Stakeholders who were invited and present at consultations held at three locations around the island are as follows -

**Consultation 1
 Bay Garden’s Inn, 21st February 2006**

List of Participants

- Aisha Charles, Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- Albert Deterville, The Aldet Centre
- Andre A. Lansiquot, Tropical Quality Fruit Company Ltd.
- Anita James, Biodiversity Project Office, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- Anne-Margaret Xavier, Ministry of Tourism
- Bartholomew Donovan, Saint Lucia Marketing Board
- Brender Portland, Attorney General’s Chambers
- Canicius St Mark, Saint Lucia Banana Company

- Dave Augustin, Saint Lucia Solid Waste Management Authority
- Elgitha St Marthe, Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- Eustace Vitalis, Sandals Resorts International
- Everton Ambrose, IICA
- Irma Bushell, The Aldet Centre
- Julian DuBois, National Emergency Management Organisation (NEMO)
- Julitta Herman, Gros Islet Fishermen's Cooperative Society Ltd.
- Melanie Hippolyte, Customs and Excise Department
- Ormond Reece, Saint Lucia Electricity Services
- Parker Ragnanan, Ministry of Health
- Paul Edgar, Chief Fire Service Officer (Ag.) Saint Lucia Fire Service
- Paule Turmel-John, Secretary- general, Saint Lucia National Commission for UNESCO
- Rosemond M. Clery, President,(former) National Council for the Disabled
- Sarah George, Environment and Sustainable Development Unit, Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
- Saturina Williams, Dennery Village Council
- Susanna Scott, Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Consultation 2
(Juliette's Lodge), 28th February, 2006
List of Participants

Dawn Lubin, Southern Tourism Development Corporation
 Annette Biscette, St.Judes Hospital
 Phillippa Dornelly, St. Judes Hospital
 W. Monty Maxwell, Vieux Fort Town Council/Southern Tourism Development Corporation
 Christopher Wilson, Hewanorra Organic Agricultural Mission
 Gilbert Dolcy, Micoud Secondary School Teacher
 Patrick Lashley, Vieux Fort Secondary School Teacher
 Rudy John, Laborie Fishers and Consumers' Cooperative
 Anita James, Biodiversity Project Office, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
 Marie-Louise Reid, Independent Consultant to the project
 Rufus Ferdinand, Royal St. Lucia Police Force
 Rhikkie Alexander, National Youth Council
 Frank Flood, Windward and Leeward Brewery Ltd
 Burnet Sealy, Hewanorra Organic Agricultural Mission
 Matthew Emmanuel, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
 Jacqueline Cornibert, Biodiversity Project Office, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Consultation 3
The Still Plantation Resort and Conference Centre, 7th March 2006
List of Participants

Cheryl Cribbet, Anse Chastanet Hotel
 Edward Mongroo, Soufriere Fisherman's Cooperative
 Alexander Lansiquot, Soufriere Town Council
 Victor Florence, Soufriere Tourism Guide Association

Esther Nestor, Soufriere Tourism Guide Association
Hugh Paul, Challengers Sports Club
Jennie D, Student, Soufriere Primary School
Rena Abraham, Student, Soufriere Primary School
Kendra Nicholas, Student, Soufriere Comprehensive Secondary School
Kendall Hippolyte, Student, Soufriere Comprehensive Secondary School
Conrad Theodore, Soufriere Taxi Association
Raymond Regis, Teacher, Soufriere Primary School
Pamela Leonty, Canaries Village Council
Anita James, Biodiversity Project Office, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Marie-Louise Reid, Independent Consultant to the project
Sonia Nestor, Canaries Creole Pot
Darnell Bobb, Soufriere Regional Development Foundation
Alphonsus Stanislas, Principal, Soufriere Comprehensive School

B. PRIORITY SETTING, TARGETS AND OBSTACLES

Box II.

Please provide an overview of the status and trends of various components of biological diversity in your country based on the information and data available.

The various components of biological diversity to which this report refers, are contained within this document. These are Agriculture, Inland Water, Forestry, Coastal and Marine, Dry and sub-humid lands and Mountains.

Overview of the status and trends

Agriculture –

Programs of work in agriculture with respect to the conservation of biodiversity have been limited. The establishment of museum plots, the control of invasive species, and the use of organic farming are the major programs conducted. The trend indicates some continuation of these efforts with emphasis on organic farming. An attempt at food security, expansion of the museum plots to include fast disappearing plant species with the aim to capture, propagate, then multiply for distribution, is currently in progress.

Inland Water

Organized efforts at the management of a program on Inland Water are recent and not as yet completed. Conservation efforts have been limited to public awareness programs, linkages with the Forestry Department, Talvan and Tournesse watercatchment groups, the local Water and Sewerage Company (WASCO) and the Caribbean Environmental and Health Institute (CEHI) where tests on the quality of water in our rivers are carried out regularly.

With the recent creation of a Water policy, a new unit is soon to be established at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in which activities include taking a greater in-depth look on watershed coverage and management and the ability to increase the quantity of water for domestic consumption and for irrigation purposes.

Forestry

Programs implemented aimed at minimizing deforestation activities, planned conservation of the flora and fauna, sustainable use of forest resources by forest users inclusive of mangroves, the establishment of museum plots, a herbarium and a medicinal garden. These were aided by appropriate media coverage, public awareness programs, supporting legislation, community outreach programs and the community's intimate involvement in issues that are of relevance and also affect them including comanagement of resources.

Relationships with regional and extra regional agencies have been established to obtain support for some programs notably Wild life conservation and some capacity-building activities. Programs have in part contributed to the achievement of the Strategic Goals of the Convention, the Millennium Development Goal and the National Biodiversity and Action Plan.

Plans are ahead for continued conservation and sustainable use of forest resources through further involvement of communities. Increased work of programs on Climate Change, Environmental Impact Assessments, through the new Physical Planning Act and with the establishment of a National Land Policy and a National Water Policy are in support of Forestry Programs. These are expected to permit program development and implementation so that the overall planned objective of the Forestry programs will be achieved.

Dry and sub-humid lands

Lands in St. Lucia are described as dry lands and not sub-humid. Major ongoing activities include research work of the expansion of the population of the Iguana and expansion of acreages of Latanye and Mauby plantings with relevant research work. It is expected that work on these projects will continue with the eventual aim of increasing the Iguana population and development of a profitable local and export market for local brooms and the Mauby beverage.

Coastal and Marine I

The establishment of the Soufriere Marine Management Authority that oversees the Soufriere Marine Management Area and the Canaries and Anse la Raye Marine Management Area; the control of lobster and turtle fishing by way of the establishment of open and close seasons and moratoria; the maintenance of certain traditional fishing techniques; drastic efforts to maintain the survival of mangroves as breeding grounds for fish; data collection on marine resources; are some of the activities occurring in the marine and coastal environment. The involvement of communities through training programs, along with continued use of the media and supporting legislation, are measures used to seek to ensure the sustainability of the marine resources.

There has been the recent establishment of a Coastal Zone Management Unit in the Ministry of Physical Planning, Development and Environment; guided by a Coastal Zone Advisory Committee; and the present OPAAL project whose aim is to review the present situation of protected areas and to provide an updated list for possible legislative protection. Decreasing assistance rendered by some communities and reduction of the number of original marine reserves established, indicate the need for strengthening of relevant bodies, and the provision of adequately paid manpower that would oversee the activities of the coastal and marine environment.

Mountain

The recent acclamation of the area that embraces the twin Mountain Peaks-The Pitons as a World Heritage Site, seeks to provide it with the status of protection for two major mountains on the island. This site can serve as a demonstration site to learn best practices for effective mountain biodiversity management on the island. At present, apart from the pitons area and mountains found within forest reserves, little attention is given to mountain biodiversity on the island. The main reason for this inadequacy is because of limited human and financial resources. Therefore all flora and fauna are to remain undisturbed and developmental activities restricted on the Pitons. It is expected that economic activities within the adjoining areas by way of visits to the area will increase to the benefit of residents.

General Observations on Saint Lucia's Biodiversity Management

With reference to the above, several challenges are faced in the execution of various programs charged with the conservation of biodiversity. The basic requirements are for greater support so that achievements will be realized -

- 1) The need for supporting resources, human, material and financial for the execution of several programs inclusive of those required with the recent recognition of the World Heritage site especially as regards mountain biodiversity. There is need to pay greater attention to mountain biodiversity as a whole.
- 2) Additional training and capacity building to upgrade personnel to efficiently handle the increasing demands of biodiversity conservation.
- 3) The employment of the Ecosystem approach to the solution of several concerns is worthwhile, but brings demand for a reprioritization of programs. There are financial and human implications that developing countries find difficult to bear.
- (4) Increased public awareness programs demand finances for air-time. This is costly. The frequency of these programs have to be curtailed.
- (5) Obtaining the balance between developmental activities to support a growing

population and conserving our biodiversity, demands critical thinking and a careful approach. This ought to be the subject of detailed and extensive discussions with assistance of some sort being rendered to policy makers.

(6) Community participation to support the various conservation activities is waning and greater efforts are being made to maintain their interest. Supporting finances for public awareness and public participation are needed.

Priority Setting

1. Please indicate, by marking an "X" in the appropriate column below, the level of priority your country accords to the implementation of various articles, provisions and relevant programmes of the work of the Convention.

Article/Provision/Programme of Work	Level of Priority		
	High	Medium	Low
a) Article 5 – Cooperation	?		
b) Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use	?		
c) Article 7 - Identification and monitoring		?	
d) Article 8 – <i>In-situ</i> conservation	?		
e) Article 8(h) - Alien species	?		
f) Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions	?		
g) Article 9 – <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation	?		
h) Article 10 – Sustainable use of components of biological diversity	?		
i) Article 11 - Incentive measures		?	
j) Article 12 - Research and training		?	
k) Article 13 - Public education and awareness	?		
l) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts	?		
m) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources		?	
n) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology		?	
o) Article 17 - Exchange of information		?	
p) Article 18 – Scientific and technical cooperation	?		
q) Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits		?	

r) Article 20 - Financial resources	?		
s) Article 21 - Financial mechanism	?		
t) Agricultural biodiversity	?		
u) Forest biodiversity	?		
v) Inland water biodiversity	?		
w) Marine and coastal biodiversity	?		
x) Dryland and subhumid land biodiversity	X		
y) Mountain biodiversity		?	

Challenges and Obstacles to Implementation

2. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the provisions of the Articles of the Convention (5, 6,7, 8, 8h, 8j, 9, 10, 11,12, 13, 14, 15,16, 17, 18, 19 and 20)	
3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Articles																	
	5	6	7	8	8h	8j	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
a) Lack of political will and support	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	0	3	2	2	2	1	NA	NA
c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	0	1	NA	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	0	1	NA	1	1	1	2	NA
d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	3
e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	Na	1	3	2

weakness																		
f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	NA	1	0	0	3	2	0	1	3	NA
g) Loss of traditional knowledge ¹	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	3	0	1	1	2	1	NA	NA
h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	3
i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	2
j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	0	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	NA	2	1	2	3	NA	3	NA
k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	2	2	3	NA
l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	3	3	NA	1	NA	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	3	2	3	2	NA
m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	1	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	3	3	3
n) Lack of economic incentive measures																		
o) Lack of benefit-sharing																		
p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels																		
q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders																		
r) Lack of																		

effective partnerships																		
s) Lack of engagement of scientific community																		
t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws																		
u) Poverty																		
v) Population pressure																		
w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns																		
x) Lack of capacities for local communities																		
y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management																		
z) Weak law enforcement capacity																		
aa) Natural disasters and environmental change																		
bb) Others (please specify)																		

2010 Target

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VII/30, annex II, decided to establish a provisional framework for goals and targets in order to clarify the 2010 global target adopted by decision VI/26, help assess the progress towards the target, and promote coherence among the programmes of work of the Convention. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box III.

Goal 1	Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes.		
Target 1.1	At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			?
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
<p>No quantifiable national target has been established, but much work has taken place where some objectives for our national conservation programs with supporting activities are identified, and others achieved. The objectives relate directly to that contained within the CBD and the activities fall within the framework of the national Plan for a System of Protected areas. These aim to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain and enhance the genetic diversity within species; - Preserve rare endangered and other important species; - Maintain representative samples of all ecosystems and restore degraded ecosystems whenever desirable and feasible. <p>In addition, several projects have been implemented that dealt with assessing and making inventories of what is contained within the ecological regions.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	National targets are not quantified, but conservation programs involve –The identification of Best Practices in Management of Agricultural Biodiversity; Monitoring and assessment of Actual and Potential Impacts of Existing and new technologies on Agricultural Biodiversity.
b) Inland water	X		A National Water Policy has been articulated in which some qualitative targets for inland water have been identified. A Water Resources Management Agency is soon to be established.
c) Marine and coastal		X	As for (a), however some targets that demonstrate conservation of habitats include – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the establishment of a pilot turtle monitoring program; - the development of artificial habitats for coastal and marine resources; - Monitoring of fish catches including the

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> harvesting levels of the white sea urchin (<i>Tripneustes ventricosus</i>), lobsters; - Coral reef monitoring; - The establishment of marine management areas and marine reserves
d) Dry and subhumid land		?	<p>Over 20,000 Latanye and Mauby plants have been distributed to farmers.</p> <p>An iguana conservation and research project is carried out in this area.</p> <p>Saint Lucia Whiptail has been translocated from Maria Island to Praslin Island to serve as a safety net. There has been noticeable increase in the number of whiptail existing on the islands.</p>
e) Forest		?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Over 10% of the forest ecosystem has been effectively managed, conserved and achieved, with over 19,000 acres of forested land serving to protect all endemic and endangered species. - Success in the wild life conservation programs through legislative mandate and fauna and flora conservation, where management of the latter remains oriented to non-consumptive utilization as bird-watching. - A study and determination of the carrying capacity of critical areas used for tourism and recreation. (NBSAP Pg 42 project) Refer also to the 1992-2002 Forest Management Plan.
f) Mountain		?	<p>There are no national targets but the World Heritage Site includes two of the tallest mountains on island and their biodiversity is conserved by the nature of the designation obtained.</p>
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			?
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			?
Please provide details below.			
<p>The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan had identified some of the conservation projects as targets that indirectly address the effective conservation of ecosystems such as the establishment of management programs for the protection of critical habitats for endemic and rare species of birds.</p> <p>While some are complete and others in progress, other projects, plans and programs considered targets are contained within St. Lucia Biodiversity Enabling Activity Reports. Details have been provided as above in the descriptions given in the boxes.</p> <p>Mountain biodiversity is conserved as part of protection on steep slopes in the Pitons Management Area and in Forest reserves. Other mountains are to be as similarly protected.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Targets established with respect to the Conservation of Biological Diversity for ecosystems in St. Lucia are continually monitored for achievement. - A study has been commissioned to compile an inventory of critically threatened habitats. - Forests on steep slopes are encouraged to be conserved to avoid soil erosion but this is a great challenging in actual implementation. 			

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Indicators used in relation to this target are located as annual targets in Annual Work programs and Annual estimates of Expenditure. Such indicators are:

- Methods of conservation employed
- Programs used to effect conservation
- Presence of plans to effect conservation on a sustainable basis

With reference to mountain biodiversity, these are not developed.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Challenges faced are –

- Lack of Finances to purchase private lands on which endemic and endangered birds reside and habitats are located;
- The political will to uphold measures taken and agreed to;
- Difficulty in getting sustained assistance from community groups to assist in monitoring of coastal activities and habitats re: the habitat conservation.
- Difficulty in maintaining long term sustainability of initiatives
- Some mountain forests are on private lands and as a result there is not much control over land use practices in these areas
- Conservation on steep slopes on private lands

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box IV.

Target 1.2	Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>Several Protected areas have been established and include Forests, Coral Reefs and Beaches and Nature reserves, the Soufriere Marine Management Area (SMMA), Canaries /Anse La Raye Marine Management Area (CAMMA). 26 Marine reserves have been established including Savannes and Man Kote Mangroves that are also St. Lucia's Ramsar sites.</p> <p>Additionally protection is afforded to the World Heritage Site also known as the Piton Management Area.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		<p>With reference only to qualitative targets, national targets include -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The tissue culture laboratory with In-situ germplasm collections of root crops, tree crops, medicinal plants - The plant propagation stations with ex-situ collections of tree crops, flowering and non flowering plants.
b) Inland water	X		The Water and Sewerage Act of 2005 includes a section on Water Resources Management that aims at safeguarding the integrity of inland waters.
c) Marine and coastal	X		<p>The Fisheries Act and Regulations address the use of coastal resources administered through the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Some specific areas that are of particular importance to biodiversity and are protected include –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maria Nature Island Reserve, -Fregate Island Nature Reserve, -Savannes Bay (including mangrove); - Praslin mangroves -Marquis mangroves -Marigot Bay mangroves -Grand Anse mangroves -Fond d'Or beach and mangroves -Esperance harbour mangroves -Anse Louvette mangroves -Anse Pointe Sable mangroves -Anse La Liberte -Anse L'Ivrogne -Coral reefs, -Grande Anse Beach where the leather back turtle nests; - Soufriere Marine Management Area - Canaries/Anse La Raye Marine Management Area

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuous assessing and monitoring of coral reefs, mangrove systems and seagrass systems is undertaken. - Establishment of a Coastal Zone Management Unit with a plan aimed at integrating management efforts at the institutional level
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		Research is ongoing on the Agronomy of Latanye and Mauby in the field. Maria and Praslin islands, coastal islands are drylands and protected areas and so are their biodiversity.
e) Forest	X		<p>Protected areas are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All Forest reserves and areas in contact with existing forest reserves; There are 8 blocks of forest reserves. - 5% of the sanctuary of the St. Lucia parrot (<i>Amazona versicolor</i>) exists on private lands. - Areas within existing Water and Sewerage Company (WASCO) water catchments
f) Mountain	X		The steep slopes of the mountains in Forest Reserves are covered with forests, and the Pitons Management area with some endemic species made a World Heritage Site.

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	?
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	?

Please provide details below.

Although 26 marine reserves have been established, a number do not have management plans and systems in place, and therefore continue to be unregulated. However with the completion of the revised list of Protected areas, this should be addressed

With regards to the forests, a number of reserve blocks is incorporated into the Management Plan which ended in 2002 and a new one is needed

The Pitons Management Area has a management plan for its various components including its biodiversity

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

Inventories of Ex-situ germplasm designed to provide total quantity of accessions are at present being carried out. Efforts are to be made to collect, identify and evaluate local accessions of roots crops, varieties of tree crops and under-utilized traditional crops, drought resistant varieties of planting materials that are being conducted under project management of National Resources

Marine and coastal – See (III) above.

Forestry- The Government of St Lucia is party to a number of conventions that serve to protect our forest and other biodiversity. These include:

- Convention in International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands;
- The Convention on Desertification,
- The World Heritage Convention,

- Wildlife Protection Act and several policies and instruments governing protection of our forests. As the country is party to several Conventions that it actively participates in, this enhances the maintenance of protected areas.

There is a target to protect all areas (25% of lands in natural forests) inclusive of private lands that are of particular importance to biodiversity.

Challenges of environment versus development may allow some biodiversity rich areas to be subject to development.

Watershed Management plans are being considered at present.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

The issue of national indicators that can be used to determine the country status are addressed in the "Second Biodiversity Enabling Report"

These include –

- Mapping of protected areas;
- The increase of protected areas;
- Number of individuals penalized for misdemeanors

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Challenges faced are as follows –

Ex-situ collections -The buildings in which the laboratories are housed are inadequate and controlled environments are virtually impossible; Maintenance and servicing of equipment is difficult; Reagents and other scientific resources are not readily available; limited human capacity may be reflected as poor work ethics

Marine and coastal –Ineffective data management systems; Insufficient priority given to collection and management of relevant data due to limited resources.

Forestry –Maintenance of natural forests in the original state is a challenge on private lands

General Challenges faced are –

- o Limited finances to purchase private lands in which endemic and endangered birds reside and habitats are located as well as for other measures
- o The political will to uphold measures taken and agreed to;
- o Difficulty in obtaining sustained assistance from community groups to monitor coastal activities and habitats re: the habitat conservation.
- o Limited human resources with limited capability
- o Limited size of the natural biological resources
- o Challenge to manage limited resources on a small island
- o Lack of clear legislation in certain areas and overlap of responsibilities under current legislation

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box V.

Goal 2	Promote the conservation of species diversity		
Target 2.1	Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			?
Please provide details below.			
<p>Measures taken to restore, maintain or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic group are by way of legislation, for example-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Forest Management and Plant Protection Act - The Forest Water and Soil Conservation Act - The Wild life Protection Act serve to protect and restore identified taxonomic groups. This act offers absolute protection to three mammals, four reptiles and at least eighty species of birds. - Through the implementation of the Forest Management Plan under the following activities of the Forestry Department (Wild life conservation, Nature Conservation, Environmental Education, Forest Management and Research), conservation of the species diversity is further promoted. - The Fisheries Act (1984) serves to promote the sustainable use of all fishery species. There has been a general increase in fish density within some marine reserves that have programs on the recovery of threatened species eg. those within the Soufriere Marine Management Area - St Lucia is also party to CITES, SPAW and Ramsar that also promote conservation of species diversity - Germplasm production and conservation serve to maintain selected floral, fruit and ornamental species. - The Plant Protection Act - The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, produced in 2000, has as one of its main objectives to conserve the country's diversity of ecosystems, species and genetic resources. - St. Lucia acceded to The Biosafety Protocol on June 16th 2005 and is in the process of completing its National Biosafety Framework draft to protect human health and the environment from contamination and elimination. <p>Within the World Heritage site and in forest reserves, flora and fauna species are sought to be conserved on the mountains found therein.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	?		By way of the work programs submitted, Orchids, Anthurium, pineapple, banana, ferns are conserved within the Tissue culture laboratory through ex-situ conservation. The laboratory is at present in the phase of restoration.

b) Inland water	X		The Fisheries Act of 1984 protects river species from toxic substances and it is illegal to harvest local crayfish found in the waters
c) Marine and coastal	?		While no targets currently exist, there are efforts geared towards the global targets, and these include- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The increase of threatened species, inclusive of shallow shelf and reef fishes, lobsters, conch, sea urchins, and turtles, by way of promotion of sustainable resource use and regulation - An increase in fish densities in and outside of the marine reserves
d) Dry and subhumid land	?		Targets include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The determination of the population of the Iguana - Determination of baseline data - Conservation of Latanye - Establishment of 25 acres of Latanye and Mauby -Conservation of the biodiversity of the Maria Islands which is a wildlife reserve on drylands
e) Forest	X		National targets for specific projects are - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The conservation of the St. Lucia Iguana; the St. Lucia Whiptail on Maria Island and on Rat Island and The St. Lucia Parrot throughout the forested region - The conservation of particular trees and plants as the Latanye, (<i>Cocothrinax barbadensis</i>); L'incense, (<i>Protium attenuatum</i> (Rose) Urban); Laurier Canelle, (<i>Cinnamom elongatum</i> (Nees)Kosterm) ;Gommier (<i>Dacryodes excelsa Vahl</i>) and Bamboo(<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i> (Bory Wendl) and Medicinal herbs
f) Mountain		?	Species diversity on the Pitons Management area and forests within, are to be kept intact.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			?
Please provide details below.			
<p>Targets re: Protection of species have been implemented through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of national legislation • Fisheries legislation • Forestry legislation • Agriculture legislation • Creation and management of forest, marine, nature and wildlife reserves • Programs included within Annual programs of work • National implementation of international agreements and conventions. • Education programs 			

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

With regard to the Fisheries sector, the Fisheries Act serves to promote sustainable use of all fish species. A number of species is protected by way of fishing restrictions, close seasons, size limits and moratoria.

St. Lucia is also party to CITES, SPAW and Ramsar that promote conservation of species diversity. Several relevant activities are on-going, but there is need for more monitoring and research to determine status and trends. Priority is to be given to data collection, management and research in general.

Activities with reference to the forests are monitored by the Forestry Department. Programs are ongoing, but there is need for greater monitoring of flora and fauna now regarded as threatened as in the case of birds, - the St. Lucia Black finch (*Melanospiza richardsoni*) the Semper's warbler (*Leucopeza sempri*), the house wren (*Troglodytes aedon mesoleucus*), as well as plants in which there are twenty seven (27) endangered dicotyledons and monocotyledons.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Indicators used in relation to this target are –

- Success in the rodent control program on Rat Island
- Increase in numbers of the St. Lucia Whiptail from 7 pairs in 1995 to 330 in 2005
- Elimination of the mongoose, feral dogs and cats from protected areas in which the Iguana inhabits
- Finances allocated to manage conservation activities
- Increase in the conservation of threatened species
- Increase in the conservation of critical habitats

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Some challenges posed in the implementation of this target are :

- Lack of capacity,
- Limited finances, and
- Incapability to continually monitor the status of the populations of species
- Limited human resources

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box VI .

Target 2.2		Status of threatened species improved	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		?	
Please provide details below.			
<p>There are several programs aimed at improving the status of threatened species, and these include-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>Amazona versicolor</i>, St. Lucia's national bird, that increased from 80 to 800 plus, over a period of ten years; • The Whip tail lizard (<i>Cnemidophorus vanzoi</i>) that increased from 7 pairs to 330 over an eight year period. • A Moratorium was also in effect for sea turtles from 1996 – 2003 • Moratorium on hunting wildlife species in the forest from 1980 to present • Saint Lucia is a party to CITES and implements the obligations under the Convention 			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		?	Threatened species of agricultural biodiversity, are fast disappearing but are accommodated within farmers' holdings for multiplication and distribution purposes and on museum plots. These include Cush-cush, some varieties of yam, varieties of cocoa and coffee.
b) Inland water	X		It is illegal to harvest the local crayfish in the rivers
c) Marine and coastal	X		Some threatened species that are being monitored include - - Caribbean spiny lobster (<i>Panulirus argus</i>) - The Queen Conch (<i>Strombus gigas</i>) - White Sea Urchins (<i>Tripneustes ventricosus</i>) - Sea turtles - Corals
d) Dry and sub humid land	X		- Threatened Plant life includes –The Latanye, the Mauby and the Gommier and reptiles, the Saint Lucia Iguana, the Couresse Snake or the Saint Lucia Racer.
e) Forest		?	As in © above some threatened species of flora and fauna that have been monitored for likely increases in numbers are - - The St. Lucia Parrot, (<i>Amazona versicolor</i>) - The White breasted thrasher, (<i>Ramphocinclus brachyurus</i>) - The St. Lucia House Wren, (<i>Troglodytes aedon mesoleucus</i>) - The Purple throated Carib (<i>Eulampis jugularis</i>) - The St. Lucia Whiptail (<i>Cnemidiphorus vanzoi</i>), - The St. Lucia Iguana (<i>Iguana iguana</i>)

			<i>iguana)</i> See II (e) for floral species under threat.
f) Mountain		X	The Sempler's Warbler (<i>Leucopezza semper</i>) a threatened species of bird life that lies within the mountains and also the endemic species of plants found there such as the <i>Bernadia laurentiae</i> plant.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			?
Please provide details below.			
Assessing the status of some of the above stated threatened species is governed by the Wild life Protection Act (1980). Activities that are carried out include - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research on avifauna and herpetofauna focusing on the ecology of individual threatened or endangered species with assessment of possible threats and the application of conservation strategies, and • Research and Increased plantings of Latanye and Mauby in forested areas • Creation and enhancement of National Herbarium to conserve floral species • In addition, monitoring of all fish species being landed is conducted. 			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Except for the <i>Amazona versicolor</i> , Iguana, and the Whip tail lizard where increases in population result in figures of <i>Amazona versicolor</i> –800 Iguana –1000 Whiptail lizard – 1500, there have been no improvements recorded in the quantities of others because of the difficulty in monitoring.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
See (iv) above.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Challenges encountered are – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate number of personnel to monitor • Insufficient finances • Conflict of interest by certain parties 			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box VII.

Goal 3	Promote the conservation of genetic diversity		
Target 3.1	Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			?
Please provide details below.			
<p>Maintaining the genetic diversity of selected crops, trees, and wildlife have been done directly through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The propagation of selected species of Latanye and Mauby, • The establishment of Latanye and Mauby on farms in Dry and sub-humid areas • The establishment of harvesting regimes of Latanye and Mauby • In-situ germplasm conservation of local fruit trees and crops • Translocation of some Saint Lucia Whiptail lizards from Maria Islands to Praslin Islands for a safety net • On-going education programs on the <i>Amazona versicolor</i> and other wildlife species, • Monitoring the ecology of the <i>Amazona versicolor</i> • Indirectly, by the reduction in the population of mongoose and other alien species in selected areas • Participatory mechanism established with the Indigenous Communities • Collaboration with the Folk Research Centre to maintain traditional knowledge • Conservation within the Pitons Management Area • Unpublished Studies by Mathias Burt, Ernest Henry on the genetic diversity of plants identified for conservation. 			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	?		<p>Some programs of work that serve to promote the conservation of genetic diversity are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ex-situ germplasm production of selected crops and forest species within the tissue culture laboratory; - Maintenance of genetic diversity at the propagating facilities of the Ministry of Agriculture - Importation of new animal breeds, plant varieties and species
b) Inland water		X	Development of biological species indicators program, for rivers, was done by Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI) in conjunction with the Fisheries Department
c) Marine and coastal	X		The establishment of marine reserves contributes to promoting the conservation of genetic diversity within the coastal and marine ecosystem.

d) Dry and subhumid land	X		As stated in (I) above
e) Forest	?		As stated in (I) above
f) Mountain	?		The Piton Management area is a protected area. Within it the species are conserved. Indigenous persons are encouraged to practice sustainable use of resources.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			?
Please provide details below.			
See section (II) above			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Some trends are			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is the continued promotion of the <u>Amazona versicolor</u> with diversity occurring within its species - The Whiptail lizard is at present housed at Maria major, Maria minor and Praslin island and is being translocated to Rat Island for a genetic spread of the species. - The ex-situ production of a variety of medicinal plants with the aim of propagation for distribution - Attempts to revitalize the production of Vanilla, Clove, Cinnamon and Black Pepper plantings. - Improvements in fish densities have been observed in some actively managed marine reserves. - Conservation is attempted to be managed within the Piton Management Area 			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Some indicators used are –			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Population counts, ➤ Plant inventories, ➤ Livestock inventory, ➤ Number and variety of species present. 			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Challenges to the promotion of genetic diversity are			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited finances for monitoring • Limited human resources • The need for greater awareness to be created in the population • Limited or inadequate infrastructure • Lack of training opportunities 			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box VIII .

Goal 4	Promote sustainable use and consumption.		
Target 4.1	Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			?
Please provide details below.			
Annual reports within the Departments of Forestry and Fisheries indicate some successes at sustainable management in a few areas such as –			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mankote mangrove charcoal producers where the harvesting of trees for charcoal production is done sustainably • Harvesting of trees in production forests is managed in a selective felling manner • The Soufriere Marine Management Authority (SMMA) which manages some marine reserves and other marine zones in a participatory manner with fishermen and other resource users • Production of Latanye on private and Crown Lands on a rotational basis. • Pilot whales are harvested on a sustainable basis 			
The Piton Management Area is to be managed in a sustainable manner.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		?	
b) Inland water		?	
c) Marine and coastal	?		See (I) above - The Soufriere Marine Management Area and the Canaries Marine Management Area - Pitons Management area
d) Dry and subhumid land		?	Latanye plants for broom making and Mauby plants for the manufacture of a beverage are managed sustainably.
e) Forest	?		See (I) above
f) Mountain	?		The Pitons Management Area is managed in a sustainable manner
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			?

Please provide details below.

National targets have been incorporated into program plans. Objectives of the local programs include

- Ensuring the generation of revenue and benefits from the use of biological resources,
- Ensuring that patterns of resource use are sustainable,
- Maximizing the contribution of biodiversity to the achievement of priority objectives of national development

The Pitons Management Area is to be managed in a sustainable manner.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

See (I) for some details

-There have been recent increased plantings of Latanye and Mauby for local and foreign industry.

-Successes of the Soufriere Marine Management Authority (SMMA) have led to the development of other such areas

- With reference to the Piton Management Area, craft items are made out of vegetation on the base of the mountains and pottery is made out of clay found near the Pitons Management Area.
- There are eight (8) ecotourism sites in operation
- Community groups are involved in co-management of biological resources for sustainable use.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

While the country has not selected indicators of sustainable use, some information that could be used in relation to this target are -

- Rate of extraction of product
- Rate of replacement
- Intensity of use on the eight (8) ecological sites
- Status of resource for minimal environmental impact

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Some challenges faced are –

- Limited personnel to assist in managing the resources;
- Limited finances
- Striving to meet basic needs from limited biological and financial resources.
- Sale of craft items is limited and this curtails the increased production of craft items using traditional knowledge and practices.
- Sites with limited carrying capacity.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box IX.

Target 4.2		Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		?	
Please provide details below.			
<p>Some reduction of the unsustainable consumption of biological resources is by way of the following –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The application of regulations through legislation • Improvements in Public Awareness programs leading to changes in behaviour • Monitoring and Regulations of fish imports and fish related equipment. • Regulation of the various fisheries • Conservation and protection of fishery habitats • Cultivation of endangered species of flora • Creation of reserves • Improvements in the soil conservation practices • The Pitons Management Area Plan for sustainable management of the designated site 			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		<p>Some targets established are –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Regular monitoring by Extension Services of the Ministry of Agriculture of agricultural land use and crop production; • Monitoring the regulation of imports and use of agriculturally linked commodities, such as pesticides and fertilizers
b) Inland water	X		Under the Fisheries Act of 1984, it is illegal to harvest local crayfish from the rivers or use noxious substances to capture river species
c) Marine and coastal		?	<p>Some targets can be obtained by using data derived from the following –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre and post harvest surveys conducted by Department of Fisheries on the White Sea Urchin population; • Regular monitoring of nutrient levels conducted in five bays and reef fish catches are conducted using stratified sampling • Water clarity checked and Sedimentation traps set by the SMMA <p>Under the Fisheries Act it is illegal to harvest coral</p>
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	The Department of Forestry has sought to reduce the unsustainable harvesting of Latanye used in broom making, by propagating large numbers of seedlings for planting on farmers' holdings and in Forest reserves;
e) Forest	?		The Department of Forestry has sought to reduce the unsustainable harvesting of Gommier (<i>Dacryodes excelsa</i>) and Leucaena (<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>)

f) Mountain		X	Over exploitation that results in loss of vegetation on mountain slopes is reduced in the Pitons Management Area.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			?
Please provide details below.			
<p>See (II) above</p> <p>All programs have sought to reduce unsustainable use of fishing, agricultural and forestry resources through regulations/legislations and public awareness participation and collaboration with stakeholders.</p> <p>The Piton Management area is to be sustainably managed</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Numerous Public awareness programs and legislation have been instrumental in reducing the unsustainable consumption of biological resources e.g. the Jacquot, Whiptail and Iguana Conservation Education programs.</p> <p>Forest protection measures are in place to mitigate the unsustainable harvesting of <i>Leucaena (Leucaena leucocephylla)</i> and of Gommier (<i>Dacryodes excelsa</i>) by forest users. Selective felling of forest trees is practiced.</p> <p>Individuals who have been practicing over exploitation of the resources contained within the Piton Management Area have been discouraged from continuing these habits.</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
<p>Some indicators in relation to this target are –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained or improved levels of biological resources; • Public awareness of the need for sustainability of resources; • Best practices used in the extraction of resources • Regeneration of vegetation 			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<p>Challenges faced are –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited finances for 'on- the-ground' monitoring and maintenance of the public education programs - Limited manpower, management and enforcement systems to ensure a non-reversion to unsustainable levels - Impacts of a growing population and limited biological resources resulting in competition for scarce land resources. - Inadequate information to facilitate informed decision making <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited identification and evaluation of local varieties of crops, particularly tree crops and traditionally utilized plants - Inadequate monitoring of biological linkages in agro -ecosystems - Inadequate monitoring of the use of genetically modified crop varieties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulty to resist practices carried out over the years - Limited access and limited technology - Lack of information with respect to the harvesting of latex of <i>Leucaena (Leucaena</i> 			

leucocephycella) and Gommier (*Dacryodes excelsa*).

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box X.

Target 4.3		No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		?	
Please provide details below.			
St. Lucia is party to the CITES and is currently engaged in finalizing draft national CITES enabling legislation			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		?	-
b) Inland water		n.a.	
c) Marine and coastal	?		See (I) above
d) Dry and subhumid land		n.a.	
e) Forest	?		See (I) above
f) Mountain			See (I) above
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		?	
Please provide details below.			
St. Lucia has several laws that relate to the regulation of trade and has signed the International Convention of Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). See(I) above.			

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
See (I) above. National legislation to support CITES is currently concluding development. Convention on World Heritage Site gives management status to endangered species in the Pitons Management Area.
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
Population of endangered species present Trade in endangered flora and fauna is regulated under CITES. See (I) above
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
Challenges faced are – - Persons on forest trails tempted to uproot endangered plant species - Vigilance is necessary to prevent illegal smuggling of endangered wildlife such as the Saint Lucia Parrot out of Saint Lucia - Inadequate and limited resources to promote <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monitoring • public awareness, • enforcement etc
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XI .

Goal 5	Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.
Target 5.1	Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X
Please provide details below.	
The Policy framework for the development of the Agricultural Sector in St. Lucia 2004-2014 indicates – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that Government will design policies and enact legislation that will strengthen the rights of resource users and facilitate their responsibility for the conservation, sustainability and maintenance of biodiversity • that “users of the resources that contribute to degradation and environmental damage should bear the costs of remedial measures and restoration.” 	
A five-year Plan is being proposed. The Government of St. Lucia states through its White Paper on National Land Policy and the	

National Environment Policy and the National Environmental Management Strategy, that steps will be taken to reduce the rate of loss of and degradation of natural habitats; support the rehabilitation, restoration and management of degraded lands.

Relevant objectives are to maintain and enhance the natural productivity of ecosystems and ecological processes; to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of environmental change and natural disasters and to promote a knowledge-based approach to environmental management.

Conferring the World Heritage status on the Piton management area should provide protection and reduce rate of habitat loss.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		Land Use Policy when adopted should ensure that lands for agriculture remain and do not get converted into other uses
b) Inland water	X		National Water Policy attempts to address unsustainable water use.
c) Marine and coastal	?		Establishment of the Coastal Zone Management Unit in 2004 aims to assist in reducing the loss and degradation of coastal marine habitats. The unit is currently coordinating the finalization of the island's draft Coastal Zone Management Strategy and Action Plan.
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		See that included under 'Forestry' below
e) Forest	?		A new forest policy and forest management plan that will assist in reducing the loss and degradation of habitats after the strategic plan has been approved in 2006
f) Mountain	X		Establishment of the Piton Management area reduces rate of loss because of the World Heritage status

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	?
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	?

Please provide details below.

See (II) above

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

Current trends in relation to this target are included in the Policy framework for the development of the Agricultural Sector in St. Lucia 2004-2014 which indicates –

- that Government will design policies and enact legislation that will strengthen the rights of resource users and facilitate their responsibility for the conservation, sustainability and maintenance of biodiversity
- that “users of the resources that contribute to degradation and environmental damage should bear the costs of remedial measures and restoration.”

With the establishment of The Piton Management Area, steps are in train through the Piton Management Area Management Plan to reduce the rate of loss and to decrease degradation of natural habitats in the area.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

A five year time frame has been established for the Policy framework for the development of the Agricultural Sector in which activities will include –

- Promotion of partnerships involving the private sector, civil society organizations and public sector agencies to avert habitat loss.
- Implementation of Local Government Reform leading to the establishment and effective functioning of Local Government Agencies to perform environmental management functions at the local level
- Building of the capacity for environmental management.

The National Land Use Policy and the NEP/NEMS will also use indicators to monitor their implementation when endorsed and implemented respectively.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Challenges in the implementation of this target are:

- The need to activate the Land Conservation Board, strengthen the national policy framework and that of the Crown Lands Department so as to implement the Land policy.
- Land policy is still in draft form
- There is no current land use plan
- There are limited resources to invest in public awareness, monitoring research, implementation of relevant plans
- Limited human and financial resources
- There is no land zoning adherence
- The NEP/NEMS need to be implemented

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XII.

Goal 6	Control threats from invasive alien species.	
Target 6.1	Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?		
a) No		
b) Yes, the same as the global target		X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		
Please provide details below.		
The treatment /control of an alien invasive species occurs on the appearance of the pest. It is later planned for in Annual work programs. See some information in (II) below. There is no specific		

national target set.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pathways of entry of the species described following have been controlled and monitored hence the success obtained in halting the spread of the species below. The Plant Protection And Plant and Animal Quarantine Acts assist in giving legal backing to the control of the entry of the species. • The pink mealy bug (<i>Maconelicoccus hirsutus</i>); the Coconut mite, the Amblyomma tick (<i>Amblyomma variegatum</i>) and the Giant African snail (<i>Achatina fullica</i>) are the more recent invasive species to the island of St. Lucia • Contingency plans are in place for the appearance of Black Sigatoka, (<i>M. Fijiensis</i>) • There is ongoing preparation for the onset of Avian flu, and Mad Cow disease(B.S.E)
b) Inland water	X		There is continued alertness for the appearance of any invasive species through ballast waters and otherwise in rivers and streams.
c) Marine and coastal	X		Discussions on plans for dealing with Ballast water are ongoing in the international community
d) Dry and subhumid land		?	The Leucaena (<i>Leucaena leucocephylla</i>) introduced for the purpose of charcoal making under certain ecological conditions appears to be an invasive species. Little studies have been done to enquire of its true status. Its entry pathway is still to be studied.
e) Forest	X		There is continued alert for the appearance of any invasive species through monitoring patrols carried out in the forest.
f) Mountain		?	As much as is possible, the natural flora and fauna are encouraged to exist without including non-native species.

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No

b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan

c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes

X

Please provide details below.

As much as is possible the natural flora and fauna are encouraged to exist and there is vigorous monitoring, within limitations, at the ports of entry, by Customs officials and the Animal and Plant Health Units of the Ministry of Agriculture..

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
Public awareness and participation in control measures have assisted to keep any likely invasion at a fairly low ebb. Introduction of integrated pest management demands low levels of pesticide use and is used to a great extent. With reference to the Piton Management Area, individuals are discouraged from growing flora and introducing fauna into the area.
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
Indicators used in relation to this target are : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Containment of flora and fauna within certain areas and • the implementation of restricted movement of animals. • Regeneration of original vegetation
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
Challenges faced are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient personnel to man the ports; • Unchecked movements of small boats possibly with unchecked cargo; • Ensuring understanding of the need to prevent growth of alien species • The frequency of contraband importation
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.
There is the need for a National Invasive Species Policy and Strategy

Box XIII .

Target 6.2	Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
The Plant Protection Act (1988) and the Animals (Diseases and importation) Ordinance (Amendment Act 1994) are the Management tools used. At present there is a new Plant Protection Act (2005). Regulations are in place for this new act. Care is taken to protect flora species at the base of the Pitons			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details

a) Agricultural		?	The control of the Giant African snail is the most recent invasive species and there is management plan for its control. Plans are in place for control of Black Sigatoka, the Amblyomma tick, the Pink mealy bug.
b) Inland water		?	Same as © below
c) Marine and coastal		?	No alien species have been found that threaten ecosystems and habitats.
d) Dry and subhumid land		?	Mongoose, feral dogs and cats can be considered alien species that reduce the population of the Iguana and other fauna on drylands
e) Forest		?	The invasive nature of the Leucaena (<i>Leucaena leucocephalla</i>) is under observation.
f) Mountain		n.a.	Special care is taken to maintain the naturally occurring floral species at the base of the Pitons
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		?	
Please provide details below.			
<p>The alert through the entry of the invasive species is treated as it appears, and it becomes an item on to the program of work for the year in question and the subsequent year/s if needed.</p> <p>Management plans are in place throughout the year and there is always an immediate response to the presence of the invasive species.</p> <p>Care is taken to maintain the naturally occurring floral species at the base of the Pitons.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>With direct reference to the Giant African snail, slug bait has been secured and made available to the population through purchases and gratis; public awareness campaigns with community meetings have been held throughout the island with continual training of persons in the handling of the pest. A survey is being conducted to evaluate its presence.</p> <p>With reference to Black Sigatoka, a survey to evaluate its presence is being conducted and preventative measures taken.</p> <p>Experience with the control of the Pink Mealy bug and the Amblyomma tick allows easy revitalization of a management plan if necessary.</p> <p>Individuals respond to guides on floral species for planting and observation of any invasive tendency.</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
<p>Some indicators used in relation to this target are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced anxiety on the part of the population; • Constant availability of slug bait; • Cleaner surroundings • Trained agricultural officers for the conduct of surveys re: Black Sigatoka control • Regeneration of vegetation 			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			

Some challenges posed to the implementation of this target are:

- Insufficient numbers of personnel to man the ports of entry;
- Insufficient finances to support continual programming to sound the alert to the public on dangers of not upholding plant and animal quarantine restrictions
- Lack of cooperation among stakeholders
- Limited human resources at the Piton Management Site

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XIV.

Goal 7	Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution.		
Target 7.1	Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
St. Lucia has prepared a policy on climate change, and this policy refers to mitigation of impacts on biodiversity, and adaptation to climate change. Climate Change Strategies for the country have also been documented.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	?		<p>National targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conduct of detailed research to assess the risks posed by climate change to the productivity of agricultural crops and to food security. Specific attention will be placed on research to determine impacts on banana, cocoa and other commercially important crops • The assessment of the impact on water availability for agriculture with emphasis on irrigation • The assessment of the impact of climate change on soil productivity and soil management with issues as salination and erosion • The assessment of the impact of climate change on pest-crop interactions
b) Inland water		?	

c) Marine and coastal	?	<p>National targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The continuation, expansion and strengthening of coastal monitoring and data collection activities in order to improve decision making • The Promotion and facilitation of the undertaking of a national assessment of coastal areas and resources at risk • The Adoption of short medium and long-term measures to protect coastal lands and to increase the resilience of coastal ecosystems and resources. • The promotion and enabling of the restoration of damaged or destroyed coastal resources and coastal ecosystems where possible and technically feasible. • The development of a comprehensive national land use and management plan that incorporates climate change concerns, and which, based upon such concerns, makes prescriptions regarding the location of coastal developments. • The Identification and promotion of alternative fishery and resource use activities where impacts on ecosystems and natural resources preclude the continuation of traditional activities.
d) Dry and subhumid land	?	See that included under 'Forestry' below
e) Forest	?	<p>National targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The undertaking of measures in the short, medium and long term to increase the resilience of terrestrial resources to include soil conservation, agro forestry and the establishment of special conservation and management areas • From the development of the land policy, there is the development of a comprehensive national land use and management plan, which incorporates climate change concerns. This makes prescriptions regarding the location of future settlements and urban development without compromising water supply and other such requisites for the sustainability of settlements. The Climate Change Policy addresses strategies for forest adaptation to Climate Change. • The development or strengthening of national adaptation strategy for the forestry sector to address impacts over the short, medium and long term • The ensuring of the inclusion of Climate Change considerations during the implementation of strategies and plans, including the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan; The National Action Plan for the Desertification Convention, the National Land Policy and the National Forest Action Plan • The ensuring of the effective operation of the National Land Conservation Board and other relevant bodies.

f) Mountain		?	-
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
At present the stated programs are in the policy stage.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>There is a National Climate Change Committee chaired by the Sustainable Development and Environment Section of the Ministry of Planning. That Committee is engaged in various programs to ensure that resilience to withstand Climate Change, is maintained by the various natural resource sectors. The Government sees the need to create the environment for developing a coordinated holistic approach that addresses the concerns of all sectors of society, in a manner that serves to ensure the sustainable development of the country. However, limited resources to deal with issues such as pollution, facilitate ongoing problems in this regard.</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
<p>Indicators used in relation to this target are –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quantity of finances allocated for ensuring the viability of these projects • Level of public awareness and support created 			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<p>Some challenges faced are -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient finances to assist the island of St. Lucia, since financial resources allocated under the proposed Mainstreaming for Adaptation to Climate Change Project and the Canadian Climate Change Development Fund may be inadequate for all 12 Caribbean countries in need. • The need to achieve sustainability of effort through involvement of the public 			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XV.

Target 7.2	Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	?

c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		?	
Please provide details below.			
Most, if not all environmental policies and plans attempt to address this area.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		National targets include: Programs that address the careful disposal of expired medicines and pesticides; Storage of medicines, fertilizers, pesticides and their careful use through the intervention of the Pesticide Control Board; Optimal use of fertilizers.
b) Inland water	X		The Fisheries Act refers to the illegality of polluting the rivers of the island with noxious substances
c) Marine and coastal	X		St. Lucia is at present in the process of finalizing a national Marine Pollution Act.
d) Dry and subhumid land		?	
e) Forest	X		Solid waste pollution of the forests are monitored and discouraged
f) Mountain			The World Heritage status applied to the Piton Management area serves to ensure control and reduction in pollution
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			?
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			?
Please provide details below.			
The National Environmental Policy and National Environmental Management Strategy for St. Lucia includes the maintenance and enhancement of the environment with regards to human health, among its strategies to mitigate against pollution. The NBSAP also addresses questions of pollution.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Current status and trends in relation to this target are as follows:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petroleum dealers follow standards of operations in which safety guidelines for handling and disposing of fuel and oil for all employees are provided • The General Manager of a fast food facility insists on the use of cups and boxes made of biodegradable material. These are marked with the logo "Keep St. Lucia Beautiful". This management employs licensed contractors to dispose of solid waste at regulated dumping sites following the local recommendations for the disposal of solid and liquid waste. • The Cable and Wireless telecommunication company encourages good waste management guidelines and procedures to ensure that its operations, network, office and retail waste is disposed of properly and it minimizes waste through reuse and recover. 			

- The Pesticide Control Board has control of pesticides and other toxic chemicals that enter the country
- Attempts will be made to seek alternative sources forms of energy (thermal energy) from a local source.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Indicators used in relation to this target are:

- The large number of organizations complying with existing regulations of the Solid Waste Management Authority and Pesticide Control Board.
- The response by the authorities and the public to the anti-litter regulations
- The gains made by the authorities to the use of alternative sources of energy and to reducing the effluent from vehicles.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Challenges faced a re:

- The inability to adequately ensure that all persons comply with regulations of the Solid Waste Management Authority and support the Environmental Management Strategy and Policy.
- The difficulty to ensure that persons truly comply with the all requirements of the Pesticide Control Board
- Limitations in implementation of the Environmental Management Strategy and Policy
- Inadequate coordination among the environmental agencies on island

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XVI .

Goal 8	Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods.	
Target 8.1	Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?		
a) No		
b) Yes, the same as the global target		?
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		?
Please provide details below.		
<p>The maintenance of the capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services to support livelihoods is observed by way of - the supply and application of organic fertilizers, soil ameliorants, pesticides, weedicides, irrigation and the use of Integrated Pest Management techniques for the cultivation of fruit tree crops, vegetables, flowers and ornamentals on lands earmarked for agriculture.</p> <p>- The instituting of Marine and Forest reserves, moratoria, restricted periods of harvesting of timber, fish, lobsters as well as the employment of recognized techniques so as to protect the habitats and biomes of flora and fauna so that visitors, fishermen, forest users will make use of and be assured of sustainability of the ecosystem.</p> <p>These also depend on the ability to adapt to changes in climate through programs of the National</p>		

Climate Change Adaptation Policy that will, in part, allow ecosystems the capacity to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods.

The Piton Management Area possesses World Heritage Status. It is therefore protected and allows for provision of goods and services such as tour guiding and the continued craft-work and pottery.

The objectives of the Climate Change policy that are in support of the maintenance of the capacity of ecosystems are fostering the development of processes to -

- Avoid, minimize or adapt to the negative impacts of climate change on St. Lucia's natural environment including ecosystems, species, genetic resources, ecological processes, lands and water
- Avoid, minimize or respond to the negative impacts of Climate change on economic activities
- Avoid minimize the negative impact of climate change on human health
- Conduct systematic research and observation on Climate Change related factors in order to improve forecasting and to supply the necessary planning and response measures to deliver the said goods and services
- Foster the development of appropriate economic incentives to encourage public and private sector adaptation measures

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		?	National targets have not been set, but impacts that are relevant to maintaining the capacity of ecosystems include - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertaking measures as soil conservation, agro forestry and the establishment of special conservation management areas; - The development of a comprehensive national land use management plan that incorporates climate change concerns. This, based upon such concerns makes prescriptions on zoning, with regard to the location of future settlements, agricultural areas and urban development without compromising water supply and such requisites for the sustainability of settlements.
b) Inland water	X		A percentage of Forested areas is conserved so that inland waters will be able to maintain their capacity to provide goods and services. River banks have been targeted to be planted over the years. These services are affected by Climate change and human activity.
c) Marine and coastal	?		National targets include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The intention to develop a comprehensive national land use and management plan that incorporates climate change concerns and which, based upon such concerns, makes prescriptions regarding the location of coastal developments, and their ability to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods -The identification and promotion of alternative fishery and resource use activities, where impacts on ecosystems and natural resources preclude the continuation of traditional activities
d) Dry and subhumid land		?	Research work done on the growth of Latanye and Mauby within this ecological zone will provide answers on its ability to deliver the goods and services expected
e) Forest	X		National targets include: The Development or strengthening of a national strategy

		for the forestry sector to address such impacts over the short, medium and long term Ensuring the inclusion of Climate Change considerations during the implementation of strategies and plans including the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan; The National Action Plan for the Desertification Convention, the National land Policy and the National Forest Action Plan that have a direct impact on the sustainability of livelihoods.
f) Mountain	?	The World Heritage Status that is applied to the Piton Management Area affords the opportunity for tour guiding and some traditional activities as craftwork and pottery.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?		
a) No		
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	?	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	?	
Please provide details below.		
See section (11) above The World Heritage Status that is applied to the Piton Management Area affords the opportunity for tour guiding through the forests and some traditional activities as craftwork and pottery. Reduced water supply within our rivers has been observed over a number of years through once uncontrolled deforestation activities. River bank stabilization projects, the securing of a Dam, reduced deforestation and public education have served to assist in maintaining the capacity of this ecosystem to support livelihoods.		
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.		
At present there are efforts to maintain all ecosystems so that they deliver goods and services to support livelihoods. Forest users obtain lianes and non-timber forest materials for the crafting of baskets and various pieces of handicraft. Lianes are nevertheless replaced so that the supply will be sustained. The maintenance of the Marine reserves allows for the maintenance of a sector of the Tourism industry in which divers obtain their livelihood through the numerous dives that visitors take and also the maintenance of the Fishing Industry. The reliance on Agriculture for local and export consumption causes this ecological system to be maintained by way of material, production and marketing support as well as through the use of the moon phases which is used as a guide to several farmers. A Piton Management area plan is to be implemented so that the ability of the mountain ecosystem to maintain its provision of goods and services will be conserved.		
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.		
Indicators in relation to this target are – ➤ Types and numbers of benefits that are accrued from the various ecosystems ➤ Number of groups of beneficiaries whose livelihoods have been sustained ➤ Quantity of provisioning services, regulatory services etc. that have been provided by the ecosystems over time		
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.		
Challenges to the implementation of this target are – - Limited personnel to man and maintain the areas under consideration		

- Limited finances to maintain the areas so as to be assured of supporting a sustained livelihood
 Limited resources vis-à-vis increasing population

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XVII.

Target 8.2	Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			?
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			?
Please provide details below.			
<p>There are efforts to support sustainable livelihoods such as -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of marine reserves to facilitate improved stocks for near shore fishing • The establishment of Fish Aggregating devices offshore to attract pelagic fish. This reduces the amount of fuel required by the fishermen since fishermen do not have to go in search of fish • The introduction of the Food Security program in which the plantings of root crops and other food items is encouraged • Charcoal producers sustainably harvest mangrove forests • Forest harvesters selectively fell forest trees • Cultivation of medicinal herbs for income generation <p>The World Heritage Status that is applied to the Piton Management Area affords the opportunity for tour guiding through the forests and some traditional activities as craftwork and pottery. See response to Piton management Area in section (8.1)</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		<p>The planting of food crops as sweet potatoes, peanuts, cassava, pigeon peas, cush-cush, yams, peas, beans and vegetables is encouraged</p> <p>The practice of organic farming through the use of vermiculture and compost making is also encouraged for use by all including the poor and replaces the need for purchase of commercial fertilizers.</p>

b) Inland water		?	Not quantified but sustainable harvesting of water is encouraged and no local species is encouraged to be sustainably harvested from the local rivers
c) Marine and coastal	X		<p>Targets here include-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of marine reserves to facilitate improved stocks for near shore fishing • The establishment of Fish Aggregating devices offshore to attract pelagic fish. This reduces the amount of fuel required by the fishermen since fishermen do not have to go in search of fish • Fish pot fishing, net fishing, and Coastal fishing are practiced. • Pilot Whales are sustainably harvested on an annual basis
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		The use of Latanye and Mauby for the manufacture and sale of brooms and beverage respectively, serves to support sustainable livelihoods within this ecosystem
e) Forest	X		The forest cover contains raw materials that are converted into Craft items that include pottery, furniture, straw craft, Fiber craft and carvings. These are made by forest users and indigenous persons to sustain their livelihood. Selective felling of forest trees is mandated.
f) Mountain	X		The World Heritage Status that is applied to the Piton Management Area affords the opportunity for tour guiding through the forests and some traditional activities as craftwork and pottery.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		?	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		?	
Please provide details below.			
<p>The local Poverty Reduction Fund and the Belfund programs offer loans to persons of low-income brackets so that they could engage in activities that allow them to use easily available materials to develop businesses and so sustain their livelihood.</p> <p>The World Heritage Status that is applied to the Piton Management Area affords the opportunity for tour guiding through the forests and some traditional activities as craftwork and pottery.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Individuals and communities continue to make use of materials, training programs and facilities so as to make the most of relevant offers that present themselves.</p> <p>The World Heritage Status that is applied to the Piton Management Area affords the opportunity for tour guiding through the forests and some traditional activities as craftwork and pottery.</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
<p>Some indicators used in relation to this target include -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased sales of Cassava bread; ➤ Entry of persons into new fisheries ➤ Continued use of traditional user rights and practices ➤ Increased use of organic farming 			

- Continued availability of materials for forest users
- Number of individuals involved in craft and pottery work from biological resources

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Some challenges faced are:

- The need for practices to be maintained by way of a designed mechanism
- Questionable upkeep of practices based on the general attitude of the youth
- Continued support and use made of finances from loan institutions by the poor
- Tendency to overexploit biological resources by harvesters
- Difficulty by some to participate in offers because of inability to provide collateral required

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XVIII.

Goal 9	Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities.		
Target 9.1	Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			?
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
At present, there is no set target to maintain the socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities or the offer of protection of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, although the use is recognized.			
There has also been the recognition of the use of their contribution, and attempts are made to encourage them to maintain their diversity. Their rights and privileges as contained in the Declarations are observed and respected.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		?	Though there is no set target, the use of local herbs for medicinal and culinary purposes is increasingly recognized.
b) Inland water		?	
c) Marine and coastal		?	The use of fish pots and the sustainable harvesting of wood within the mangrove for charcoal is encouraged

d) Dry and subhumid land		?	The planting and sustainable harvesting of the Latanye for broom making is encouraged
e) Forest		?	The manufacture and sale of various items of craft is also being increasingly recognized locally and overseas. An ongoing inventory and identification of plant life inclusive of those of traditional importance are included.
f) Mountain		?	Local craft and pottery makers live near the Pitons Management Area
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			?
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Various meetings held with indigenous and local communities are attempts at encouragement and an offer of some structure with guidelines to their activities.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Current status and trends are by way of -			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The holding of meetings so as to maintain interest • A growing sense of interest and acceptance of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices by the population at large 			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Indicators used are :			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The number of meetings held with the aim of maintaining interest ➤ Increase in use of materials that protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the maintenance of the diversity. ➤ Increase in the numbers of individuals demonstrating their interest in participating in different ventures. 			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Challenges faced are:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The uncertain contribution and interest demonstrated by the youth to maintain the diversity and tradition • The need to balance the level of recognition to be awarded by the national body as against that expected of by the indigenous peoples and local communities. 			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
<p>The Government recognizes the existence of the Indigenous communities of St. Lucia and that they possess traditional knowledge that is vital to the conservation of the natural resources or St. Lucia's biological diversity. The Folk Research Centre assists in maintaining traditional knowledge.</p> <p>St. Lucia's indigenous communities are located in areas where the vast majority of plant resources are found and the contributions of indigenous peoples to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity go far beyond their role as natural resource managers. These indigenous peoples</p>			

have skills and techniques that provide valuable information that are useful models to develop policies to protect the environment

There is need for targets to be set for the maintenance of the socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities so that traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of great use to the peoples of St. Lucia will continue to make lasting contributions to the State's development.

Box XIX.

Target 9.2	Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			?
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
St. Lucia recognizes the rights of indigenous communities, but little has been done to protect those rights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, The Draft United Nations declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Article 29; The UNESCO's "Main lines of an Action Plan" have been established to protect the rights of indigenous and local communities with their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices. These rights inclusive of the rights to benefit sharing, need to be embodied within St. Lucia's legal framework and given recognition through inclusion within national programs and targets.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		?	See response in Target 9.1
b) Inland water		?	
c) Marine and coastal		?	
d) Dry and subhumid land		?.	
e) Forest		?	See response in Target 9.1
f) Mountain		?	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
See response in Target 9.1			

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
See response in Target 9.1
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
See response in Target 9.1
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
See response in Target 9.1
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XX.

Goal 10	Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.	
Target 10.1	All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?		
a) No		?
b) Yes, the same as the global target		
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		
Please provide details below.		
<p>Though no target has been set there is the recognition of the great need to ensure that all transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention of Biological Diversity. Small exchanges have occurred locally to date between St Lucia and other countries e.g. Guadeloupe through the establishment of some <i>T.Palida</i> trees on our forest lands and the association between the Forestry Department and the Jersey Wild Life Foundation on the <i>Amazona versicolor</i> and the St. Lucia Whiptail.</p> <p>There is the need for us to initially improve on our capacities in plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. Access to and transfer of technology shall be carried out through a set of measures, such as the establishment, maintenance of, and participation in crop-based thematic groups on utilization of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, more forestry and fish related ventures. The obtaining of relevant funds, appropriate personnel and other resources for support of this venture is needed.</p>		
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).		
Programme of work	Yes	No
		Details

a) Agricultural		?	
b) Inland water		?	
c) Marine and coastal		?	
d) Dry and subhumid land		?	
e) Forest		?	
f) Mountain		?	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
-			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
-			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
-			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
-			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
-			

Box XXI .

Target 10.2	Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?		
a) No		?
b) Yes, the same as the global target		
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		

Please provide details below.

In the past, there have been occasions where there has been commercial production alleged of Saint Lucia's genetic resources such as farming of boa constrictors for the pet trade and mass production of Saint Lucia Red Heliconia. There were no financial arrangements made to benefit Saint Lucia in these cases. Currently, commercial production or utilization of any items using our genetic resources has not been allowed or any arrangement for which financial benefits are derived

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		?	
b) Inland water		?	
c) Marine and coastal		?	
d) Dry and subhumid land		?	
e) Forest		?	
f) Mountain		?	

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	?
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	

Please provide details below.

-

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

-

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

-

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Absence of laws for species or varietal protection
Absence of policy on bioprospecting or/and access and benefit sharing

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Currently, there have been no known transfers of genetic resources for commercial production such

that a request for equitable sharing could be entertained.

Box XXII.

Goal 11	Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention.		
Target 11.1	New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			?
Please provide details below.			
<p>Some finances have been received for Assessment and Capacity building through the UNEP-GEF and were made available for the implementation of the following areas -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy formulation and legislative review • Monitoring and assessment • General measures for conservation and sustainable use • In-situ and ex-situ conservation • Public Education and Awareness <p>The National Environmental Management Strategy and National Environmental Policy were developed along with the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan in which proposals were developed, intended to account for the planned use of finances to meet the objectives of various relevant programs.</p> <p>A Piton Management Plan is in place, and an office is soon to be established. This is in need of additional finances.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		Some programs for which finances were made available are – Plant Inventory project; The Food and Regional Security Project.
b) Inland water	X		The Water Resources Management Project was financed under a European Development fund program. The Water Sector Reform Project is being financed from funds from the World Bank.
c) Marine and coastal	X		From finances awarded, relevant training has been received in areas such as Fisheries Biology, integrated coastal zone management, extension services, safety at sea fish aggregating devices construction and maintenance data collection and management etc.
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		Funding has been made available with technical assistance from the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust, now the Durrell Wildlife Trust, to the Forestry Department, to

			conduct monitoring programs for the iguana in the dry and subhumid lands and to carry out educational programs on iguana conservation. Funding has also been made available to carry out ecological studies on the Saint Lucia Whiptail and for translocation of the whiptail for a safety net by the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust. Funding was also made available by that same organization for an education program to raise awareness of the need to conserve the Whiptail and other reptiles.
e) Forest	X		Numerous agencies such as the World Wildlife Fund, the Rare Centre for Tropical Conservation, the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust have donated finances for education programs in forest and wildlife conservation. The Wildlife Preservation Trust International has also funded the education in wildlife management of some forest officers to first degree and Masters Levels. Public education training and zoo management has also been financed by the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust.
f) Mountain	X		Funding was made available from the International World Heritage Centre to assist in Saint Lucia developing its World Heritage Site Dossier of the Pitons Management Area. Finances are being obtained from government for the establishment of World Heritage Site office and human and material resources to complement the World Heritage Site Status. External assistance will be further welcome.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	
Please provide details below.			
<p>The target with reference to improvement in technical and technological capacity has been incorporated into the Policy Framework for the development of the Agricultural Sector in St. Lucia 2004 Agricultural Sector policy and Strategy and includes-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernization of the legislative and policy framework for optimal agricultural production and trade • Conservation of the natural resource base • Generation of new opportunities for employment and income generation in rural areas • Enhancement of the national food security status • Expansion and diversification of the agricultural production, value-added agro processing and the general market base • Promoting the adoption of improved appropriate technological packages • Increasing the efficiency and competitiveness of agriculture 			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>The current status of finances is that use of it has been made in supporting programs among which are the –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of the germplasm bank • Proposal for the establishment of the Centre of Excellence in which the Tissue culture laboratory and other scientific and Technological services will be housed • Approval of the Forestry management Plan of 1992-2002; Funding is needed to complete 			

the update

- Training of officers of the Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture departments in specific areas of need

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Indicators in relation to this target are –

- Number of trained personnel over a given period
- Quantity of use made of technologies
- Number of improvements obtained from resources transferred
- Number of activities financed in resource conservation

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Insufficient finances to satisfy our need for continuity in effectiveness of program implementation

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XXIII.

Target 11.2	Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			?
Please provide details below.			
Some technology has been transferred by means of training opportunities taken advantage of and passed on to the various communities.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		Training has been received in the planning for the Biosafety programme
b) Inland water	X		Training in river flow monitoring and other monitoring activities of rivers were conducted under the water resources management project. Database management and collection also occurred.
c) Marine and coastal	X		See Target 11.1 above. Technologies relating to fishing and fisheries development have been transferred

d) Dry and subhumid land	X		Technologies related to iguana monitoring have been transferred.
e) Forest	X		<p>Training has been received for the upgrading of the National herbarium. Through identification and maintenance of selected species of economic value, the economic and social development of our peoples has been considered. Training in technology transfer has also been received in wildlife monitoring.</p> <p>Training through technology transfer has been received from Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for training of forest officers in Forest Management.</p>
f) Mountain		X	The Piton Management area is in need of further resources to be effectively run. Assistance was received in developing the dossier for achieving World Heritage Site designation. Technology learnt in developing trails on mountains from the Belizean experience under the Environmental Coastal Research (ENCORE) project will be adapted.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			?
Please provide details below.			
<p>The herbarium is an integral part of the Forestry action plans. The establishment and maintenance of the herbarium offers some element of continuity to the agriculture and forest species of the island, and continued reference can be afforded to everyone wishing to make use of the information. Training is required in the Management of trails within the forested and mountainous regions.</p> <p>Legislation to address St. Lucia's obligation under the Cartagena Protocol has been drafted which covers training in detection of GMOs as part of the framework.</p> <p>See II (a-f)</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>More training is needed in Herbarium technology to update activities using modern methodologies. With reference to the development of the World Heritage Site, further development is being carried out on the trails. Management issues for improving the Piton Development is addressed and pertinent lessons are learnt from agencies as Environmental Coastal Research (ENCORE) Project and RARE Centre for Tropical Conservation.</p> <p>See II (a-f)</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
<p>See section (111) above. With reference to the Piton Management Area, indicators lie in the rate of the development of the area in an ecologically sustainable manner</p> <p>Number of wildlife species monitored Data collected on river flows</p>			

Number of new collections for Herbarium
Number of fishermen adapting to new fishing technology
Data collected on iguanas
Number of new trails developed

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

There is need for

- Local preparedness by way of personnel identified for training,
- Construction of physical and other structures to accommodate use of other technologies needed for economic and social development and the eradication of poverty.

There are

- Limited resources to adopt technologies
- Limited human and financial resources

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VI/9, annex, adopted the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. The Conference of the Parties considered the Strategy as a pilot approach for the use of outcome oriented targets under the Convention. In decision VII/10, the Conference of the Parties decided to integrate the targets into the reporting framework for the Third National Reports. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box XXIV.

Target 1. A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	?
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>A National herbarium has been established within the Department of Forestry and to date over 3200 specimens have been collected.</p> <p>Efforts are being made to obtain a complete listing of Flora species by way of continued collection, identification through taxonomic analysis locally and overseas. Seven hundred (700) specimens were obtained in 2005 and 250 forest listing of plant species were identified.</p>	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	?
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>Achieving a national target of a working list of known plant species has been incorporated into the forest management plan, and the project included within the National Biodiversity and Action Plan. This in its turn is passed on to relevant agencies to be used as a tool for the management of biodiversity.</p>	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
<p>An Accession system for cataloguing on plants was developed within the herbarium. 250 were identified at the University of Puerto Rico Pedras in 2005.</p>	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
<p>Measures taken are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment of a taxonomist • Regular planned collection of specimens from the field • Established collaborative mechanism with the University of Puerto Rico Pedras at which species are verified. 	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	

See above in (1) (III) (IV)

Progress includes the active participation of people with traditional knowledge who reside in rural communities.

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

Constraints include:

- Lack of technically trained local persons to carry out taxonomic identification of samples to maintain the herbarium
- Inadequate transport to obtain specimens from remote areas.
- Insufficient storage space

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXV.

Target 2. A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels.

I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

a) Yes

x

b) No

Please specify

The conservation status of all known local plant species lies within the herbarium as described in Box XXIV and museum plot of the Propagation Division. One small collection of *T. Pallida* from Guadeloupe is present. There is no international collection.

Seven (7) endemic species are present at the Propagation unit.

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) Yes

x

b) No

Please specify

A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species has been incorporated into the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, The Forest Management Plan, The Ex Situ Medicinal Garden and the Department of Agriculture's germplasm bank.

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

This is ongoing.

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

Measures taken include:

- Payment of plant collectors to maintain the collecting process.
- Their inclusion within Annual Work Plans
- Legislation to avoid destruction of plant species and forest resources.

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

This is ongoing.

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

Constraints are:

- Difficulty in accessing areas where species are located
- Lack of transport to obtain species
- Lack of adequate storage space within herbarium
- Labour management difficulties
- Lack of additional space for ex-situ conservation.

VII) Any other relevant information

A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species at national, regional and international levels is not available. At the National level, the conservation status of a few plants is known through –

- **The existence of the continuous germplasm production of forest plants, fruit trees to provide planting material for degraded sites, deforested lands,**
- **Plants included within CITES**
- **Plants within a forest arboretum at the Barre de L'isle**
- **Germplasm establishment of at least ten (10) trees of *T.Pallida* in the North-east of the island as a source of propagation material for tissue culture, seed collection, seedling and plantlet production**

Box XXVI.

Target 3. Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
This is not used widely, but is observed through collection of plants from each life zone to determine species variation. It is used to determine the conservation practice in each of the life zones.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
This is an activity incorporated into the Annual work plan and is carried out on protected and private lands.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
This program is ongoing	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Measures taken to achieve the target include:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The training of officers • Developing monitoring technique • Establishing scientific and administrative structures to support findings towards the establishment of management systems. 	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Some progress made includes the use of community groups and schools (Tertiary) to render assistance to the process.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Constraints include:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of finance to develop and implement other protocols • Lack of properly trained personnel 	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Protocols have been established with respect to the following –

- Researchers visiting to collect information to furnish their research projects
- Video clipping for the capture of the habitat of the St Lucia parrot (*Amazona versicolor*) in relation to the CITES management systems that Saint Lucia observes.

Box XXVII.

Target 4. At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	?
b) No	
Please specify	
Some twelve (12%) of St. Lucia's forestry ecosystem has been effectively conserved. About 8% lies within the Rain Forest ecological region.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	?
b) No	
Please specify	
This land mass remains untouched and provides the needed stability, habitat for wild life, soil and water resources for the population. This is included within the forest management plan that concluded in 2002, made use of in formal work plans and is an integral part of all conventions related to biodiversity.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
The current status is as follows – 20 % Production 45% Protection 35%Protection / Production Forest reserves, marine reserves and some areas of private forests are conserved.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
To achieve the target, the Soil and Water Conservation Act, the Wildlife Act, Land Reform, pertinent conventions, legislation and education were used.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	

Indicators used to monitor progress are –

- Rate of rejuvenation of trees felled under the productive component
- Continued flow of water for human consumption
- Numbers of undisturbed habitats

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

Constraints include:

- Lack of finances to pay for exchange of private lands so as to conserve critical land areas and watersheds.

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXVIII.

Target 5. Protection of fifty percent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured.

I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

a) Yes

x

b) No

Please specify

Forest reserves, which encompass 13% of the forested lands, are protected and ensure protection for plant diversity.

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) Yes

x

b) No

Please specify

The target has been incorporated through the use of the forest management plan which expired in 2002 and the incorporation of agencies that deal with our natural resources.

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

Linkages have been created with the Water and Sewerage Co. Ltd. (WASCO), The Physical Planning Department of the Ministry of Planning and the Environment, The National Development Corporation (NDC) and the St. Lucia National Trust.

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

Measures taken to achieve the target include:

- The employment of management guidelines
- Legislation enforced
- Activities contained within Annual work plans
- Periodic monitoring and evaluation of the resource.

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

Progress made towards achievement of the target includes:

- The use of newsletters, journals for public ownership,
- Collections within the herbarium,
- Enrichment of forested areas.
- Establishment of sample plots within life zones.

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

Constraints to achieving progress include:

- Developmental works taking priority.
- Population growth

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXIX.

Target 6. At least thirty percent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.

I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

a) Yes	
b) No	x

Please specify

Economic development, urban type development and some hotel development are activities carried out on production lands along with some agricultural development.

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) Yes	
b) No	x

Please specify

Though there is no target, there is an awareness of the issues being faced.

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

The current status includes the pursuance of some reform to manage the water resources which would help conserve plant diversity. At present a Water Sector Policy and a Water Resources Management Unit are being established.

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

The present review of protected areas under a 'Systems Plan For Protected Areas' will serve to rationalize lands for protection and for other purposes

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

See section IV above.

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

Constraints include a shift in economic development that may result in a shift in the plan to conserve stated areas with plant diversity.

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXX.

Target 7. Sixty percent of the world's threatened species conserved *In-situ*.

I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

a) Yes

x

b) No

Please specify

The threatened terrestrial species of St. Lucia though conserved in-situ do not amount to 60%. Though few, they are nevertheless taken care of through legislation.

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) Yes

x

b) No

Please specify

The conservation of our threatened terrestrial species in situ is part and parcel of our outdated forest management plan, Physical Planning Act and Environmental Impact Assessment Programmes. Seventeen (17) blocks are managed for sustainability and utilization of our biological resources.

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

Most threatened terrestrial species are conserved in situ, but there is a plan to relocate the population of the White Breasted Thrasher. The progress of some developmental construction is being monitored. There is as well a Whiptail Monitoring programme.

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)
Measures taken to achieve the target include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The application of Environmental Impact Assessment (E.I.A's.) • The application and enforcement of legislative measures. • The observation of International Convention Days. • Public education • Community involvement • Declaration and establishment of Protected Areas
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
Progress made towards the target includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the level of deforestation for terrestrial species • Improved aesthetics for terrestrial species • Greater community awareness of presence of threatened species
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
Constraints: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionable expansion of developmental projects • Questionable regard for the physical planning code • Absence of a land zoning policy and strategy
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXXI.

Target 8. Sixty percent of threatened plant species in accessible <i>Ex-situ</i> collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 percent of them included in recovery and restoration programmes.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
There is approximately 40% of threatened species (known) located in ex-situ collections at the herbarium, preserved specimens at the St. Lucia National Trust, Plant Propagation Museum Plot and Medicinal/Herbal Garden. Latanye and Mauby plant restoration programs are also in progress.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	

Maintaining of ex-situ collections has been incorporated into programs and plans by way of:

- Continued collection activities being incorporated into Annual Work plans
- Communities being educated on the importance of maintaining such plants
- Conservation of existing stock for continuation of Herbal medicinal techniques on those threatened species of medicinal importance.
- Propagation of Mauby and Latanye plants is occurring at the Propagation Nursery for mass distribution to farmers

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

The current status includes -

Active collection, taxonomic verification and preservation of specimens, mass production of Mauby and Latanye plants.

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

Measures taken to achieve the target include:

- Creating public awareness on the importance of these threatened species by involving the public in their collection and preservation.
- Demonstrating the economic benefits of these threatened species through the manufacture of medicines, balms and body ointments.
- Mass production of Mauby and Latanye plants and collaboration with farmers

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

Progress made towards target includes:

- Indulging in the use of threatened herbal species while encouraging replacement through propagation for the sustainable use of the species.
- Maintenance of existing medicinal garden
- Continued observation and collection of additional species
- Number of farmers engaged in planting Latanye and Mauby plants

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

Constraints encountered are:

- Difficulties in accessing planting material
- Insufficient equipment for preserved ex-situ collections
- Some personnel engaged in attendant activities are inadequately trained.

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXXII.

Target 9. Seventy percent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
Approximately thirty (30%) percent of the genetic diversity of crops and other valuable plant species are conserved within: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant propagation museum plots • Farmers' holdings – cocoa, yam, sweet potato • Cultivated plots within forested areas, of Latanye (<i>Coccothrinax barbadensis Beccari</i>) Mauby (<i>Colubrina arborescens (Miller) Sargent</i>); Lianes(<i>Rhabdadenia biflora (Jacq.) Muell.pArg.</i>) 	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	?
b) No	
Please specify	
Targets have been set for- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ the propagation and conservation of plant species within forested regions, as well as ➤ the continuation of conservation of major economically valuable plant species and associated indigenous species conducted by the Department of Agriculture's propagation division as part of the work programme. 	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
The current status of the conservation of the genetic diversity of crops and other valuable plant species is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latanye (<i>Coccothrinax barbadensis Beccari</i>) • Mauby (<i>Colubrina arborescens (Miller) Sargent</i>) • Coffee (<i>Coffea arabica</i>) • Cocoa (<i>Theobroma cacao</i>) • Yam (<i>Dioscorea spp</i>) • Sweet potato (<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>) • Topi Tambo (<i>Calathea allouia(Aublet) Lindl.</i>) • Gommier (<i>Dacryodes excelsa</i>) • Coconut (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>) • Local fruit species (the Governor Plum (<i>Flacourtia jangomas (Lour.) Raeusch.</i>, Fat pork(<i>Chrysobalanus icaco L.</i>); Sapodilla (<i>Manilkara sapota</i>) • Tumeric (<i>Circuma longa</i>) • Cush cush (<i>Dioscorea trifida L. fil.</i>) • Orchid species from the forests (family- <i>Orchidaeeae</i>) 	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	

Measures taken to achieve the target include:

- Inclusion in Annual work plans
- Careful selection of planting sites and management personnel
- Relocation of planting sites

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

Progress made towards the target include:

- Involvement of communities
- Creation of awareness of the importance of these materials
- Training of personnel in use of selected materials.
- Ensuring stands of materials are maintained
- Propagation of some of the plant species described, for distribution and establishment in-situ
- Number of plant species conserved

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

Constraints to achieving progress towards target include:

- Praedial larceny of materials
- Poor maintenance of individual plots through lack of finance

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXXIII.

Target 10. Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
Any management plans for major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems fall within the general plant health program of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. There is no target.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
Though not targeted, this falls within the Nursery Management Plan of the Forestry Department and the Plant Protection program of the Department of Agriculture.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Knowledge exists of the major alien species and control programs are attempted.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Measures used for management control include:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporation into Annual work plans • Observance of the Plant Protection Legislation • Alerting of the population on the appearance of any alien species • Use of the media and training of officers and community groups on management measures • Monitoring and vigilance at Air/Sea ports of entry 	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Progress made includes:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90% control of Mahogany terminal bud insect (<i>Hipsella grandella</i>) through chemical nursery control • 75% control of the Giant African Snail • 60% control of other known major alien species as the Pink Mealy bug (<i>Marconellicoccus hirsutus</i>) and the Fruit Fly (<i>Anastrepha obliqua</i>). • Indicators used include extent of ground/acreage covered by alien species 	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	

Constraints used to achieve progress are:

- Chemicals to be used not readily available
- Integrated Pest Management Strategy for use in control of major species is not widely known and practiced.
- Community cooperation is not always forthcoming

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXXIV.

Target 11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.

I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

a) Yes

x

b) No

Please specify

St. Lucia is signatory to CITES and is mandated to do so under the convention.

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) Yes

x

b) No

Please specify

The draft CITES National enabling legislation is at present being finalized.

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

See section (II) above

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

See section (II) above

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

Monitoring devices are being established by the relevant agencies of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Departments.

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

Constraints include:

- Adhering to a deadline date
- Abuse of CITES by visitors

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXXV.

Target 12. Thirty percent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Latanye, mauby, yams, lianes, Christmas trees, sweet potato, wood for charcoal, cocoa are some sources that are sustainably managed and from which products are derived.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
The sustainable management of most of the above named species is incorporated within Annual programs of work for local industry, broom export and the Christmas tree export market.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
At present there is a steady supply of charcoal. Research continues into <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Latanye, mauby for Industry➤ Expansion of Christmas tree acreages for industry➤ Cocoa➤ Coffee➤ Yams➤ Coconut Genetic material is sustainably maintained within the forests and on farmers' holdings.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Measures taken to achieve the target are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintenance of this program within the Annual work plans• Monitoring and maintenance of plantings• Research and development on marketing strategies for continual supply and replacement• Community participation	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	

Progress made towards the target includes:

- Responsible extraction of charcoal wood by communities
- Increased acreages of Latanye and Mauby
- Increased acreages of Christmas trees
- Increased number of farmers engaged in planting of yam varieties, maintaining tubers for continued plantings
- Increase in the acreage of cocoa plots
- Expansion and rehabilitation of abandoned cocoa plots.

Indicators include:

- Number of communities extracting charcoal wood
- Number of acreages of mauby and latanye
- Number of acreages of Christmas trees
- Number of farmers engaged in planting wild varieties
- Number of acreage in cocoa plots
- Number of abandoned cocoa plots rehabilitated

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

Constraints include:

- Inadequate number of sites identified.
- Insufficient number of rural persons involved in industrial and touristic ventures.
- Irregular monitoring of plantings.
- Conflicts over the use of lands for conservation as opposed to urban development

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXXVI.

Target 13. The decline of plant resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted.

I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

a) Yes

x

b) No

Please specify

The decline in plant resources, associated indigenous knowledge and practices that support sustainable livelihoods and food security have been halted by way of the following:

- Institution of the Protected Area Policy in some jurisdictions especially under the National Conservation Authority and the Forest and Soil Ordinance Acts.
- The Sustainable Livelihood project which promotes livelihoods using biological resources
- The introduction of the Land Policy White paper which seeks to halt the decline of habitats
- Our involvement in a Regional food security project which seeks to optimize food production
- Our planned approaches towards reduction in biodiversity loss.

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
See section (I) above	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
<p>The current status is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in deforestation practices. • Responsible extraction of wood from mangrove for charcoal production. • Reduced destruction and continued planting of lianes for basketry and craft work by indigenous peoples • Planting of yam, sweet potato and the monitoring of planned program for food security • Herbs planted for local industry and medicinal purposes 	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
<p>Measures taken to achieve the target include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmer education programs • Community involvement • Inclusion in school education • Inclusion in annual work plans • Encouragement of use of herbs with replanting • For local industry and household use. • Establishment of Saint Lucia Chapter of Caribbean Herbal Business Association • Involvement of herb producers in 'Spa and Wellness' industry developments 	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
<p>Programs made towards target</p> <p>See section (III) above.</p>	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
<p>Constraints to achieving progress towards target include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionable developmental concerns resulting in reduced planted areas. • Absence of national policy on herbal medicines • Inadequate liaison between herbal farmers and 'Spa and Wellness' industries 	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXVII .

Target 14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>The importance of plant diversity and its need for conservation have been incorporated into communication, educational and public awareness programs by way of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant resource kits for school children produced by the St. Lucia National Trust. • Community workshops held by officers of the communication arm of the Forestry Department, and the Information Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture. • Occasional production of newspaper articles • The production of the Bush Talk booklets and newsletters, Jacquot magazine and Zando newsletters in collaboration with the Forestry Department. • The production of the environmental educational teachers' manual and kits including the focus on rivers and highlighting the plants that are important to rivers • The encouragement of school kitchen and floral gardens through the education unit's school program of the Forestry Department • The production of teachers' newsletters by the same above program • The development of nature Trails giving guided tours of forested areas for relaxation and education purposes targeted at school children, communities and the general public including tourists • Audiovisual programs on television and radio 	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	

This has been incorporated by way of:

- Establishment of Environmental Education Unit of the Forestry Department with programs targeted at selected publics
- Employment of public education officers in Forestry Department and Saint Lucia National Trust
- Education programs of the Fisheries Department
- Community Based Tour guiding programs such as the Gros Piton Trail and the Desbarras Sea Turtle Tour Guiding Program and the Saint Lucia Heritage Program
- Production of various kinds of literature on Saint Lucia's plant life for public consumption
- Education programs in schools at all levels
- Teacher training workshops
- Development of forest trails and leading school children, members of the community on tours throughout the trails.
- Maintenance of wildlife and nature reserves such as the Maria Islands, Praslin Island, Fregate Islands and trails by the Saint Lucia National Trust
- Membership tours by the Saint Lucia National Trust to sites of vegetation interest
- Incorporation into Annual work plans of the Forestry Department and the Saint Lucia National Trust
- Designation of the Piton Management Area as a World Heritage Site with some threatened endemic plant species

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

This is an on-going activity that involves continued education of school children, the public, communities and visitors.

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

See section (II) above

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

Progress has been made by way of:

- Reduced deforestation
- Growing recognition of the importance of plant life.
- The increasing use of herbs for medicinal and for culinary purposes.
- The execution of a biodiversity survey to discern the importance of plant diversity and its need for conservation
- Number of publications highlighting plant life
- Number of mass media programs highlighting plant life
- The discovery from a biodiversity survey that the importance of the forest was well understood by the public

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

Constraints to achieving progress are by way of:

- Limited human and financial resources
- Inadequate methods of communication
- Unsustained and inadequate integration of programs

VII) Any other relevant information

The Forestry Department has led the way in conservation of plant diversity in Saint Lucia from since 1979, and was very instrumental in the establishment of the Caribbean Forester's program for conservation of forests

Box XXXVIII.

Target 15. The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy.

I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

a) Yes

x

b) No

Please specify

An increasing number of trained people in plant conservation has occurred through scholarship programs offered by the Canadian government through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Cuban Scholarship program for forest engineers, the Guyana Forestry program, training in English Universities as provided by arrangements with the Saint Lucia National Trust for some of its staff, training to the diploma and certificate level at the Eastern Caribbean Institute of Agriculture and Forestry (ECIAF), training by botanists from the Caribbean such as Guadeloupe and Martinique to local botanists including foresters, training in Ethnobotany in England and the US, training by resident English botanist and forestry personnel to community based persons, short term training at Kew Gardens for foresters, on the job training of nursery and propagation personnel, short term training and attachments at Puerto Rican Forestry programs.

The knowledge of the number of personnel required to achieve the target of the strategy is available but present numbers are still inadequate.

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) Yes

X

b) No

Please specify

Training programs have been instituted by various agencies. See I above.
The desire to fulfill the needs of programs is present and has been incorporated into many program plans or strategies.

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

Request for an increased number of trained personnel working with appropriately enhanced facilities are made through:

- New initiative programs
- The planned inclusion of research and technological needs with a proposed Center of Excellence venture.

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

Measures taken to achieve the target include:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negotiations and discussions with institutions as the Caribbean Research and Development Institute (CARDI); the Mabouya Valley Development Foundation(MVDF); the Sir Arthur Lewis Community College (SALCC) • Negotiations with scholarship providers and plant conservation establishments for short term training, attachments and certificate, diploma and degree programs • Employment of persons in the area
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
Progress made towards target include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued discussions with agencies in section (IV)) above. • Basic agreement in principle to proceed with the establishment of a Centre of Excellence.
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
Constraints to achieving the number of trained persons working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present institutions are not producing the level of individual required. • Inadequate finances available for payment of appropriately trained persons required and facilities needed.
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXXIX.

Target 16. Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	?
Please specify	
There is no set target, but St. Lucia is party to a number of Regional networks and also has contained within its local boundaries, a number of local networks .	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	?
b) No	
Please specify	

Networks include –

CAIS (Caribbean Agricultural Information Service)

CAMID (Caribbean Agricultural Marketing Information Database)

CAPGERNET (Caribbean Plant Genetic Resources Network)

CARIFRUIT (Caribbean Fruit Network)

CARIVEG (Caribbean Vegetable Network)

CROT (Caribbean Root and Pest Network)

There are focal points as individuals in each of the participating islands. Their task is to liaise with their counterparts in the other territories to obtain and to supply information relevant to their area of work.

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

While the CARIPESTNET is continually functional, at times some of the other networks become dormant, but regain their vibrancy after some time, in accordance with their programs of work and the need to collaborate.

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

Continued collaboration and keeping in touch.

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

See section IV above

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

- Differences in work program
- Poor allocation of time to network
- Decline in interest by some parties
- Inadequate motivation

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XL.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Outcomes and impacts of actions taken

As a result of the actions outlined in the responses above, it is expected that

- **the population as a whole will respond positively to requests made for reducing deforestation and engage in activities in which conservation of the environment is primary**
- **Increasing numbers of individuals will engage in medicinal garden culture and organic gardening**
- **Policy makers and officials responsible for developmental activities will realize and honor the symbiotic relationship and balance that need to be maintained between nature especially plants and development**
- **Ongoing but dormant regional initiatives will resume with the vibrance needed to resume networking activities**

Contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention

- **Sustainable use of resources and conservation of the environment are addressed by way of Networks established, Museum plots maintained, our participation in CITES etc**

Contribution to progress towards the 2010 target

Reduction of the loss to biodiversity has been obtained for example, by way of upholding pieces of legislation that serve to maintain or increase our acreage of forest reserves; education programs that enlighten persons to respect nature/plants and so forestall damage to life and property; limit or reduce the harmful effects of alien invasive species therefore protecting our plant species.

Progress in implementing the NBSAP Projects

- **Projects within the NBSAP that have either been complete or are ongoing are :-**
- ✓ **Promotion of organic farming**
- ✓ **Increasing and managing plant diversity for sustainable rural livelihoods**
- ✓ **Upgrading the national herbarium and creation of sub-collections**
- ✓ **Review of the national plan for a System of Protected Areas**
- ✓ **Inventory of biological resources of importance to agriculture**

Contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

The use of traditional knowledge, public awareness and education programs, the sustainable use of our mangrove and non-timber products along with legislation to conserve our biodiversity, serve to make available resources for use by the poor.

Constraints encountered in implementation

-Some constraints encountered in implementation are-:

- **-A waning of interest by community leaders to entice members to action**
- **-Insufficient personnel, financial and material to attend to matters of invasive species**
- **-Lack of the continuity required for broadcasting of public awareness programs as required**

Ecosystem Approach

The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention. At its second meeting, the Conference of the Parties has affirmed that the ecosystem approach is the primary framework for action under the Convention (decision II/8). The Conference of the Parties, at its fifth meeting, endorsed the description of the ecosystem approach and operational guidance and recommended the application of the principles and other guidance on the ecosystem approach. The seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties agreed that the priority at this time should be facilitating implementation of the ecosystem approach. Please provide relevant information by responding to the following questions.

3. ?¹ Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but application is under consideration	x
c) Yes, some aspects are being applied	
d) Yes, substantially implemented	

4. ? Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but development is under consideration	x
c) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying some principles of the ecosystem approach	
d) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying most principles of the ecosystem approach	

5. Is your country strengthening capacities for the application of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to apply the ecosystem approach? (decision V/6)	
a) No	x
b) Yes, within the country	
c) Yes, including providing support to other Parties	

6. ? Has your country promoted regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) Yes, informal cooperation (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, formal cooperation (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national	

¹ Please note that all the questions marked with ? have been previously covered in the second national reports and some thematic reports.

borders.

The application of the ecosystem approach across national borders is attempted by way of integrated development planning procedures and activities contained within the St. George's Declaration of Principles Agreement.

Some measures of cooperation are observed through Caribbean Forum (Cariforum) initiatives by way of pest and disease control issues, and marine and coastal zone issues.

Currently St. Lucia is participating in a regional ecosystem approach project entitled Lesser Antilles Pelagic Ecosystem Project.

7. Is your country facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach? (decisions VI/12 and VII/11)

a) No	
b) No, some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach.

To assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach, St. Lucia participates in the number of networks established throughout the islands within Cariforum as CariPestNet.

Through the Integrated Development Planning (IDP) Approach started by the Sustainable Development and Environment Section of the Ministry of Planning and funded by **United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs** (UNDESA) through the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States Environmental and Sustainable Development Unit (OECS-ESDU), capacity building and awareness raising activities were conducted

8. Is your country creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach, including through development of appropriate institutional frameworks? (decision VII/11)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant policies and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the creation of an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach.

An enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach is created by way of the numerous legislative and policy documents that deal with issues attendant to the item at hand. The Environmental Legislative review, land use policy, water policy, climate change policy, national Biodiversity and Strategy Action Plans, the Coastal zone management in St. Lucia, Policy Framework for the development of the agricultural sector all provide for needed linkages to be established

between sectors. There however is difficulty in the on the ground implementation of the approach.

The IDP approach (See 7 above) attempted to bring agencies working in various areas together for sustainable development to occur in country but was curtailed due to inadequate finance from renewed priority setting.

C. ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION

Article 5 – Cooperation

9. ? Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	
c) Yes, multilateral cooperation (please give details below)	
d) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation (please give details below)	x
e) Yes, other forms of cooperation (please give details below)	

Further comments on cooperation with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Cooperation with parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity include:

- The Cartagena Convention for conservation of Regional Seas.
- The Biosafety Protocol that seeks to offer protection from the adverse effects of Genetically Modified Organisms.
- The Convention on the prevention of Marine Pollution by dumping wastes and other matter.
- International Convention for the regulation of whaling.
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
- The St. George's Declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability
- The Johannesburg Plan of Action (2000)
- The Millenium Declaration

10. Is your country working with other Parties to develop regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	
b) No, but consultations are under way	
c) Yes, some mechanisms and networks have been established (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, existing mechanisms have been strengthened (please provide details below)	

Further comments on development of regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention.

Some regional, sub-regional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the biodiversity Convention include:

- Preparatory meetings at the regional level to negotiate at the parties level
- The Organization of Eastern States Protected Area on Associate Livelihood Project (OPAAL Project)
- Through the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).
- The St George's Declaration of Principles and its review
- Integrated Watershed and Coastal Areas Management Project
- Sustainable land management policies

11. Is your country taking steps to harmonize national policies and programmes, with a view to optimizing policy coherence, synergies and efficiency in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and relevant regional initiatives at the national level? (decision VI/20)

a) No	
b) No, but steps are under consideration	
c) Yes, some steps are being taken (please specify below)	?
d) Yes, comprehensive steps are being taken (please specify below)	

Further comments on the harmonization of policies and programmes at the national level.

- Some steps being taken to harmonize policies and programs are through attempts to avoid duplication of like activities, and to assist in synchronizing of activities that are complementary. Some examples are –
- A Review of institutional policy and legislation on biodiversity conservation in St. Lucia
 - A Cabinet approved National Agricultural Health and Food Safety Committee
 - A Capacity assessment initiative to coordinate the implementation of obligations of MEA's within the Ministries of Agriculture and Environment
 - The National Science and Technical Council for Development that aims to coordinate and harmonize activities

Box XLI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

(a) Outcomes and impacts of actions taken

All mechanisms of cooperation, local, regional and international, particularly those that dealt with the conservation of biodiversity and sustainability, have to date yielded benefits by way of training received, herbarium support, preservation of wild life and climate change adaptation policies and strategies. Little however has been done on the issue of the equitable sharing of benefits.

(b) Contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention

Some of St Lucia's contribution has been by way of its contribution at regional and international fora, for example, the release of parrots to the Jersey Wild life Zoo, the upholding of the requirements of the various conventions, cooperation on plant and animal health issues.

© Contribution to progress towards the 2010 target.

Mechanisms on cooperation have assisted in reducing the loss to biodiversity on the local arena through the support offered by the communities in recognizing their critical role in species conservation, anti-pollution, use of Integrated Pest Management Systems along with the supporting legislations that guided their actions.

(d) Progress in implementing the National Biodiversity and action plans (NBSAP)

Programs and projects included under the NBSAP demanded the cooperation of all at different levels. There was need for the involvement of communities, organizations, the public /government sector, the private sector, the legal offices with guidance from the various Regional conventions.

(e) Contribution to the development of the Millenium goals

Reduction of poverty and the improvement of health status can be dealt with through cooperative mechanisms through local and regional initiatives.

(f) Constraints encountered in implementation

Some constraints encountered are -

- Absence of an ecological approach to solution of issues on the local level
- Different levels of activity and emphases on the regional level.

Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use

12. Has your country put in place effective national strategies, plans and programmes to provide a national framework for implementing the three objectives of the Convention? (Goal 3.1 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant strategies, plans and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the strategies, plans and programmes for implementing the three objectives of the Convention.

Except for a comprehensive program on Equitable benefit sharing, plans and programs are in place. These are contained within the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). Activities underway include the –

- Development of collaborative agreements with a few land owners to ensure the conservation of ecosystems and habitats under private ownership
- Development of collaborative agreements with selected farmers to ensure the conservation of breeds and cultivars
- Establishment of marine management areas with a goal to sustainably conserve and equitably share marine coastal resources
- Establishment of legislation regarding EIA's

- Development of pilot studies to address issues such as land based sources of pollution
- Revision of the island's system of Protected Areas with a view to implementing a comprehensive protected areas plan
- Movement towards development of a national land use plan
- Creation and management of artificial habitats such as artificial reefs whenever appropriate,
- The design and implementation of a program on organic farming
- The design and implementation of a program on nature -based tourism
- The design and implementation of programs on the sustainable use of biological resources and products

The provision of training, extension and capacity-building services to users of biological resources, particularly those who depend on such resources to sustain their livelihoods, in order to enhance their ability to access and use resources in a secure and sustainable manner.

With ex-situ conservation activities as

- The creation and management of gardens of trees as well as other medicinal, ornamental and other useful plants
- The creation of zoos and other facilities for breeding endangered fauna
- Collaboration with foreign institutions when additional skills and resources are needed to ensure that ex –situ conservation is effective
- In vitro conservation of plant germplasm
- Where feasible, establishment of field gene banks
- Maintenance of livestock stations for breeding and distribution of animal germplasm

13. ? Has your country set measurable targets within its national strategies and action plans? (decisions II/7 and III/9)

a) No	?
b) No, measurable targets are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but measurable targets are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, relevant targets are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, reports on implementation of relevant targets available (please provide details below)	

Further comments on targets set within national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

These are ongoing projects that need daily concern.

14. Has your country identified priority actions in its national biodiversity strategy and action plan? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	
b) No, but priority actions are being identified	
c) Yes, priority actions identified (please provide details below)	?

Further comments on priority actions identified in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

The NBSAP sets out five (5) priority areas:-

(1) Planning and Policy formulation;-

To date there has been a policy, legislative and institutional review for management of the environment which has led to the development of a National Environmental Policy and a National Environmental Management Strategy. There has also been a similar review for biodiversity management under the Second Biodiversity Enabling Activity Project.

(2) Research and Monitoring:

Under the Biodiversity Enabling Project and assessment of the island's current resources (including past and present research activities) was conducted. This has led to the development of priority areas for research and monitoring and includes recommendations for baselines/benchmarks, indicators, monitoring protocols and methods.

(3) Conservation:

Several relevant activities have taken place and these are outlined elsewhere in the document

(4) Sustainable use:

Development of projects aimed at sustainable use and improving associated livelihood status are underway.

(5) Education and Awareness:

While many relevant agencies engage in public awareness and education activities, the Biodiversity Project Office has engaged in serious activities targeted at audiences promoting conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. A Biodiversity Education and Awareness Strategy has been developed as an output of the Second Enabling activity Project.

15. Has your country integrated the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	
b) Yes, in some sectors (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, in major sectors (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, in all sectors (please provide details below)	

Further information on integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

Integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit sharing have occurred by way of:

- Environment impact Assessments(E.I.A's) being continually applied to development activities including hotel and tourism development.
- Biodiversity awards and benefit sharing awards given to hotel and private sector through the largest hotel chain in 2005 and practice of benefit sharing by some private sector agencies.
- Development of integrated institutional arrangements to address environmental issues.
- Development and implementation of the Saint Lucia Nature Heritage Tourism Program of the Ministry of Tourism
- Designation of the Pitons Management Area as a World Heritage Site

16. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan (NBSAP)? (decision VI/20)	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
I) If YES, please briefly describe the extent to which it addresses	
(a) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species	
(b) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species' habitats, including protected areas	
(c) Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration	
(d) Research and monitoring for migratory species	
(e) Transboundary movement	
II) If NO, please briefly indicate below	
(a) The extent to which your country addresses migratory species at national level	These are addressed only if they fall within the Ministry's Plant and Animal Health program such as occurred with the Amblyomma Tick program spread by cattle egrets. St Lucia lies along the migratory routes of several bird species. As such, efforts are made nationally to conserve areas such as nesting, feeding, spawning and breeding grounds. Studies by the Forestry Department, have also been undertaken of the kinds of migratory species frequenting the country
(b) Cooperation with other Range States since 2000	This was undertaken for the successful eradication of the Amblyomma tick, via the cattle egrets, from the country, through a regional cooperative effort.

Biodiversity and Climate Change

17. Has your country implemented projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	
b) No, but some projects or programs are under development	
c) Yes, some projects have been implemented (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	
<p>Under the Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change (CPACC) project, countries developed climate change strategies and policies. Biodiversity is one area of focus within which economic valuation of coastal resources, vulnerability and capacity assessment and climate parameters are monitored. The following areas were addressed: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Water, as it impacts on tourism. ➤ The incorporation of ecosystems under the Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change (MACC) project ➤ The inclusion of outreach programs so as to discern the knowledge, attitudes and practices of community participants towards climate change ➤ Assessment of land degradation, climate change and biodiversity interaction. ➤ Collection of some baseline data. 	

18. Has your country facilitated coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, relevant mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the UNFCCC and the UNCCD.	
<p>Local agencies for biodiversity sit on the National Climate Change Committee. Officials of the Ministry of Planning sit on the biodiversity and land degradation and hold the vice chairperson position. The National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) project intends to examine and also build national capacity for synergies.</p>	

Box XLII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

(a) Outcomes and impacts of actions taken –

The outcomes and impacts of the following actions are too early to be determined. Biodiversity and land degradation and related issues are considered and included within the water policy, climate change policy, national environmental management strategy and national environmental policy as well as the Coastal Zone Management Policy.

At regional fora, ministries highlight their country's progress, land management issues are kept on track and synergies are built between conventions.

(b) Contribution to the achievement of the goals of the strategic plan of the convention –

This is being achieved by way of raising a level of awareness among community members and building capacity among users of resources.

©Contribution to progress towards the 2010 target –

In order to reduce any loss to biodiversity with the onset of climate change, the input of more resources is necessary. Adaptation projects that incorporate biodiversity and so measure biodiversity loss are required to be included.

(d) Progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans –

Climate change has not been an area that had been included under the national biodiversity strategy and action plan of St. Lucia. However, conservation that is included under the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) facilitates adaptation to climate change.

(e) Contribution to the achievement of the millennium goals –

Knowledge and awareness of principles of climate change will guide individuals to take corrective measures to prevent likely disasters. This will empower people and allow them to participate in management decisions.

(f) Constraints encountered in implementation –

These are -

- Inadequate human resources to fulfill this and other like tasks.
- Inadequate financial resources.
- Inadequate treatment of the importance of climate change by policy makers and community members.
- Limited data to make calculated decisions.
- Need to prioritize actions.
- Continued sectorization of work as opposed to an integrated and holistic approach

Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

19. ? On Article 7(a), does your country have an ongoing programme to identify components of biological diversity at the genetic, species, ecosystem level?	
a) No	
b) Yes, selected/partial programmes at the genetic, species and/or ecosystem level only (please specify and provide details below)	x
c) Yes, complete programmes at ecosystem level and selected/partial inventories at the genetic and/or species level (please specify and provide details below)	
Further comments on ongoing programmes to identify components of biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.	
<p>Programs to identify components of biological diversity are done at the genetic and ecosystem levels. Genetic – A study of local palms was facilitated at this level. The collection and a scientific publication are available, and a study on Cocoa Germplasm (2000) at the Penn State University</p> <p>Ecological level – A collection of palms was sent to the University of Puerto Rico Pedras for taxonomic identification.</p> <p>There is ongoing plant species identification by the Forestry Department.</p>	

20. ? On Article 7(b), which components of biological diversity identified in accordance with Annex I of the Convention, have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes?	
a) at ecosystem level (please provide percentage based on area covered)	x
b) at species level (please provide number of species per taxonomic group and percentage of total known number of species in each group)	
c) at genetic level (please indicate number and focus of monitoring programmes)	
Further comments on ongoing monitoring programmes at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.	
<p>Ongoing monitoring programmes take place at eight (8) sites in the natural forests where permanent sample plots were established since 1983.</p> <p>Information gathered is used as a base to determine impacts on other areas but only at the ecosystem level. Monitoring of changes is done at the taxonomic level.</p>	

21. ? On Article 7(c), does your country have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes on any of the following key threats to biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes, invasive alien species (please provide details below)	? (some species)
c) Yes, climate change (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, pollution/eutrophication (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, land use change/land degradation (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, overexploitation or unsustainable use (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on monitoring programmes on key threats to biodiversity.

An ongoing monitoring study on a key threat to biodiversity lies in the over exploitation or unsustainable treatment of the Latanye Palm leaves that have been harvested prematurely for use in broom making.

Socio-economic studies (L. John 2001) have led to research into the propagation and establishment of these palms on farmers' holdings, and the determination of optimum sustainable harvesting regimes.

Additionally there is the monitoring of introduced species that threaten crop production as in the case of the fruit fly (*Anastrepha obliqua*), Giant African Snail (*Achatina fullica*) and other organisms.

22. ? On Article 7 (d), does your country have a mechanism to maintain and organize data derived from inventories and monitoring programmes and coordinates information collection and management at the national level?

a) No	
b) No, but some mechanisms or systems are being considered	
c) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are being established	
d) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are in place (please provide details below)	x
e) Yes, a relatively complete system is in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the coordination of data and information collection and management.

Coordination of data and information collection and management takes the following route: -

- Data is entered into access programs.
- Queries on data are carried out.
- List of locations, scientific and common names are compiled.

This is used as base line information to monitor the presence or absence or even abundance and distribution of species.

23. ? Does your country use indicators for national-level monitoring of biodiversity? (decision III/10)

a) No	
b) No, but identification of potential indicators is under way (please describe)	x
c) Yes, some indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	
d) Yes, a relatively complete set of indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	

Further comments on the indicators identified and in use.

National level monitoring is done by use of a Grid system. This has been used for rare and endangered plants. This will be used in the long run for all of plant diversity. A St. Lucia plant atlas is

available. Another indicator suggested to be used is the use of the Plantain (*Musa spp.*) for detection of the Black Sigatoka Fungus (*Mycosphaerella fijiensis*).

Box XLIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) Constraints encountered in implementation.

- a) Outcomes and Impacts of actions taken – As a result of work done, new facilities for the herbarium are gradually being acquired; increasing numbers of plant endemic species are observed; greater demands are being made for verification of plant species in overseas laboratories.
- b) Contribution to the achievement of the goals of the strategic plan of the convention – Equitable sharing of benefits has been realized through research on the St. Lucia Parrot (*Amazona Versicolor*.) The In-situ and Ex-Situ collections of preserved plant types and medicinal herbs offer sustainability.
- c) Contribution to progress towards the 2010 target – The herbarium provides base line information of plant biodiversity in various locations. This will assist in reducing loss to plant biodiversity.
- d) Progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans – The upgrading of national herbarium and creation of sub-collections is a project of the St. Lucia National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. Much of this project has been achieved to date. The direct collection of plant species, establishing of Ex-situ locations serves as a form of employment. Further reduction of poverty can be viewed from the conserving and sustaining aspects of economically viable species such as the Latanye and Mauby.
- e) Contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals- Knowledge of plant diversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem will assist in the selection and multiplication of plant types that are considered to be of benefit to improving the health status of peoples and even alleviating of poverty. Obtaining of the required plant types even through access and benefit sharing could be facilitated.
- f) Constraints encountered in implementation: -
 - Lack of local capacity in plant identification.
 - Need for increasing finances to upgrade herbarium.
 - Greater capacity needed in systematic monitoring.

Decisions on Taxonomy

24.? Has your country developed a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	x
b) No, but a plan is under development	
c) Yes, a plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, reports on implementation available (please provide details below)	
Further information on a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1.	
<p>There is the obvious need for capacity building both human and institutional capacities, but there has been little effort to engage local personnel in this activity. Present however are national collections with limited taxonomic identification done locally, but continued and verified by a regional body.</p>	

25.? Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on investment on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections.	
<p>The national herbarium is in the process of development towards International standards. Research is also accommodated. At present, the infrastructural needs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Appropriate computer programs for herbarium management. ➤ Additional computer to run the programs. ➤ Increased number of storage cabinets and materials as blotting paper, monitoring sheets. ➤ Refrigerators 	

26.? Does your country provide training programmes in taxonomy and work to increase its capacity of taxonomic research? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on training programmes in taxonomy and efforts to increase the capacity of taxonomic research.	
<p>There is need for training in taxonomy at the graduate level. A volunteer renders assistance at present.</p>	

27.? Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are being considered	x
c) Yes, for some institutions	
d) Yes, for all major institutions	

28.* ² Is your country collaborating with the existing regional, subregional and global initiatives, partnerships and institutions in carrying out the programme of work, including assessing regional taxonomic needs and identifying regional-level priorities? (decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, some collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessments)	
d) Yes, comprehensive collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessment and priority identification)	
Further information on the collaboration your country is carrying out to implement the programme of work for the GTI, including regional needs assessment and priority identification.	
Collaborative programmes are at present obtained with the University of Puerto Rico Pedras, whereby verification of initial identification of plants is confirmed.	

29.* Has your country made an assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) Yes, basic assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	x
c) Yes, thorough assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
Further comments on national assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities.	
Through the establishment of the National Herbarium with limited information available to carry out taxonomic identification, a list of needs towards this end are-	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Training in Taxonomy at the Graduate level ➤ Supporting texts with methodologies and captions with bias to Tropical plants 	
Present capacities include –	

² The questions marked with * in this section on Taxonomy are similar to some questions contained in the format for a report on the implementation of the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative. Those countries that have submitted such a report do not need to answer these questions unless they have updated information to provide.

- Volunteer assistance from a taxonomist
- Regional assistance rendered by officials at the University of Puerto Rico Pedras

30. * Is your country working on regional or global capacity building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties? (annex to decision VI/8)

a) No	
b) Yes, relevant programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	

Further comments on regional or global capacity-building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties.

There is no regional or global capacity building to support access to and generation of taxonomic information except by way of the University of Puerto Rico Pedras. At the local level, there are plans to motivate school children and the community to become further involved in collection and simple plant identification.

31. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8? (annex to decision VI/8)

a) No	?
b) Yes, for forest biodiversity (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for marine and coastal biodiversity (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for dry and sub-humid lands (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for inland waters biodiversity (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for mountain biodiversity (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for protected areas (please provide details below)	
h) Yes, for agricultural biodiversity (please provide details below)	
i) Yes, for island biodiversity (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention.

There is need for assistance in this regard.

32. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8?

a) No	x
b) Yes, for access and benefit-sharing (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for Article 8(j) (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for the ecosystem approach (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for impact assessment, monitoring and indicators (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for invasive alien species (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for others (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention.

There is need for assistance in this regard.

Article 8 - *In-situ* conservation [excluding paragraphs (a) to (e), (h) and (j)]

33. ? On Article 8(i), has your country endeavored to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are being identified	
c) Yes, some measures undertaken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.

Measures taken to provide conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity are:

- Cooperation in the breeding loan agreement program with the Jersey Zoo in the Channel Islands to ensure sustainability
- Relationship with Christopher Smith, a breeder and researcher of the Fer de Lance snake.
- Education of communities, school children, farmers, housewives, and owners of establishments directly and through the media, so that they will gain an understanding of the continued need for conservation and sustainability of the resources they use.

34. ? On Article 8(k), has your country developed or maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations?

a) No	
b) No, but legislation is being developed	
c) Yes, legislation or other measures are in place (please provide details below)	x

Further information on the legislation and/or regulations for the protection of threatened species and populations.

Legislation and/or regulations used for the protection of threatened species and populations include:

- The Wildlife Protection Act (1980).
- The Plant Protection Act (1988 No. 21 of 1988)
- The Forest Soil and Water Conservation Act.
- The Wildlife Conservation Act (1980).
- Fisheries Act (1984) Regulation 1994.
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna.(CITES)

35. ? On Article 8(l), does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant processes and categories of activities being identified	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the regulation or management of the processes and categories of activities identified by Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biodiversity.

The regulation of processes and categories of activities identified by article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biodiversity include:

- Control of the Giant African Snail and alien species through plant quarantine measures.
- The implementation of Quarantine legislation.
- The moratorium on collection of genetic resources by persons involved in bioprospecting until a policy and management system are in place

Box XLIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation

(a) Outcomes and impacts of actions taken –

This includes the establishment of forest reserves, wildlife nature reserves, protected areas, marine reserves and moratorium on hunting since 1980. These have resulted in conservation of animal and plant species locally and increase in populations of certain wildlife species found on the island and a greater appreciation of the wildlife by the populace.

(b) Contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention –
Legislative measures are in place that seek to ensure conservation and sustainability of our threatened species.

(c) Contribution to progress towards the 2010 target –

Legislative measures taken as well as community involvement will assist in reducing loss to biodiversity.

(d) Progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plan.

This is an ongoing project.

(e) Contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals –

Legislative and community-oriented measures taken to protect our threatened species also protect their habitats. It is on these habitats that forest users depend to obtain materials for the craft manufacture and sale and so reduce poverty.

(f) Constraints encountered in implementation –

- Limited capacity for monitoring purposes.
- Limited capacity of units to protect all threatened species.

Programme of Work on Protected Areas (Article 8 (a) to (e))

36. Has your country established suitable time bound and measurable national-level protected areas targets and indicators? (decision VII/28)	
a) No (please specify reasons)	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	x
c) Yes, some targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on targets and indicators for protected areas.	
<p>The plan for a System of Protected Areas that had not been endorsed by the Cabinet of Ministers since 1992, is at present under review through the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States Protected Area on Associated Livelihoods Project (OPAAL).</p>	

37. Has your country taken action to establish or expand protected areas in any large or relatively unfragmented natural area or areas under high threat, including securing threatened species? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on actions taken to establish or expand protected areas.	
<p>The Parrot Sanctuary has been established since 1979, and at present because of the multiplication and free reign of the birds the entire forested area is deemed a protected area to the species, housing a protected species.</p> <p>The Piton Management Area, at present a World Heritage Site where threatened endemic species are found, and the Pigeon Island National Land Mark are at present managed as protected areas.</p> <p>Additionally, two hundred and fifty (250) acres of land at a location called Vieux Lite and another named the Roseau Dam Lands have been acquired by the Forestry Department for the purpose of soil and water conservation and protection.</p> <p>Two large areas of mangrove have been made RAMSAR sites namely The Mankote and Savannes Bay mangroves.</p> <p>The list of protected areas is at present under review.</p>	

38. Has your country taken any action to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) Not applicable	
c) No, but relevant actions are being considered	
d) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	X

e) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on actions taken to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas.	
Twenty-six (26) marine reserves have been established, however many do not have active management systems in place. Review of current system of Protected Areas may result in additional reserves contributing to active management of existing reserves.	

39. Has your country identified and implemented practical steps for improving the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, some steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on practical steps for improving integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures.	
While the plan for the System of Protected Areas is being reviewed, the National Environment Policy and National Environmental Management Strategy also propose strategies for the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes. The latter has been approved but not yet implemented.	
The Strategies include -	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promoting a policy driven and pro-active approach to environmental management, ➤ Using an Integrated environment and development objectives and actions. ➤ Developing and using appropriate, fair, effective and efficient instruments for environmental management. 	

40. Is your country applying environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant EIA guidelines are under development	
c) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to some projects or plans (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to all relevant projects or plans (please provide details below)	?
Further comments on application of environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas.	
The Plan for a system of protected area is at present under review. Nevertheless in accordance with the Physical planning and development Act No. 29 of 2001, the sub-heading ``Protection of Natural Areas'' indicates that an order made under subsection (2) may -	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Authorize the carrying out within the protected area of such works as maybe expedient for 	

the protection or rehabilitation of the environment in the area.

- Require that an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) be carried out in respect of every application for development within the area.

Agencies/authorities that oversee some protected areas eg. the Soufriere Marine Management and Piton Management Areas are used as referral agencies to review/input into the EIA process for relevant developments

41. Has your country identified legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	X
c) Yes, some gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below))	
d) Yes, many gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	

Further comments on identification of legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas.

The presence of certain institutional barriers has impeded the effective establishment and management of protected areas. This has resulted in the plan for a system of protected areas to be under review at present through an Organization of Eastern Caribbean States Protected Areas on Associated Livelihoods (OPAAL) project.

42. Has your country undertaken national protected-area capacity needs assessments and established capacity building programmes? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	x
c) Yes, a basic assessment undertaken and some programmes established (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, a thorough assessment undertaken and comprehensive programmes established (please provide details below)	

Further comments on protected-area capacity needs assessment and establishment of capacity building programmes.

Protected area capacity assessments have not been done at the national level. Some individual protected areas have embarked on determining their basic needs for the conservation and sustainable use of the resource. This is practiced as seen with the Soufriere Marine Management Authority.

Capacity building programs are instituted generally at the community level.

43. Is your country implementing country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant plan is under development	x
c) Yes, relevant plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, relevant plan is being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on implementation of country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas.

It is expected at country level sustainable financing plan that support natural systems of protected areas would be included in the present review. However, the Policy Framework for the Development of the Agricultural Sector in St. Lucia (2004-2014) states that, "users of the resources who contribute to degradation and environmental damage should bear the costs of remedial measures and restoration."

Additionally the framework states that, "Government will design policies and enact legislation that will strengthen the rights of resource users and facilitate their responsibility for the conservation, sustainability and maintenance of biodiversity."

44. Is your country implementing appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods, standards, criteria and indicators are under development	X
c) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use and some international methods, standards, criteria and indicators in use (please provide details below)	

Further comments on methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance.

Some work is underway within the OPAAL project.

Box XLV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

(a) Outcomes and impacts of actions taken –

Application of the EIA's and the implementation of the financial penalties should result in greater protection and conservation of the resources within the protected environment.

(b) Contribution to the achievement of the goals of the strategic plans of the conventions

The manner of application allows for the protection of the environment as well as its conservation and sustenance.

© Contribution to progress towards the 2010 target –

In a protected area, the resources within that area will not be subject to depletion or loss of habitats and their species will be conserved.

(d) Progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plan –

A review of the national plan for a system of protected areas and a project entitled 'Establishment of Management Programs for the protection of the endemic and rare species of birds' are being dealt with at present.

(e) Contribution to the development of the Millennium Development Goals –

Reduction of poverty will be achieved indirectly through the establishment of protected areas that call for the reduction on the free reign of individuals. Materials conserved and sustained will then be made available to resource users.

(f) Constraints encountered: -

- Limited Finances
- Limited Resources
- A growing economy/population
- Limited space for physical development

Article 8(h) - Alien species

45. Has your country identified alien species introduced into its territory and established a system for tracking the introduction of alien species?

a) No	
b) Yes, some alien species identified but a tracking system not yet established	x
c) Yes, some alien species identified and tracking system in place	
d) Yes, alien species of major concern identified and tracking system in place	

46. ? Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?

a) No	
b) Yes, but only for some alien species of concern (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, for most alien species (please provide details below)	

Further information on the assessment of the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the

introduction of these alien species.

There has been no formal assessment of risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of alien species. Observations are that the alien species of note, namely the Giant African Snail, (*Achatina fullica*); Hibiscus Mealy Bug, (*Marconellicoccus hirsutus*); Varoa Mite (*Varrao jacobsonii*); Coconut Mite (*Raoiella indica*) have affected plant growth while the Amblyomma Tick (*Amblyomma variegatum*), have all affected animal stamina and plant productivity respectively.

47. ? Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate, those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under consideration	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.

An import permit from the country of import and a phytosanitary certificate from the country of export are required prior to inspection on arrival at the port of entry. Additional measures taken that attempt to prevent the introduction of control or eradication of alien species include:

- Creating public awareness of these requirements.
- Collaboration with customs officials, monitoring of ports
- Obtaining assistance and support from members of the community.
- Informing and urging the population to restrict the movement of animals, plant materials within the country and to declare animal or plant species or parts brought into the country
- Attempted enforcement of quarantine measures through legislation.

48. ? In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed, or involved itself in, mechanisms for international cooperation, including the exchange of best practices? (decision V/8)

a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation	
c) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation	
d) Yes, multilateral cooperation	x

49. ? Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species? (decision V/8)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on the use of the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches in work on alien invasive species.

St. Lucia is to a limited extent using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and biogeographical

approach in its work from plant and animal health perspective. Communities are involved in meetings, physical clean-ups and distribution of baits as well as fliers containing relevant information to some extent. Officials of the Ministry of Health, Community Development are also alerted and are invited to contribute to the control measures taken.

A precautionary approach under consideration is in the case of placing plantings of plantain (*Musa sp.*) to detect the entry of the Black Sigatoka (*Musa fijiensis*) disease.

50. Has your country identified national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)

a) No	x
b) No, but needs and priorities are being identified	
c) Yes, national needs and priorities have been identified (please provide below a list of needs and priorities identified)	

Further comments on the identification of national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles.

Guiding principles were not directly used. Animal and plant quarantine measures that are appropriate to local conditions were used.

51. Has your country created mechanisms to coordinate national programmes for applying the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)

a) No	x
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the mechanisms created to coordinate national programmes for implementing the Guiding Principles.

52. Has your country reviewed relevant policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the Guiding Principles, and adjusted or developed policies, legislation and institutions? (decision VI/23)

a) No	x
b) No, but review under way	
c) Yes, review completed and adjustment proposed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, adjustment and development ongoing	
e) Yes, some adjustments and development completed (please provide details below)	

Further information on the review, adjustment or development of policies, legislation and institutions in light of the Guiding Principles.

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53. Is your country enhancing cooperation between various sectors in order to improve prevention, early detection, eradication and/or control of invasive alien species? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are under consideration	x
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on cooperation between various sectors.	
<p>Attempts are made to alert and request cooperation of various sectors so as to improve prevention, early detection, eradication and/or control of any plant or animal health elements. The sectors include: -</p> <p>Local Government, Ministry of Physical Planning, Customs Officials, Ministry of Health, St. Lucia Police Force, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Communication as well as other agencies as the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute, The Banana Emergency Recovery Unit, Plant retail outlets, Windward Island Banana Development and Export Company and the individual community or communities.</p>	

54. Is your country collaborating with trading partners and neighboring countries to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity in ecosystems that cross international boundaries? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) Yes, relevant collaborative programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, relevant programmes are in place (please specify below the measures taken for this purpose)	
Further comments on collaboration with trading partners and neighboring countries.	
<p>Collaboration to address threats of plant and animal health concerns occur with our CARICOM and OECS partners through CARINET AND CARIPESTNET which are email networks. These provide information on the management of plant, and animal pests through the electronic medium as they lie within a biosystematic network of the Caribbean.</p>	

55. Is your country developing capacity to use risk assessment to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity and incorporate such methodologies in environmental impact assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA)? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes for this purpose are under development	x
c) Yes, some activities for developing capacity in this field are being undertaken (please provide details below)	

d) Yes, comprehensive activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further information on capacity development to address threats of invasive alien species.	
Risk analyses are carried out daily. By way of analysis of samples of materials imported into St. Lucia, threats to plant health and biodiversity are sometimes identified and discerned. A National Biosafety Framework is almost completed.	

56. Has your country developed financial measures and other policies and tools to promote activities to reduce the threats of invasive species? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	x
b) No, but relevant measures and policies are under development	
c) Yes, some measures, policies and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of financial measures and other policies and tools for the promotion of activities to reduce the threats of invasive species.	
The present system needs to be upgraded. There is need for increased: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Manpower. ➤ Appropriate infrastructure particularly at ports of entry ➤ Equipment 	

Box XLVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:	
a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.	
(a) Outcomes and impacts of actions taken –	<p>This results in timely encounter and eradication of pests. The Hibiscus Pink Mealy Bug outbreak was brought under control in record time. The Ambylomma Tick scourge was also contained in a timely fashion</p> <p>(b) Contribution to the achievement of the goals of the strategic plan of the convention Eradication or control of any alien invasive species would result in conservation of the plant life that may have been devastated.</p> <p>© Contribution towards the 2010 target – Preventing the entry of any alien invasive species would reduce the loss to biodiversity, for the pest would have been restricted from engaging in any activity that would have a</p>

negative influence on humans, plants and animals.

(d) Progress in implementing the National biodiversity strategies and action plans –
This had not been included within our local plan for this period.

(e) Contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals –
Restricting the entry of any alien invasive species would allow for normal undisturbed plant and animal growth thus affording the 'poor' who may have been greatly affected, an opportunity to obtain and make use of produce.

(f) Constraints encountered in implementation –
There is great need for improved infrastructure, adequate equipment, and trained manpower.

Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions

GURTS

57. Has your country created and developed capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to genetic use restriction technologies?

a) No	x
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to GURTs.

Status and Trends

58. Has your country supported indigenous and local communities in undertaking field studies to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)

a) No	
b) No, but support to relevant studies is being considered	x
c) Yes (please provide information on the studies undertaken)	

Further information on the studies undertaken to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and priority actions identified.

To determine the status, trends, threats, related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, meetings funded by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries have been held. These were also instrumental in facilitating the formation of the groups and

enquiring into their concerns. Enquires have been made through meetings on the work of:

- Marine and terrestrial resource users,
- Cultural groups.
- Folk Research Groups
- Mothers and Fathers groups
- Medicinal herbs farmers
- House of Eden Herb Producers
- Hewanorra Organic Move ment

All of these groups work closely with officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Social Transformation. These ministries support the groups' efforts by providing relevant production and marketing technological packages, and are continually aware of their status, practices and constraints.

Akwé:Kon Guidelines

59. Has your country initiated a legal and institutional review of matters related to cultural, environmental and social impact assessment, with a view to incorporating the Akwé:Kon Guidelines into national legislation, policies, and procedures?

a) No	x
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, a review undertaken (please provide details on the review)	

Further information on the review.

-

60. Has your country used the Akwé:Kon Guidelines in any project proposed to take place on sacred sites and/or land and waters traditionally occupied by indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)

a) No	x
b) No, but a review of the Akwé: Kon guidelines is under way	
c) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further information on the projects where the Akwé:Kon Guidelines are applied.

Much discussion must take place before this is enacted.

Capacity Building and Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities

61. Has your country undertaken any measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making related to the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/16)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes being developed	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities.

Some measures taken to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities in decision making are –

- The training of fishermen and seafarers as well as persons in craft, inclusive of bamboo craft in the rural areas through their involvement in consultations and training sessions
- The implementation of a participatory mechanism of discussions with the local indigenous group.
- The engagement of the OPAAL Regional project, an OECS project which deals with sustainable livelihood within protected areas.

62. Has your country developed appropriate mechanisms, guidelines, legislation or other initiatives to foster and promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision making, policy planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at international, regional, subregional, national and local levels? (decision V/16)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are under development	?
c) Yes, some mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the mechanisms, guidelines and legislation developed.

Some further information on mechanisms developed are -

- To date presentations have been made by members of the indigenous group on their needs, and discussions have been held with them;
- The use of cooperatives e.g. the Fishermen's cooperatives which decide their plan of action and also market their fish to the various Fisheries Complexes
- Draft legislation on Access and benefit sharing that will, among items, identify mechanisms for the promotion of the participation of communities is in the developmental stage

63. Has your country developed mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in all elements of the programme of work? (decision V/16, annex)	
a) No	?
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are being developed	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of women of indigenous and local communities in all elements of the programme of work.	
-	

Support to implementation

64. Has your country established national, subregional and/or regional indigenous and local community biodiversity advisory committees?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes	?

65. Has your country assisted indigenous and local community organizations to hold regional meetings to discuss the outcomes of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and to prepare for meetings under the Convention?	
a) No	?
b) Yes (please provide details about the outcome of meetings)	
Further information on the outcome of regional meetings.	
-	

66. Has your country supported, financially and otherwise, indigenous and local communities in formulating their own community development and biodiversity conservation plans that will enable such communities to adopt a culturally appropriate strategic, integrated and phased approach to their development needs in line with community goals and objectives?	
a) No	
b) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	?
c) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further information on the support provided.	
Support has been by way of a participatory approach that has been adopted with indigenous persons, with discussions held to provide some guidance on activities planned.	

Box XLVII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

(a) Outcomes and impacts of actions taken -

To date research has been done, reports written, and a participatory mechanism with local indigenous community group established.

(b) Contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention-

Revival of customary medicinal herbs through conservation and indigenous practices

© Contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;

To reduce the rate of biodiversity loss, indigenous communities are organized in groupings and are encouraged to make use of biodiversity resources in a sustainable manner.

(d) Progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans

Limited attention has been paid to this area within the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

(e) Contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

The use of medicinal herbs in the manufacture of medicines and teas (Aunt Linda), proposed Pottery festivals, introduction to the use of local oils and fragrances through a "Wellness and Spa " enterprise are such indications.

(f) Constraints encountered in implementation

These practices are not widely accepted because of the need for more research to be done in this field.

Article 9 - *Ex-situ* conservation

67. ? On Article 9(a) and (b), has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex-situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity native to your country and originating outside your country?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures adopted for the <i>ex-situ</i> conservation of components of biodiversity native to your country and originating outside your country.	
<p>Some measures used for the <i>ex-situ</i> conservation of components of diversity are –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conservation of samples of various plant species within the herbarium • The propagation of medicinal herbs within the forested areas on the grounds of the Department of Forestry • The propagation of wildlings within the Forest nursery • The propagation of ornamentals and fruit trees within a museum plot at the Propagation Station • The establishment of at least ten (10) trees of <i>T. pallida</i> in the North east of the island • The Mini zoo with specimens of wild life. • Banana germplasm bank at the Banana Research station • Cocoa germplasm banks at the Propagation station and on a Cocoa estate 	

68. ? On Article 9(c), has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions.	
<p>Some measures taken for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats are –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reintroduction and multiplication of the St. Lucia Parrot with the necessary legislative support • The reintroduction of the White breasted thrasher • The movement of the St. Lucia Whiptail lizard from Maria Islands to Praslin • Eradication of rats from Rat Island for the reintroduction of the Whiptail lizard • The propagation of ten (10) forest species at the forest nursery for reintroduction in habitat areas • The implementation of the Wildlife Protection Act 	

69. ? On Article 9(d), has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species.

This is achieved by way of the propagation of local plant species for reintroduction into habitats eg orchids (Orchidaceae family.) water chestnut (*Calathea allouia*(Aublet) Lindl.), gooseberry (*Phyllanthus acidus*), French tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*), fat pork (*Chrysobalanus icaco* .L)

Box XLVIII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

- a) Outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
 - More studies and more understanding of the parrot in the wild has offered an insight into the situation for other bird species
 - The Whip tail lizard has another habitat to facilitate multiplication of the species
 - The herbarium allows for ease in the identification of plants

b) Contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
These actions do assist in the conservation of biodiversity

c) Contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
Ex situ collections as practiced serve to maintain, and conserve the species in a sustainable manner.

d) Progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
This project is in keeping with the project contained within the National biodiversity and Action Plan under the name, "Upgrading of national herbarium and the creation of sub-collections."

e) Contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

Through this project, persons have obtained employment in the collection and establishment of planting material, as well as training to maintain the plots and subsequently other plots.

f) Constraints encountered in implementation.

Lack of human, financial resources to maintain additional plantings etc. and Lack of land space are some constraints encountered.

Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

70. ? On Article 10(a), has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making?

a) No	
b) No, but steps are being taken	
c) Yes, in some relevant sectors (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, in most relevant sectors (please provide details below)	

Further information on integrating consideration of conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making.

The National Environmental Management Strategy and the National Environmental Policy document demonstrate the integration of conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision making, for it states seven objectives with relevance to this activity:

They are to:

- Maintain the diversity of ecosystems, species and genes
- Maintain and enhance the natural productivity of ecosystems and ecological processes
- Optimize the contribution of natural and environmental resources to social and cultural development
- Prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of environmental change and natural disasters
- Maintain and enhance the contribution of the environment to human health
- Fulfill regional and international responsibilities

The NEP/NEMS is still to be implemented.

The Agricultural Sector Policy of the Ministry of Agriculture has as one of its main objectives, the sustainable use of the natural resources of the country.

71. ? On Article 10(b), has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures adopted relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity.

Some measures adopted that relate to the use of biological resources and avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity are –

- Contained within the objectives of the National Environmental Policy document, still to be

implemented, that include the maintenance of the diversity of ecosystems, species and genes as well as the maintenance and enhancement of the natural productivity of ecosystems and ecological processes that will assist in minimizing impacts. Others include -

- Adhering to the contents of the St. George's Declaration of Principles which is at present being reviewed for the inclusion of measurable goals and targets
- The institution of the World Heritage Convention and World Heritage Site that serve to conserve our resources if properly managed
- The use of biological agents as wasps and lady birds after carrying out risk assessments
- Employing measures as the replanting of denuded areas; reclamation of degraded lands through replanting efforts; The planting of Vetiver, a grass that stabilizes areas of shifting soils
- The use of biological resources used in the creation of artificial reefs in artificial habitats
- The implementation of policies such as the Water Policy, Land use policy(which is still in development), the Waste Management Act
- Draft Biosafety Policy and Legislation
- Integrated Pest Management and ICM.
- Draft Plant Protection of New Varieties Act

72. ? On Article 10(c), has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.

Measures that protect and encourage the customary use of biological resources that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use, are employed by several groups and agencies. Some of these are –

- Community based organizations as the Aupicon charcoal and Agricultural producers group, Ital farmers, and Talvan Water Catchment Group are assisted to practice biodiversity resource conservation.
- Training of tour guides in the protection of the natural including water resources,
- St. Lucia Nature Heritage tourism encourages conservation and sustainable use through continued visits to nature trails and nature sites for visitor enjoyment
- The employment of the Planning Development Legislative Control measures
- Soufriere and Canaries Marine Management Control Authority conserve and encourage the sustainable use of the marine reserves
- Forestry legislation.
- A Five Year Tourism Strategy Millenium Action Plan

73. ? On Article 10(d), has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced.

Measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced are as follows –

- The Agricultural Extension and Forestry Extension Services guide farmers in the construction of contour drains and employ replacement-cropping measures and Crop rotation practices.
- The Forestry department has encouraged rural women to plant Latanye which is a palm whose leaves are used to make brooms. These are used as a form of livelihood and the plant species was threatened.
- The use of Agro-Forestry, through the supply of Forest trees for river bank stabilization which were being degraded.

74. ? Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)

a) No	
b) No, but assessment of potential indicators and incentive measures is under way	x
c) Yes, indicators and incentive measures identified (please describe below)	

Further comments on the identification of indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The present day incentive program is severely limited. The ongoing review of protected areas ought to produce indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustained use of biodiversity. Apart from the fisheries sector, some incentives are given for the manufacturing of herbal teas.

75. ? Has your country implemented sustainable use practices, programmes and policies for the sustainable use of biological diversity, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation? (decision V/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, programmes and policies are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on sustainable use programmes and policies.	
Sustainable use programmes and policies executed in pursuit of poverty alleviation are as follows:-	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Consideration given to the land forms, waterways, general biological diversity in poor areas for the construction of pathways, roadways and shelters. ➤ Continued research into extending Latayne plantings and Mauby plantings for local sale and export of product derived. ➤ Conserving and extending present plantings of the local almond for the making of a local sweet, Praline, for sale on the local and export market. ➤ Restricting of the lobster catching period and size of lobster harvested so as to maintain the supply. ➤ Restricting the use of spear gun fishing so as to maintain fish supplies. ➤ The permit for forest users to make use of lianes and other forest products for the creation of craft items ➤ Selective felling of forest trees 	

76. ? Has your country developed or explored mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please describe below)	x
Further comments on the development of mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<p>The economics of biodiversity loss and conservation that is a project within the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, allows for the identification and assessment of the economic instruments available to assist with biodiversity conservation including incentives. As such some private sector bodies have engaged in activities to ensure the sustainable use of biodiversity. Some of these are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The use of Superior brooms from Latanye farmers ➤ The programs of Water Catchment groups ➤ The establishment of the Soufriere Marine Management Authority for coastal marine surveillance. ➤ National Bioawards for Business <p>Individuals who contribute to those activities are party to decisions taken at the planning and policy making levels.</p>	

77. Has your country initiated a process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)	
a) No	x
b) No, but the principles and guidelines are under review	
c) Yes, a process is being planned	
d) Yes, a process has been initiated (please provide detailed information)	
Further information on the process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.	

78. Has your country taken any initiative or action to develop and transfer technologies and provide financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)	
a) No	x
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some technologies developed and transferred and limited financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many technologies developed and transferred and significant financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development and transfer of technologies and provision of financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.	

Biodiversity and Tourism

79. ? Has your country established mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, existing mechanisms are under review	
Further comments on the establishment of mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity.	
At present mechanisms used to assess monitor and measure the impact of tourism development on biodiversity are carried out by way of: -Data collection on visitor drives and frequency at Coral Reef sites.	

-Data collection on number of visitors to nature trails in the forest, both public and private.
 -Data collection on receipt of incentives for vehicle purchase for touristic purposes.
 Moral persuasion is used to influence persons to comply with requirements as against any firm mechanism.

80. ? Has your country provided educational and training programmes to the tourism operators so as to increase their awareness of the impacts of tourism on biodiversity and upgrade the technical capacity at the local level to minimize the impacts? (decision V/25)

a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please describe below)	

Further comments on educational and training programmes provided to tourism operators.

Tour guides and tour operators have received training with some sensitization to biodiversity issues. There is usually a limit on the number of visitors to any one site in a specified period. The thrust here is towards sustainable tourism development.

81. Does your country provide indigenous and local communities with capacity-building and financial resources to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management? (decision VII/14)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are being considered	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments in the capacity-building and financial resources provided to indigenous and local communities to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management.

- Capacity Building and Institutional strengthening have been provided to rural communities for
- the management of sites and attractions.
 - Through training in the marketing and packaging of products that has been provided under the brand name HERITAS (Heritage Tourism Association of St. Lucia). Their members must adhere to an accepted Environmental Management Systems.
 - A review has been taken of eight (8) communities to assess their capacity to support tourism ventures. Recommendations will be made.

82. Has your country integrated the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development in the development or review of national strategies and plans for tourism development, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, and other related sectoral strategies? (decision VII/14)	
a) No, but the guidelines are under review	
b) No, but a plan is under consideration to integrate some principles of the guidelines into relevant strategies	x
c) Yes, a few principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	
d) Yes, many principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	
Further information on the sectors where the principles of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development are integrated.	
At present there is not much emphasis on biodiversity issues, neither has it been incorporated as biodiversity within the present tourism strategy, except through tour guides and the St. Lucia Heritage Tourism product	

Box XLIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation. 	
Remarks-	
There have been no direct thrusts towards biodiversity and the requirements under the conventions, targets, action plans and goals.	

Article 11 - Incentive measures

83. ? Has your country established programmes to identify and adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the programmes to identify and adopt incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

There is no recognized incentive program for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity. However, some incentives offered are:-

- Marketing incentives for watershed management.
- Monetary incentives for soil and water conservation measures establishment (once offered)
- Land exchange for those lands lying in critical areas of development.
- Sale of tree crops for riverbank stabilization program at subsidized rates.
- Duty free concessions on fiberglass boats, outboard engines and petrol subsidy to encourage fishing in under exploited areas and prevent collapse of the shallow shelf fishery.
- Collaborative management of state lands such as occurs with the Gros Pitons Trail and Tour Guiding Association and the Des Barras Sea Turtle Watch Activity.

84. ? Has your country developed the mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas? (decisions III/18 and IV/10)

a) No	x
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, review of impact of mechanisms available (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the mechanism or approaches to incorporate market and non-market values of biodiversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes.

There are no established mechanisms to ensure adequate incorporation of market and non-market values of biological diversity into any programs or plans. However, some areas in which this occurs at present are:

- Within the nature heritage tourism program where with tour guide training, standards are set.
- The practice of vermiculture and organic farming by the Hewanorra Organic Farmers' association

85. ? Has your country developed training and capacity-building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives? (decision III/18)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, some programmes are in place	
d) Yes, many programmes are in place	

86. Does your country take into consideration the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures as contained in Annex I to decision VI/15 when designing and implementing incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision VI/15)

a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on the proposals considered when designing and implementing the incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of bio diversity.	

87. Has your country made any progress in removing or mitigating policies or practices that generate perverse incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity? (decision VII/18)

a) No	x
b) No, but identification of such policies and practices is under way	
c) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified but not entirely removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified and removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	
Further information on perverse incentives identified and/or removed or mitigated.	

Box L.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

NB. The level of incentives offered has been reduced

(a) Outcomes and impacts of actions taken –

Incentive measures resulted in reduction in land area lost, reduced use of fertilizers and riverbank stabilization.

(b) Contribution to the achievement of the goals of the strategic plan of the convention –

Land exchange permits conservation of the biological diversity on the land area in question, as well as equitable sharing of benefits. Visits to forest trails to view the biological diversity within the forest also demands that the practice of conservation of the forest biodiversity be upheld, and facilitates the

equitable sharing of benefits.

© Contribution to progress towards the 2010 target –

The maintenance of incentives under an appropriate regulatory framework will dissuade persons from engaging in activities that result in loss of biodiversity.

(d) Progress in implementing National biodiversity strategies and action plans –

Design of standards and guidelines of behavior in nature tourism sites and attractions is a project within the local action plan that is ongoing. Little has however been done on the “Economics of biodiversity loss and conservation” in which the identification and assessment of the economic instruments are available, and incentives are included.

(e) Contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals –

The offering of incentives would attract more individuals to engage in activities that are then affordable e.g. Deep sea fishing using outboard engines and fiber glass boats.

The Des Barras Sea Turtle and Gros Piton Trail activities which help guides from the respective communities to earn a living based on the biological resources.

(f) Constraints encountered in implementation –

Insufficient finances to permit the direct or indirect offer of monetary incentives.

This methodology is not a priority in biodiversity management at present.

Article 12 - Research and training

88. ? On Article 12(a), has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components?

a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the programmes for scientific and technical education and training in the measures for identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

There are no formal programs for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components. Training occurs through awareness creation and the inclusion of subject matter areas in Secondary and Tertiary training institutions as:

- Integrated Science
- Agriculture Science
- Biology
- Crop production
- Plant Protection
- Animal husbandry

Through the various programs of the Forestry and Fisheries Department, persons have been trained to various degrees in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components. Members of the public are often taken on forest tours where floral and faunal species are identified. Dive operators and snorkeling operations usually identify marine species to visitors. The Aupicon Charcoal Producers were trained in sustainable harvesting of the mangrove for charcoal production. Pilot Whalers sustainably harvest pilot whales annually, catching no more than a maximum of four whales a year. Foresters have been trained at the Eastern Caribbean Institute of Forestry in the identification of Forest species. Latanye broom producers have been trained by the Forestry Department in the sustainable harvesting of the lata nye plant species.

89. ? On Article 12(b), does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further information on the research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The captive Breeding Program for the St. Lucia Parrot (*Amazona versicolor*) is one case where research was allowed and this contributed to the survival of the species.

Research has also occurred on the ecology of the Saint Lucia Parrot and the Saint Lucia Whiptail in collaboration with the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust and Wildlife Trust International by the Forestry Department. Research has also been undertaken on the iguana, again with assistance by the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust. Research on birdlife in Praslin has also been conducted by the Saint Lucia National Trust and the Forestry Department, as well as research on the White Breasted Thrasher and migratory species of birds.

Research on the biodiversity of the Pitons has been done for submission of the dossier for conferring of World Heritage Site designation on the Pitons Management Area.

Research attachments are also facilitated at various institutions, and elements of research are carried out within the Research Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Some of these

deal with pest and disease inclusive of Integrated Pest Management, soils, propagation, crop husbandry, field trials.

There is ongoing research on non-forest timber products for sustainable use such as –Latanye, Mauby, Lianes, Vanilla and spices as black pepper and cinnamon.

Research has also been carried out on sea turtles and fish stocks by the Fisheries Department.

90. ? On Article 12(c), does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

x

Further information on the use of scientific advances in biodiversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

While St. Lucia is at present not formally engaged in the use of scientific advances in Biological Research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources, except for training in wildlife management that has been used to study the ecology of *Amazona versicolor* and monitoring of the Saint Lucia Whiptail populations, technical experts from the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute(CARDI) have been engaged in a range of agro-biodiversity research programs. These include:-

- Soil and water conservation measures.
- Varietal trials
- Organic farming.
- Germplasm production
- Experimental determination of optimum harvesting regimes for Latanye.

Box LI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

(a) Outcomes and impacts of actions taken –

Through research and training carried there has been an improvement in the quality of life for the population at large. Control measures for pest and disease have allowed the healthy development of flora and fauna with protection and multiplications afforded to many species in particular the St Lucia Parrot(*Amazona versicolor*); food production has increased and the information obtained has permitted its multiple use in future endeavors.

(b) Contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the convention –

While research does not directly offer conservation of the environment, sustainability and equitable sharing, it allows for use to be made of findings so as to permit these features to take place through appropriate adaptation.

© Contribution towards the 2010 target

Research and training would allow for the reduction in loss to biodiversity through use made of the findings of research. Control measures, genetic improvements, researched and proved to be adequate, will allow for increased growth in plant and animal life

(d) Progress in implementing natural biodiversity strategies and action plans – While some projects included under these plans are completed, others are near completion. Others are on going.

(e) Contribution to the achievement of the millennium development goals –

Research and training would allow for the reduction in poverty through use made of the findings of research. Appropriate use of the findings under Integrated Pest Management for the control of the Hibiscus Mealy Bug for example, will permit survival of the plant species affected and allow for the intended use to be made of it.

(e) Constraints encountered in implementation –

Constraints include –

- Insufficient personnel to carry out research needed
- Insufficient materials for the execution of research
- Inadequate infrastructure for research

Article 13 - Public education and awareness

91. Is your country implementing a communication, education and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation in support of the Convention? (Goal 4.1 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	
b) No, but a CEPA strategy is under development	
c) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a limited extent (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the implementation of a CEPA strategy and the promotion of public participation in support of the Convention.

A prototype of biodiversity education and awareness strategy exists.

92. Is your country undertaking any activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on Communication, Education and Public Awareness as contained in the annex to decision VI/19? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	

below)	
Further comments on the activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on CEPA.	
<p>A CEPA strategy is one measure that has been used to inform the public of various developments that are taking place on the biodiversity project as well activities in which they could be involved in support of the project. Measures include use of jingles, advertisements, newspaper articles, the bio-awards ceremony, game shows, public-speaking competitions in schools.</p>	

93. Is your country strongly and effectively promoting biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the promotion of biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level.	
<p>Promotion is staggered, but the website is continuous; fisheries and forestry programs, school projects, community involvement and press releases take place with regularity. Finances for the airing of programs by the media is a limiting factor to what our country would wish to be done towards maintaining the continued awareness for appropriate conservation practices by the public.</p>	

94. Does your country promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further information on the efforts to promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level.	
<p>This is done through newsletters from the Ministry of Agriculture, newspaper articles, school and community programs.</p>	

95. Is your country supporting national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities supported (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many activities supported (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the support of national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness.	

There have been school competitions, public discussions and television presentations, an award ceremony at which the private sector, resource users, schools and the public attended and deserving members were rewarded, recently.

96. Has your country developed adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness?

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development of adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness.

The Environmental Education Unit in the Forestry Department is dedicated to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness and have also received training. Officers of the Fisheries Department have attended training courses on public education and also deliver initiatives. Restrictions in the availability of finance to adequately support the programs are a limiting factor to the wider use of public awareness programs.

97. Does your country promote cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness at the national, regional and international levels? (decisions IV /10 and VI/19)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on the promotion of cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness, at the national, regional and international levels.

Several cooperation and exchange programs for biodiversity education and awareness have taken place. These are:

- The twining of the village of Belvedere on the west coast of St. Lucia through the St. Lucia National Trust with the village of Praslin on the east.
- Regional exchange programs through the OECS General Environmental Educational and Exchange Forestry programs where production of the Jacquot Magazine was attempted on a regional basis for more than one issue.
- St. Vincent/St. Lucia watershed training program.
- Regional training for parrot conservation held in St. Lucia.
- The development and implementation of the Children's Library Summer Program, which included much about conservation of floral and faunal species, was done for the region by the OECS-NRMU mainly through the provision of booklets on environmental conservation, most focusing on some aspects of biodiversity conservation.

98. Is your country undertaking some CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention?	
a) No (please specify reasons below)	
b) Yes, some activities undertaken for some issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, many activities undertaken for most issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive activities undertaken for all issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention.	
<p>CEPA activities have been used in the implementation of cross cutting issues and thematic programs. Through discussions on alien species, the plant and wildlife protection program, the Biosafety and Biodiversity Projects, this has been facilitated. There is collaboration on traditional knowledge with the Folk Research Centre and work of indigenous peoples in the field so far by way of meetings held and occasional visits to the areas.</p>	

99. ? Does your country support initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes as well as into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision IV/10 and Goal 4.4 of the Strategic Plan)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programmes as well as their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	
<p>Several stakeholders integrate biodiversity conservation into their practice and education programs. This can be observed by way of: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The inclusion of subject matter areas as integrated science, into the curriculum of secondary schools. ➤ The use of recyclable materials by Burger Plus (which is a fast food establishment) and the placing of slogans of keeping the country clean on disposable items. ➤ Planned and structured garbage disposal mechanism the fast food establishment. ➤ A strategic plan in hand by Hess Oil,, which is an oil storage refinery, for the reduction of, and immediate reaction to oil spills. ➤ Numerous biodiversity sensitive practices employed by industries such as the Sandals Hotels, Hess Oil, Windward and Leeward Brewery and the Banana Exporting Company, Windward Island Banana Exporting Company. ➤ Collection and conversion of recyclable soft drink bottles. ➤ Collaboration with and the offer of technical support to the Broom Association in two locations ➤ Media houses also assist in broadcasting conservation programmes and Public Service Announcements 	

100. Is your country communicating the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and establishing appropriate linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development in the implementation of your national CEPA programmes and activities? (decision VII/24)

a) No	x
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes developed and activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes developed and many activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the communication of the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and the establishment of linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.	
This is yet to be executed.	

Box LII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

(a) Outcomes and impacts of actions taken

As a result of actions taken, there are attempts at reduction in the pollution of the environment caused by many commercial concerns.

(b) Contribution to the achievement of the goals of the strategic plan of the convention.

The application of measures to reduce on creating disturbances to the biodiversity within the environment together with training of school children, will lead to the conservation of the biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components.

©Contribution to progress towards the 2010 target.

The use of public education and awareness programs will reduce the current rate of biodiversity loss directly and indirectly through the training of persons in all communities and in all walks of life, in activities that will maintain or sustain living organisms and their habitats.

(d) Progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans

All programs included under the national biodiversity strategies and action plans have elements of communication, for many of them require the involvement of the public and are in progress.

(e) Contribution to the achievement of the Millenium Development Goals

Any public awareness activity, meetings and training sessions seek to appeal to all and sundry so that their contributions will be made to any aspect of biodiversity that affects them. The inclusion of the Poverty Reduction project and the Belfund project are such programs that respond to the needs of the

poor. Communication devices will further seek to inform other persons so that they too will obtain benefits. The poor have been sensitized as to the importance of the conservation of biodiversity to their livelihoods, and by the reduction in loss of biodiversity through education programs targeted at various sectors, the sustainable livelihoods of the poor will be more assured.

f) Constraints encountered in implementation

Constraints encountered are –

- Limited finances present to obtain the suitable communication devices for all areas,
- Limited finances to support programming on a continuous basis
- Need for an integrated and sustained approach to biodiversity education

Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

101. ? On Article 14.1(a), has your country developed legislation requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, legislation is still in early stages of development	
c) No, but legislation is in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, legislation is in place (please provide details below)	x
e) Yes, review of implementation available (please provide details below)	

Further information on the legislation requiring EIA of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity.

The Physical Planning Act requires Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) to be carried out on certain projects that are likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity.

102. ? On Article 14.1(b), has your country developed mechanisms to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on the mechanisms developed to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity.

National programs and policies are subject to the same treatment as that of a private individual. Developmental proposals submitted are scrutinized, Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA's) are carried out and they are gazetted twice. Additionally, there is biological diversity legislation in draft form that will complement the procedure.

103. ? On Article 14.1(c), is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction?

a) No	
b) No, but assessment of options is in progress	
c) Yes, some completed, others in progress (please provide details below)	
d) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further information on the bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biodiversity outside your country's jurisdiction.

St. Lucia is signatory to a number of conventions that have a bearing on the biological diversity outside of its jurisdiction. Some of these are :-

- International convention for the regulation of whaling.
- Vienna convention for the protection of the ozone layer.
- Convention for the protection and development of the marine environment of the wider Caribbean region and protocols on -
 - Cooperation in combating oil spills, and
 - Specially protected areas and wild life.
- Convention on the prevention of marine pollution by dumping wastes and other matter at sea.
- Treaty for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean.

104. ? On Article 14.1(d), has your country put mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your territory to biological diversity in the territory of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place based on current scientific knowledge	x

105. ? On Article 14.1(e), has your country established national mechanisms for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	x

Further information on national mechanisms for emergency response to the activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biodiversity.

In addition to the Disaster Preparedness Response Act, there are national response plans under which are those that address various hazards as:-

- Hurricanes
- Earthquakes
- Oil Spills
- Volcanic eruptions. All of these can affect our biodiversity. Mechanisms are established in the National Emergency and Response Organization's (NEMO) relationship with the various ministries and statutory bodies on whom they depend to be set for response to disasters.

There is also the Agriculture Emergency Response Plan and the Draft Biosafety Act

106. Is your country applying the Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environment-Impact-Assessment Legislation or Processes and in Strategic Impact Assessment as contained in the annex to decision VI/7 in the context of the implementation of paragraph 1 of Article 14? (decision VI/7)

a) No	
b) No, but application of the guidelines under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects being applied (please specify below)	x
d) Yes, major aspects being applied (please specify below)	

Further comments on application of the guidelines.

The mechanisms used for applying the guidelines for incorporating biodiversity related issues into the Environment Impact Assessment legislation are seen within the legislation, to include biodiversity related issues, where it is stated that:

- "A description of the potentially affected environment including specific information necessary for identifying and assessing the environmental effects of the proposed development..." will be included.
- "The Head of the Physical Planning and Development Division shall establish the activities involved in the proposed development particularly activities with complex and potentially adverse effects, including but not limited to serious effects on human beings and the valued ecosystem components, or which would cause additional loading of the environment to unsustainable levels."
- An Environment Impact Statement as included within the EIA regulations shall include at minimum, "an identification and description of measures available to mitigate adverse environmental impacts of the proposed development and alternatives, and an assessment of those measures," as well as that,
- "The environmental effects in an environmental impacts statement should be assessed with a degree of detail commensurate with their likely environmental significance."

107. On Article 14 (2), has your country put in place national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity? (decision VI/11)

a) No	
b) Yes (please specify the measures)	x

Further comments on national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity.

Various national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability or redress for damage to biological diversity are present and they appear under those which affect:-

- Agricultural biodiversity

- Forest ecosystems
- Marine and coastal ecosystems
- Fresh water ecosystems.

Agricultural Ecosystems/Policy and Regulatory Framework

- The Land Conservation Act (1992) (No. 10 of 1992) and Improvement Act.
- The Land Development (Interim Control) Act 1971, No. 8 of 1971)
- The Plan Protection Act (1998) (No. 21 of 1988).
- The Animals (Diseases and Importation) Ordinance (Amendment) Act (` 994)
- The Praedial Larceny Act (being developed).

Forest Ecosystems (Policy and Regulatory)

- Forest Soil and Water Conservation Act (1946)
- Wildlife Protection Act (1980).

Marine and Coastal Ecosystems (Policy & Regulatory)

- Beach Protection Act (1967).
- National Conservation Act (1999)
- Fisheries Act 1984 and Regulations (1994)

108. Has your country put in place any measures to prevent damage to biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being developed	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	x

Further information on the measures in place to prevent damage to biological diversity.

Several other measures have been taken to prevent damage to biological diversity, as well as those include in No.107 above. These include:-

- Training of farmers, fishers and foresters in correct practices to be adopted.
- Implementation of restrictions within forest reserves and marine reserves.
- The practice of in situ and ex situ conservation for desired plant and animal species.
- Plant and animal quarantine measures.
- Legislation and enforcement.
- Education programmes islandwide
- EIA regulations

109. Is your country cooperating with other Parties to strengthen capacities at the national level for the prevention of damage to biodiversity, establishment and implementation of national legislative regimes, policy and administrative measures on liability and redress? (decision VI/11)

a) No	
b) No, but cooperation is under consideration	
c) No, but cooperative programmes are under development	

d) Yes, some cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	x
e) Yes, comprehensive cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on cooperation with other Parties to strengthen capacities for the prevention of damage to biodiversity.	
Cooperation with other parties to strengthen capacities for the prevention of damage to biodiversity is carried out through the various conventions to which St. Lucia is signatory and some bilateral programmes.	

Box LIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

(a) Outcomes and impacts of actions taken –

The impact of the EIA legislation has attempted to address several development activities that would have proved detrimental to biodiversity. More funding has been made available for biodiversity conservation activities including training of human resources in the area.

(b) Contribution to the achievement of the goals of the strategic plan of the convention –

The Environmental Impact Assessment legislation provides guidelines that should ensure sustainable practices are implemented within a development activity and that the biodiversity will be conserved.

(c) Contribution to progress towards the 2010 target –

Through measures taken within the legislation, there will be reduction in the loss to biodiversity in development activities undertaken.

(d) Progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

This has not been included as part of the National Biodiversity and Action Plans.

(e) Contribution to the achievement of the millennium development goals –

The application of Environmental Impact Assessments serves to reduce loss to biodiversity by the institution of contract measures in developmental projects. Such reduction in loss will allow for continued propagation of various biodiversity resources thus increasing the richness of biodiversity for use by all including the poor.

(f) Constraints encountered in implementation –

Constraints to implementation include:

- Occasional non-adherence to EIA guidelines
- Some lack of appreciation of the importance of the application and use of EIA regulations.
- EIA regulations that would allow for better enabling of the Act are still in draft form.
- Limited human and financial resources to monitor and enforce EIA prescriptions

Article 15 - Access to genetic resources

110. ? Has your country endeavored to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms, in accordance with paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of Article 15?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further information on the efforts taken by your country to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms.	
<p>St. Lucia has facilitated access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses through ex situ conservation of the <i>Amazona Versicolor</i> and the St. Lucia Whiptail at the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust. There, the parrots' laid eggs in captivity.</p> <p>Through the Regional institutions as the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute and the Inter American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, exchange of plant and animal genetic materials occurs.</p> <p>A draft biological diversity legislation at present in development stages, incorporates access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses.</p>	

111. ? Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Parties, in accordance with Article 15(6)?	
a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties.	
<p>There have been no known instances in which scientific research has been executed based on genetic resources obtained from other parties.</p>	

112. ? Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and of the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources, in accordance with Article 15(7)?

a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the type of measures taken.

There have been no known instances in which benefits have been derived from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party except in the sale of banana tissue culture plants to farmers

113. ? In developing national measures to address access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, has your country taken into account the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?

a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on national measures taken which consider the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing as set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

114. Is your country using the Bonn Guidelines when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing and/or when negotiating contracts and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing? (decision VII/19A)

a) No	x
b) No, but steps being taken to do so (please provide details below)	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	

Please provide details and specify successes and constraints in the implementation of the Bonn Guidelines.

115. Has your country adopted national policies or measures, including legislation, which address the role of intellectual property rights in access and benefit-sharing arrangements (i.e. the issue of disclosure of origin/source/legal provenance of genetic resources in applications for intellectual property rights where the subject matter of the application concerns, or makes use of, genetic resources in its development)?

a) No	?
b) No, but potential policies or measures have been identified (please specify below)	
c) No, but relevant policies or measures are under development (please specify below)	
d) Yes, some policies or measures are in place (please specify below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive policies or measures adopted (please specify below)	

Further information on policies or measures that address the role of IPR in access and benefit-sharing arrangements.

With reference to The Patent Act, there is no clause that covers disclosure of genetic resources. This can however be considered.

116. Has your country been involved in capacity-building activities related to access and benefit-sharing?

a) Yes (please provide details below)	
b) No	x

Please provide further information on capacity-building activities (your involvement as donor or recipient, key actors involved, target audience, time period, goals and objectives of the capacity-building activities, main capacity-building areas covered, nature of activities). Please also specify whether these activities took into account the Action Plan on capacity-building for access and benefit-sharing adopted at COP VII and available in annex to decision VII/19F.

Box LIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology

117. ? On Article 16(1), has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment?

a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
<p>Further information on the measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment.</p> <p>The regional organizations as the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI), the Inter American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI) are some regional organizations that facilitate the access and transfer of technologies relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through liaison with the relevant agencies in country.</p>	

118. ? On Article 16(3), has your country taken measures so that Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms?

a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative arrangements are in place	
g) Not applicable	

119. ? On Article 16(4), has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of Government institutions and the private sector of developing countries?

a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	

Further information on the measures taken.

Individuals who possess a rare species of plant or planting material that is becoming extinct make such available to the Propagation station of Tissue Culture Laboratory for multiplication. Various agreements and arrangements are then entered into with the private party.

Box LV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

This activity has not been prominent or structured. Individual or bilateral arrangements are made in an effort to conserve or preserve plant species e.g. Orchids, rare species of yams, and some tree crops.

Programme of Work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation

120. Has your country provided financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the provision of financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation.

On the regional level, financial and technical support and training is rendered through the Caribbean Research and Development Institute (CARDI). On the local level, this is rendered by way of technological generation and adaptation activities under the recurrent expenditure. Some relate to biodiversity, but finances here are insufficient. Programs are by way of support and training through the Extension and Plant Propagation and Research Division to farmers and their agencies.

St.Lucia's contribution to the conventions and programs is by way of Caribbean Fishery Resource Assessment Management Program (CFRAM).

121. Is your country taking any measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but some measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation.

This is done through the Caribbean Research and Development Institute (CARDI) as a regional institution. Caribbean countries endorse this organization. St. Lucia supports and endorses Regional Integration, multi-country initiatives, measures and actions through the OECS and CARICOM. Several activities do take precedence over national initiatives.

122. Has your country made any technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, basic assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, thorough assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building.

This is done by way of:

- A science and technology council
- The rationalization of laboratories and personnel
- The assessment of capacity through surveys
- The execution of a Biosafety Survey on biosafety management issues
- The assessment of capacity indicators for monitoring
- Needs for expertise, resources and materials

123. Has your country made any assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	x
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies.

Assessments are not carried out in depth. An observation type of evaluation is conducted. We rely on others in the regional cooperation arena who were engaged in the same type of technologies for assistance. However some technology adaptation has been conducted.

124. Has your country identified and implemented any measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation, including assessing capacity building needs? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place and being implemented (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation.

This is done to a limited extent by way of:

- Information network through CARDI/CAIS
- A Clearing House Mechanism for biodiversity
- Procicaribe and the National Agricultural Research and Development Committee
- The development of programs and exchange information
- By way of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), CAMID Caribbean Management and Development Institute (CAMID), Caribbean Agriculture Development Institute (CARDI)
- Locally, through radio and television programming and through newsletters.
- The development of an information network on biodiversity

125. Has your country taken any of the measures specified under Target 3.2 of the programme of work as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but a few measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please specify below)	x
d) Yes, many measures taken (please specify below)	

Further comments on the measures taken as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention.

It is a policy that assessment of capacity is to be done as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of frameworks to facilitate cooperation. A Biodiversity draft legislation is being prepared.

Box LVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

(a) Outcomes and impacts of actions taken-

Through the St. George's Declaration of Principles, several regional organizations, local entities, local cooperative mechanisms and the Clearing House Mechanism, information is made available on the transfer of technology and technology cooperation. These have produced network as the Cariforum whose pest and disease network is active.

(b) Contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention

Through cooperative mechanisms established with the University of Puerto Rico Pedras, The Jersey Wild Life Conservation Trust and other organizations, St. Lucia's thrust to halt the loss of biodiversity so as to secure beneficial uses through conservation and sustainable use of its resources can be assured through the transfer of technology and technology cooperation. St. Lucia is signatory to a number of Conventions established, that ensure the availability of collaborative mechanisms as well as appropriate supporting legislation.

© Contribution to progress towards the 2010 target.

Achieving this target of reducing the loss to biodiversity by 10% would be possible as long as the stated mechanisms in (b) continue to operate and other supporting mechanisms on the local scene are present. These include assistance by the community groups, the media, schools and the legal fraternity.

(d) Progress in implementing the National Biodiversity and Action Plans

This has not been included as a direct program, but cooperation and relevant information were needed in all the action plans attempted.

(e) Contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

Through the transfer of technology and technology cooperation, more information is made available on biodiversity which would benefit the poor.

(f) Constraints encountered in implementation

- Absence of the full implementation of the ecological approach to ensure true support from all parties.
- Different emphases on biodiversity issues per country.
- Limited resources to assist in timely responses to requests for assistance.

Article 17 - Exchange of information

126. ? On Article 17(1), has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources with a view to assist with the implementation of the Convention and promote technical and scientific cooperation?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

The following question (127) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

127. ? On Article 17(1), do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries and include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?

a) No	
b) Yes, but they do not include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	
c) Yes, and they include categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	

Box LVII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation

128. ? On Article 18(1), has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation.

Some measures taken to promote technical and scientific cooperation include: -

- The development of a Memorandum of Understanding with Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust and Wild Life Preservation Trust International to facilitate the training of forest officers in Wildlife Conservation.
- The overseas training of Forest Officers in Wildlife conservation.
- Training of officers in Biodiversity conservation techniques.
- Translocation of the Saint Lucia Whiptail Lizard with the help of the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust and other international entities such as the relevant IUCN specialist group.

129. ? On Article 18(4), has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention?

a) No	x
b) No, but relevant methods are under development	
c) Yes, methods are in place	

130. ? On Article 18(5), has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide some examples below)	x
<p>Examples for the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention.</p> <p>Some example of joint research programs and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the convention include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint ventures in vermiculture with farmers • Collaboration with the Solid Waste Management Authority on preservation of the biodiversity and the environment as a whole, especially through its composting and recycling and reuse programs. • The promotion of organic farming • Parrot Conservation through officer training and the linkages developed with the Jersey Wild life Preservation Trust (JWPT) and the Jersey Zoo • Through the Cariforum initiative for the control of Pests and diseases with other territories 	

131. Has your country established links to non-governmental organizations, private sector and other institutions holding important databases or undertaking significant work on biological diversity through the CHM? (decision V/14)

a) No	
b) No, but coordination with relevant NGOs, private sector and other institutions under way	x
c) Yes, links established with relevant NGOs, private sector and institutions	

The following question (132) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

132. Has your country further developed the CHM to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation? (decision V/14)

a) No	
b) Yes, by using funding opportunities	
c) Yes, by means of access to, and transfer of technology	
d) Yes, by using research cooperation facilities	
e) Yes, by using repatriation of information	
f) Yes, by using training opportunities	
g) Yes, by using promotion of contacts with relevant institutions, organizations and the private sector	
h) Yes, by using other means (please specify below)	

Further comments on CHM developments to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation.

133. Has your country used CHM to make information available more useful for researchers and decision-makers? (decision V/14)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant initiatives under consideration	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on development of relevant initiatives.

Relevant initiatives that have been made available through this mechanism include:

- A roster of experts
- Information on terrestrial species
- The Biodiversity Country study report
- The National Biodiversity and Strategy Action Program
- Information on Case studies relevant to the articles in the Convention

134. Has your country developed, provided and shared services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of the CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions? (decision V/14)

a) No	
b) Yes (please specify services and tools below)	x

Further comments on services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions.

Synergies have been established with Climate change program, Biodiversity and Desertification programs as well as liaising with the St. Lucia National Trust.

A Knowledge, attitude and practice workshop on sustainable development has been carried out by personnel on Climate change. There have been synergies with desertification and biodiversity.

Plans are underway to develop a National Biodiversity Information Network to be linked to the CHM. Financial resources are scarce in this regard.

Box LVIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

(a) Outcomes to the achievement of the goals of the strategic plan of the convention –

The CHM makes available information to assist in meeting the goals of the Convention and allows researchers to know what is available for their use.

(b) Contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention

Conservation of the environment, sustainability and reduction of the loss to biodiversity is secured through use being made of the information contained within the Clearing House Mechanism.

© Contribution to progress towards the 2010 target –

Information available through the CHM will make users more aware of the importance of biodiversity securing on appreciation of its value and causing a reduction in its destruction.

(d) Progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans –

This mechanism is used hand in hand with activities conducted in the field and its activities are in keeping with action plans.

(e) Contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals –

The public awareness created on biodiversity and the need to reduce its loss will help to conserve biodiversity and thus reduce poverty through information available.

(f) Constraints encountered in implementation:

- The CHM can only be used through the web.
- Difficulty is encountered in making information easily accessible to the layman.
- More finances are needed to encourage greater scientific and technical cooperation.

Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

135. ? On Article 19(1), has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	x
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation are in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy and subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place	

136. ? On Article 19(2), has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access by Parties, on a fair and equitable basis, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Parties?

a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

Box LIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

This has not been attempted.

Article 20 – Financial resources

Box LX.

Please describe for each of the following items the quantity of financial resources, both internal and external, that have been utilized, received or provided, as applicable, to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, on an annual basis, since your country became a Party to the Convention.

a) Budgetary allocation by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Local Org.</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Project (Capital)</th> <th style="width: 5%;">Fund. Agency</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2001-2</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2002-3</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2003-4</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2004-5</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>ECD</td> <td>ECD</td> <td>ECD</td> <td>ECD</td> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ministry of Agriculture</td> <td>Biodiversity Enabling activity</td> <td>GEF.</td> <td></td> <td>753,771</td> <td>411,786</td> <td>240,988</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Forestry and Land Resources M'gt. of Biological Resources</td> <td>EU</td> <td>120000</td> <td>120,000</td> <td>120,000</td> <td>187,537</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Parrot Conservation</td> <td>Bev</td> <td>38,529</td> <td>90,353</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Nature trail Rehab.</td> <td>EU</td> <td>210,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Wild life conservation Project</td> <td>EU</td> <td>100,000</td> <td>63,392</td> <td>75,000</td> <td>106,764</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Water Res M'gt</td> <td>PF</td> <td></td> <td>687,737</td> <td>500,000</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Local Org.	Project (Capital)	Fund. Agency	2001-2	2002-3	2003-4	2004-5				ECD	ECD	ECD	ECD	Ministry of Agriculture	Biodiversity Enabling activity	GEF.		753,771	411,786	240,988		Forestry and Land Resources M'gt. of Biological Resources	EU	120000	120,000	120,000	187,537		Parrot Conservation	Bev	38,529	90,353				Nature trail Rehab.	EU	210,000					Wild life conservation Project	EU	100,000	63,392	75,000	106,764		Water Res M'gt	PF		687,737	500,000	
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b) Extra-budgetary resources (identified by donor agencies)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Local Org.</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Project</th> <th style="width: 5%;">Fund. Agency</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2001-2</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2002-3</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2003-4</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2004-5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Local Org.	Project	Fund. Agency	2001-2	2002-3	2003-4	2004-5																																																	
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c) Bilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)

Local org.	Project	Fund. Agency	2001 -2	2002-3	2003-4	2004-5
Ministry of Agri., Forestry and Fisheries Crop protection Dept.	Caribbean Agro Chemical M'gt Project	UK. Dept for Internat Development (DFID)				A portion of £37781.92

d) Regional channels (identified by donor agencies)

Regional Org.	Project	Fund. Agency	2001 -2	2002-3	2003-4	2004-5 USD
Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)	OPAAL	OAS				.35M
OECS/ UNEP	Develop a holistic and integrated model law that implements at least four MEA'S relating to biodiversity					USD 124,000 (UNEP-80,000; in kind 44,500)
OECS/ NOAA	Promoting Watershed Management in Wider Caribbean Nations by lessons learnt from Soufriere, St Lucia.					USD 140000 (NOAA 70,000; in kind 70,000)

e) Multilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)

Local Org.	Project	Fund. Agency	2001-2	2002-3	2003-4	2004-5
Solid Waste M'gt	Dev. of waste reception facility	GEF	164,832			
	Constr. Of bin slabs	GEF	41,881			
	Waste treatment and disposal equipment	GEF	681,967			
	Procurement of waste oil storage containers	GEF	70,104			
	Waste treatment disposal (tyre shredder, wood chipper, hiring of consultant, etc)	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	3117528			
	Biomedical Waste treatment facility	World Bank	590909			
	Vehicle for the Project	World bank	18,577			
OECS	OPAAL	GEF through the World Bank				3.7M
OECS	OPAAL	FFEM		USD 1.64M		
Establishment of Coastal Zone Management Unit and Framework	Facilitate the establishment of a Coastal Zone Management Unit	EU	ECD 394,036	ECD 165,768	ECD 106966	

Soufriere Marine Management Authority (SMMA)	Impl. Of the Comm. Plan of the SMMA and Ranger Exchange program	UNEP-CAR/R CU		USD 50,000		
	Improving the efficiency of the SMMA thru Training of staff in Work Ethics, Pr., and Comm. Skills, Law enforcement, Basic Seamanship and Boat handling			USD 4,000		
	Promoting Watershed M'gt in the wider Caribbean Nations by lessons learnt from Soufriere, St. Lucia			USD 56,272		
UNCCD	National Awareness seminar & 2 nd National Report	UNCCD Secretariat/ Global Mechanism	USD15000			
	1 st Regional W/shop for benchmarks and indicators for land degradation in the Caribbean subregion	UNCCD Secretariat/ Global Mechanism		USD 15000		

	Assist in National Action Program. M'streaming action to sustainable land m'gt alleviating poverty	UNCCD Secretariat/ Global Mechanism				USD 8000																																																																	
	Sustainable Land Management Project (MS Project)	GEF/ UNDP Capacity B'dg and Mainstreaming for Sustainable Land M'gt				USD 440,000 (PDFB) USD 17500 (PDFFA)																																																																	
f) Private sources (identified by donor agencies)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Local Org.</th> <th>Project</th> <th>Fund. Agency</th> <th>2001-2</th> <th>2002-3</th> <th>2003-4</th> <th>2004-5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Local Org.	Project	Fund. Agency	2001-2	2002-3	2003-4	2004-5																																																										
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Box LXI.

Please describe in detail below any major financing programmes, such as biodiversity trust funds or specific programmes that have been established in your country.

There are no financing programmes as a Biodiversity Trust Fund established.

137. ? On Article 20(1), has your country provided financial support and incentives to those national activities that are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes, incentives only (please provide a list of such incentives below)	
c) Yes, financial support only	
d) Yes, financial support and incentives (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on financial support and incentives provided.

Finances are allocated to programs within the annual program of work, and those that are intended to achieve the aims of the convention will be served. Fiscal incentives are provided for initiatives dealing with the conservation of the environment including biodiversity and sustainable use. These initiatives include exchange of private lands important for forest conservation for Crown lands or monetary returns.

The next question (138) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

138. ? On Article 20(2), has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of new and additional financial resources your country has provided)	

Further comments on new and additional financial resources provided.

The next question (139) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

139. ? On Article 20(2), has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable it to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?

a) No	x
b) Yes	

140. ? Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector? (decision V/11)

a) No	x
-------	---

b) No, but procedures being established	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on processes to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector.	

141. ? Has your country considered any measures like tax exemptions in national taxation systems to encourage financial support to biodiversity? (decision V/11)	
a) No	x
b) No, but exemptions are under development (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, exemptions are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on tax exemptions for biodiversity-related donations.	
Tax exemptions are offered to owners of vehicles transporting visitors to the Rain Forest and elsewhere to dive operators and to fishermen for their boats purchased. This is not though a direct relationship to and outcome of biodiversity.	

142. Has your country reviewed national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance allocated to biodiversity, with particular attention paid to positive incentives and their performance as well as perverse incentives and ways and means for their removal or mitigation? (decision VI/16)	
a) No	x
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes (please provide results of review below)	
Further comments on review of national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance.	

143. Is your country taking concrete actions to review and further integrate biodiversity considerations in the development and implementation of major international development initiatives, as well as in national sustainable development plans and relevant sectoral policies and plans? (decisions VI/16 and VII/21)	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, in some initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, in major initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	
Further comments on review and integration of biodiversity considerations in relevant initiatives,	

policies and plans.

The existence of an agricultural sector policy, water policy, land use policy as well as legislation and regulations on Environmental Impact Assessment, The St. George's Declaration of Principles for environmental sustainability in the OECS and the numerous conventions to which St. Lucia is signatory, guide our efforts in taking actions to integrate biodiversity considerations into relevant initiatives as hotel construction, road building, house construction etc.

144. Is your country enhancing the integration of biological diversity into the sectoral development and assistance programmes? (decision VII/21)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, into some sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, into major sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the integration of biodiversity into sectoral development and assistance programmes

Efforts are made to integrate biological diversity into sectoral development and assistance programmes as:

- Tourism programs through the Ministry of Tourism.
- Health programs through the Ministry of Health.
- Community Development Programs through the Ministry of Community Development.
- Involvement of The Water and Sewerage Authority.
- Involvement of the Solid Waste Management Authority.
- Sustainable land management
- The schools, through the Ministry of Education.
- Land development procedures through the Ministry of Physical Planning. At present, there is a relationship that permits enhancement, but in some instances, the lack of monitoring, human and financial resources limit the realization of achievement planned.

The next question (145) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

145. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which area your country has provided financial support to developing countries and/or countries with economies in transition. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

A r e a s	Support provided
a) Undertaking national or regional assessments within the framework of MEA (decision VI/8)	
b) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	
c) Enhance national capacity to establish and maintain the mechanisms to protect traditional knowledge (decision VI/10)	

d) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation (decision V/26)	
e) Implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9)	
f) Implementation of the Bonn Guidelines (decision VI/24)	
g) Implementation of programme of work on agricultural biodiversity (decision V/5)	
h) Preparation of first report on the State of World's Animal Genetic Resources (decision VI/17)	
i) Support to work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and development of regional and sub regional networks or processes (decision VI/27)	
j) Development of partnerships and other means to provide the necessary support for the implementation of the programme of work on dry and subhumid lands biological diversity (decision VII/2)	
k) Financial support for the operations of the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision VII/9)	
l) Support to the implementation of the Action Plan on Capacity Building as contained in the annex to decision VII/19 (decision VII/19)	
m) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity (decision VII/27)	
n) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28)	
o) Support to the development of national indicators (decision VII/30)	
p) Others (please specify)	
Further information on financial support provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	

The next question (146) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

<p>146. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which areas your country has applied for funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), from developed countries and/or from other sources. The same area may have more than one source of financial support. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.</p>			
Areas	Applied for funds from		
	GEF	Bilateral	Other
a) Preparation of national biodiversity strategies or action plans	x		

b) National capacity self-assessment for implementation of Convention (decision VI/27)	x		
c) Priority actions to implement the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision V/9)			
d) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)			World Wildlife Fund W.P.T.I.(Research on <u><i>Amazona versicolor</i></u> and <u><i>the Saint Lucia Whiptail</i></u>)
e) Development of national strategies or action plans to deal with alien species (decision VI/23)			
f) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation, establishment and maintenance of <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation facilities (decision V/26)			E.U & OAS The upgrading of the herbarium and furnishing of the Tissue Culture Laboratory
g) Projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 (Education and Public Awareness) (decision VI/19)	x		R.C.T.C- Rare Center for Tropical Conservation D.F.I.D.- Department for International Development Encore under USAID Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust. (Iguana Research)
h) Preparation of national reports (decisions III/9, V/19 and VI/25)	x		
i) Projects for conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity (decision IV/4)			DFID through CEHI EU- Study on the Ecology of Mankote DFID/CEHI:Indicators for biodiversity on rivers

j) Activities for conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity (decision V/5)	x		
k) Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (decision VI/26)	x		
l) Implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative			
m) Implementation of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity			
n) Others (please specify)			
Further information on application for financial support.			
Funds are being sought from CIDA and the FAO for the execution of the Biosafety Implementation Project.			

Box LXII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) Outcomes and impacts of actions taken;

Reports exist on the use of funds obtained. Persons have been trained and the biodiversity literacy of the country has improved. There has also been some institutional and legislative strengthening.

b) Contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;

Synergies have been developed between three (3) conventions – United Nations Convention on Desertification (UNCCD); Biodiversity and Climate Change and the United Nations Convention for Climate Change (UNCCC)

c) Contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;

(i) Parrot population has increased in the wild

(ii) The population of the St. Lucia Whiptail Lizard has increased on Praslin Island.

(iii) The ecological information on the Parrot has increased.

(iv) The Iguana conservation has been developed and communities are involved in the process.

(v) The Herbarium has been upgraded.

(vi) There is increased public awareness on biodiversity issues.

(vii) The First and Second National Biodiversity reports have been produced, the third report is in progress.

(viii) Indicators for biological diversity in rivers have been produced. Students have been trained in methodology.

- (ix) The Manje Creole booklet has been produced on used of local foods.
- (x) National Biosafety Project has been established and National Biosafety framework draft is almost completed.

These all contribute to the reduction in biodiversity loss and conservation.

(d) Progress in implementing National Biodiversity Strategies and action Plans;

-These programs assisted in the completion of the NBSAP and implementing some aspects of the NBSAP.

e) Contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development goals;

(i) Conservation and protection of the Iguana has led to the development of the area into a Nature Heritage Site which provides revenue for that specific community.

(ii) The presence of the parrot has increased attraction of bird watchers through tourism.

(iii) Herbarium – Persons have been paid for collecting plants for preservation.

(iv) The Whiptail Lizard at Praslin has encouraged tourism excursions.

f) Constraints encountered in implementation;

-The human and financial resources are insufficient to have continually sustained programs.

D. THEMATIC AREAS

147. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the thematic programmes of work of the Convention (marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, inland waters biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands and mountain biodiversity).

3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Programme of Work					
	Agricultural	Forest	Marine and coastal	Inland water ecosystem	Dry and subhumid lands	Mountain
(a) Lack of political will and support	2	2	2	2	2	3
(b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	2	2	2	2	1	1
(c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	3	3	3	3	2	2
(d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	2	1	0	2	2	1
(e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	3	2	2	3	1	1
(f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	2	1	1	2	0	1
(g) Loss of traditional knowledge	2	1	1	3	1	1
(h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	3	3	2	2	2	3
(i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	3	2	1	1	2	3
(j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	2	2	2	2	3	2
(k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	2	2	2	1	2	3

(l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	2	1	1	3	2	3
(m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	3	3	3	2	2	3
(n) Lack of economic incentive measures	3	3	3	1	2	3
(o) Lack of benefit-sharing	3	3	3	1	2	1
(p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	3	3	2	0	2	1
(q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	2	2	2	3	2	2
(r) Lack of effective partnerships	3	3	3	3	1	2
(s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	3	3	3	2	2	3
(t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	2	1	1	2	2	0
(u) Poverty	2	2	2	3	3	3
(v) Population pressure	2	1	1	3	0	0
(w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	3	1	1	2	1	0
(x) Lack of capacities for local communities	3	2	2	3	1	1
(y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	2	3	2	3	3	3
(z) Weak law enforcement capacity	3	3	3	3	3	3
(aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	3	3	3	3	3	2
(bb) Others (please specify)						

Inland water ecosystems

148. Has your country incorporated the objectives and relevant activities of the programme of work into the following and implemented them? (decision VII/4)				
Strategies, policies, plans and activities	No	Yes, partially, integrated but not implemented	Yes, fully integrated and implemented	N/A
a) Your biodiversity strategies and action plans		?		
b) Wetland policies and strategies		X		
c) Integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans being developed in line with paragraph 25 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development		?		
d) Enhanced coordination and cooperation between national actors responsible for inland water ecosystems and biological diversity		?		
Further comments on incorporation of the objectives and activities of the programme of work				

149. Has your country identified priorities for each activity in the programme of work, including timescales, in relation to outcome oriented targets? (decision VII/4)	
a) No	?
b) Outcome oriented targets developed but priority activities not developed	
c) Priority activities developed but not outcome oriented targets	
d) Yes, comprehensive outcome oriented targets and priority activities developed	
Further comments on the adoption of outcome oriented targets and priorities for activities, including providing a list of targets (if developed).	

150. Is your country promoting synergies between this programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level? (decision VII/4)

a) Not applicable (not Party to Ramsar Convention)	
b) No	?
c) No, but potential measures were identified for synergy and joint implementation	
d) Yes, some measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	
Further comments on the promotion of synergies between the programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level.	

151. Has your country taken steps to improve national data on: (decision VII/4)

Issues	Yes	No	No, but development is under way
a) Goods and services provided by inland water ecosystems?			X
b) The uses and related socioeconomic variables of such goods and services?			X
c) Basic hydrological aspects of water supply as they relate to maintaining ecosystem function?	?		
d) Species and all taxonomic levels?			X
e) On threats to which inland water ecosystems are subjected?	?		
Further comments on the development of data sets, in particular a list of data sets developed in case you have replied "YES" above.			
Under the Water Resources Management Project data sets on hydrological monitoring of rivers on the island were produced.			

152. Has your country promoted the application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems? (decision VII/4)	
a) No, the guidelines have not been reviewed	?
b) No, the guidelines have been reviewed and found inappropriate	
c) Yes, the guidelines have been reviewed and application/promotion is pending	
d) Yes, the guidelines promoted and applied	
Further comments on the promotion and application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.	
A project is at present being formulated and would need financial and human resources to be successfully developed and implemented.	

Box LXIII.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>The hydrological information is made available to interested parties and agencies for decision making.</p>

Marine and coastal biological diversity
General

153. Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following? Please use an "X" to indicate your response. (decisions II/10 and IV/15)	
a) Developing new marine and coastal protected areas	x
b) Improving the management of existing marine and coastal protected areas	x
c) Building capacity within the country for management of marine and coastal resources, including through educational programmes and targeted research initiatives (if yes, please elaborate on types of initiatives in the box below)	x
d) Instituting improved integrated marine and coastal area management (including catchments management) in order to reduce sediment and nutrient loads into the marine environment	x

e) Protection of areas important for reproduction, such as spawning and nursery areas	x
f) Improving sewage and other waste treatment	x
g) Controlling excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices	x
h) Developing a comprehensive oceans policy (if yes, please indicate current stage of development in the box below)	
i) Incorporation of local and traditional knowledge into management of marine and coastal resources (if yes, please elaborate on types of management arrangements in the box below)	x
j) Others (please specify below)	
k) Not applicable	

Please elaborate on the above activities and list any other priority actions relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.

An elaboration on the above activities as well as priority actions relating to conservation and sustainable use of the marine and coastal biodiversity include:

- A review of the System on Protected areas in St. Lucia that is carried out at present and which may indicate the presence of any new marine and coastal protected areas.
- The Soufriere Marine Management Authority (SMMA) that manages the Canaries Marine Management Area (CAMMA) and the Soufriere Marine Management Area (SMMA) under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
- Educational programmes that are conducted for members of the public, persons in fishing communities, pot fishermen, deep-sea fishers, seamount farmers, dive operators and for handlers of the sale of fish. Included is training for data collectors.
- Integrated marine and coastal area management that is carried out by the Soufriere Marine Management Authority.
- The monitoring of the sediment load into the marine environment.
- The absence of a management protocol within a number of marine reserves hampers effectiveness.
- A number of marine reserves is not actively managed.
- The use of some marine reserves as beach areas that serve as turtle nesting grounds
- The urgent need to establish and enforce environmental standards regarding factors such as various effluent discharges and water quality with respect to improving sewage and other waste treatment
- The difficulty that exists in controlling excessive fishing, destructive fishing practices and land based pollution. Low priority is given to the enforcement of fisheries related laws by national enforcement agencies.
- The use of trap culture, bamboo baskets for harvesting of reef fish and lobsters are some local and traditional methods that are still in use. The harvesting of mangrove is carried out in a traditional yet sustainable manner. Coppicing of the trees is used.

Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management

154. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?	
a) No	
b) Early stages of development	
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	x
e) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management.	
<p>The current status of implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poorly implemented because there is need for the roles of regulatory and other agencies to be comprehensive and clear with respect to an integrated approach that is taken through CZM in St. Lucia. ➤ The draft Coastal Zone Management Strategy and Action Plan is at present being finalized ➤ The Coastal Zone Management Unit (CZMU) has been established and is responsible for- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Providing technical advice to relevant planning and management agencies on matters pertaining to coastal development and management b. Collecting, managing and disseminating data and other information on coastal resources issues and processes c. Creating and enhancing public awareness of coastal zone management issues and programs d. Conducting selected programs and activities directly relevant to coastal management and development ➤ The multisectoral Coastal Zone Management Advisory Committee (CZMAC) has been established and is responsible for - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identifying coastal zone management and development issues b. Proposing and formulating policies c. Facilitating communication and coordination among key actors d. Guiding and supervising the program components 	

155. Has your country implemented ecosystem-based management of marine and coastal resources, for example through integration of coastal management and watershed management, or through integrated multidisciplinary coastal and ocean management?	
a) No	
b) Early stages of development	x
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of application of the ecosystem to management of marine and coastal resources.

The assistance of a Water policy, a Coastal Zone Management (CZM)policy, an Agricultural and a Land Use policy should pave the way for the implementation of an ecosystem-based management of marine and coastal resources. In addition, a pilot study entitled 'Integrated Water and Coastal area Management' is currently underway on the island.

Marine and Coastal Living Resources

156. Has your country identified components of your marine and coastal ecosystems, which are critical for their functioning, as well as key threats to those ecosystems?

a) No	
b) Plans for a comprehensive assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
c) A comprehensive assessment is currently in progress	
d) Critical ecosystem components have been identified, and management plans for them are being developed (please provide details below)	
e) Management plans for important components of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below) ?	
f) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of assessment, monitoring and research relating to marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as key threats to them

Current status of assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems is as follows:

1. A Coastal Zone Management Authority is in place. Current activities executed are:
 - Data Collection which includes:
 - Beach profiling
 - Grain size monitoring
 - Level of sand mined through permit system
 - Fish catch and effort
 - Water quality
 - Meteorological data
 - Number of drives per year
 - Number of cruise ship passengers per arrivals
 - Data Management Systems in place include data base systems as:
 - Registry of fishers
 - Registry of fishing vessels
 - Registry of sport fishing establishments
 - Registry of dive and snorkel establishments
 - Registry of independent dive leaders
 - Registry of water based taxi
 - GIS (baseline maps e.g. Watersheds, contour rivers, roads).

Status of monitoring and research:

- With other reference to data collection: -
- Most monitoring activities are irregular

- Data collection systems target only a few areas.
- Data collected is not processed and analyzed.
- Data is hardly used for decision-making.

Status of monitoring and research

With reference to data management systems: -

- Insufficient priority is given to collection and management of relevant data.
- Very little information exists on near shore processes.
- No comprehensive baseline data is set on resources within the coastal area.
- GIS database is in need of updating.

The main threat is that the assessment, monitoring and research is low priority at this time.

157. Is your country undertaking the following activities to implement the Convention's work plan on coral reefs? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.

Activities	Not implemented nor a priority	Not implemented but a priority	Currently implemented	Not applicable
a) Ecological assessment and monitoring of reefs			x	
b) Socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stakeholders		x		
c) Management, particularly through application of integrated coastal management and marine and coastal protected areas in coral reef environments			x	
d) Identification and implementation of additional and alternative measures for securing livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral reef services		x		
e) Stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes and public education campaigns			x	
f) Provision of training and career opportunities for marine taxonomists and ecologists		x		
g) Development of early warning systems of coral bleaching			x	
h) Development of a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality			x	

i) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coral reef habitats		x		
j) Others (please specify below)				
Please elaborate on ongoing activities.				
<p>Though twenty six (26) marine reserves have been identified, to date an organized system exists for two areas in particular and are governed by the Soufriere Marine Management Authority. This is done in collaboration with stakeholders who stand to benefit from the safe upkeep of the area. Extension of a like system of operation to other areas needs to be modified in keeping with the present management systems employed and the requirements of stakeholders in the specific areas.</p> <p>It has been observed that elements of bleaching are slowly occurring because of effluent from a combination of river, household, industry and hotel activity. Monitoring of coral bleaching with rapid responses to reduce the situation is proving difficult without firm demands made by authorities to the hotel owners in particular, as well as a reduction of illicit littering and deposition of material due to erosion and house hold and industry release.</p> <p>As a result restoration and rehabilitation is slow, but is continually monitored and scrutinized.</p>				

Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

158. Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.	
a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted (please indicate below how many)	x
b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders	x
c) Effective management with enforcement and monitoring has been put in place	
d) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas is under development	x
e) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas has been put in place	
f) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas managed for purpose of sustainable use, which may allow extractive activities	x
g) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas which exclude extractive uses	
h) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas is surrounded by sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment.	x
i) Other (please describe below)	
j) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of marine and coastal protected areas.	
<p>Twenty six(26) marine reserves have been gazetted. However, many of these do not have active management systems in place.</p>	

Mariculture

159. Is your country applying the following techniques aimed at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity? Please check all that apply.	
a) Application of environmental impact assessments for mariculture developments	x
b) Development and application of effective site selection methods in the framework of integrated marine and coastal area management	x
c) Development of effective methods for effluent and waste control	x
d) Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level	
e) Development of controlled hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods in order to avoid seed collection from nature.	
f) If seed collection from nature cannot be avoided, development of environmentally sound practices for spat collecting operations, including use of selective fishing gear to avoid by-catch	x
g) Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture	x
h) Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polypoids.	
i) Use of proper methods of breeding and proper places of releasing in order to protect genetic diversity	
j) Minimizing the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques	
k) Use of selective methods in commercial fishing to avoid or minimize by-catch	x
l) Considering traditional knowledge, where applicable, as a source to develop sustainable mariculture techniques	x
m) Not applicable	
Further comments on techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity.	
Currently mariculture involves the culturing of edible marine algae on a small scale. Existing fisheries legislation regulates this activity. There are therefore no adverse impacts of mariculture.	

Alien Species and Genotypes

160. Has your country put in place mechanisms to control pathways of introduction of alien species in the marine and coastal environment? Please check all that apply and elaborate on types of measures in the space below.

a) No	x
b) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from ballast water have been put in place (please provide details below)	
c) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from hull fouling have been put in place (please provide details below)	
d) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from aquaculture have been put in place (please provide details below)	
e) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from accidental releases, such as aquarium releases, have been put in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of activities relating to prevention of introductions of alien species in the marine and coastal environment, as well as any eradication activities.

While there are no measures currently in place, St. Lucia is engaged in discussions as they relate to alien species and ballast water.

Box LXIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

-

Agricultural biological diversity

161. ? Has your country developed national strategies, programmes and plans that ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components? (decisions III/11 and IV/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but strategies, programmes and plans are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on agrobiodiversity components in national strategies, programmes and plans.	
<p>Annual programmes are developed from the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, pending availability of financial resources. Field extension officers follow specified protocols in their intervention with farmers to ensure sustainability and conservation of biodiversity through land resource management practices. They employ Good Agricultural Practices (GAP).</p>	

162. ? Has your country identified ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <i>In-situ</i> and <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation and sustainable use, including food security of agricultural biological diversity? (decision V/5)	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures identified (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures identified (please provide details below)	
Further information on ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <i>In-situ</i> and <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity.	
<p>Biosafety management systems when in place, will address the issue of Genetic use restriction technologies.(GURTS)</p>	

Annex to decision V/5 - Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity

Programme element 1 – Assessment	
163. Has your country undertaken specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity such as on plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources, pollinators, pest management and nutrient cycling?	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are in progress (please specify components below)	x
c) Yes, assessments completed (please specify components and results of assessments below)	
Further comments on specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity.	

Inventories on plant and animal genetic resources are underway.

164. Is your country undertaking assessments of the interactions between agricultural practices and the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I of the Convention (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance)?

a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are under way	x
c) Yes, some assessments completed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments completed (please provide details below)	

Further comments on assessment of biodiversity components (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance).

This is an ongoing general activity in the identification of the planned supporting activities of any agricultural programme. This is not a formal activity, but serves to assist in anticipating positive and negative effects that may occur in the execution of programmes, as it relates to impacts on agricultural biodiversity.

Agro-forestry projects are underway.

165. Has your country carried out an assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities in sustaining agricultural biodiversity and agro-ecosystem services for food production and food security?

a) No	
b) Yes, assessment is under way	x
c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify where information can be retrieved below)	

Further comments on assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities.

To date, meetings have been held with pilot whalers, designers and manufacturers of local musical instruments, dancers, farmers who engage in novel farm practices, manufacturers of local sweets, breads and cakes. The manufacture and method of use of the resources was obtained but assessment of their frequency, beliefs of those involved, the sustainability of such activities is needed.

166. Has your country been monitoring an overall degradation, status quo or restoration/rehabilitation of agricultural biodiversity since 1993 when the Convention entered into force?

a) No	
b) Yes, no change found (status quo)	

c) Yes, overall degradation found (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, overall restoration or rehabilitation observed (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on observations.	
<p>Since 1993 when the convention entered into force, some observations made are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The reduction in lands under deforestation to less than 1%. ▪ Improvement in use of local materials and purchasing of local products and produce through ``Buy Local'' campaigns. ▪ Reduced use of pesticides through alternative methods use in pesticide application; the use of integrated pest management strategies; reduced planting of banana fields on hillsides. ▪ The wider use of organic farming inclusive of composting and crop rotation practices. ▪ Germplasm collections of agricultural biodiversity exist. 	

Programme element 2 - Adaptive management	
167. Has your country identified management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive, and mitigate the negative, impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, technologies and policies being identified	
c) Yes, some practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on identified management practices, technologies and policies.	
<p>Some management practices and technologies that promote the positive and mitigate the negative impacts of agriculture on biodiversity enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The institution of EUREP GAP, which promotes the use of good agricultural practices. ▪ HACCP – which serves to grant producers certification to engage in sale of produce. ▪ Compliance with the SPS agreement of the World Trade Organization (WTO). ▪ The increased use of organic farming ▪ The increased propagation and use of local herbs for medicinal and culinary purposes ▪ The practice of Integrated Pest Management in the control of pests and diseases ▪ The employment of quarantine measures to stall the entry of alien invasive species 	

Programme element 3 - Capacity-building

168. Has your country increased the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainable agricultural biodiversity and to develop strategies and methodologies for *In-situ* conservation, sustainable use and management of agricultural biological diversity?

a) No	
b) Yes (please specify area/component and target groups with increased capacity)	x

Further comments on increased capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders.

The increased capacities of farmers obtained through training activities by way of the efforts of Extension personnel are reflected in their abilities to engage in:

- The in-situ production and conservation on-farm, of selected genetic variability of yam and sweet potato, cocoa, coffee, cush-cush planting material for propagation, distribution and sale.
- The culture of pot-fishing which seeks to conserve fish species by way of type, size and season.
- The sustainable harvesting of seamoss.
- The in-situ conservation, sustainable use and management of Latanye for broom making, at present under research.
- The method of planting and harvesting of firewood used in the making of coal-pots so that there will be sustained production of raw materials

169. Has your country put in place operational mechanisms for participation by a wide range of stakeholder groups to develop genuine partnerships contributing to the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential mechanisms being identified	
c) No, but mechanisms are under development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place	x

170. Has your country improved the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures and arrangements being identified	x
c) No, but measures and arrangements are under development	
d) Yes, measures and arrangements are being implemented (please specify below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to improve the policy environment.

Incentive measures and benefit sharing are encouraged through:

- Contractual arrangements for the sale of produce offered.

- The compliance by farmers of EUREP-GAP demands, results in the best prices offered for their produce and products.
- Incentive measures offered are by way of some tax exemptions for mechanical inputs and Environmental tax levy imposed.

Programme element 4 – Mainstreaming

171. Is your country mainstreaming or integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes?

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) No, but potential frameworks and mechanisms are being identified	
d) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed and integrated into some sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	x
e) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed into major sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on mainstreaming and integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes.

While a certain degree of mainstreaming may be practiced, the formal and accepted integration of national plans or strategies for the sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross sectoral plans and programmes is yet to occur. However, the following demonstrates some integration:

- The strengthening of linkages between agricultural and tourism by way of the supply of local foods to hotels and a once-a-week deliberate serving of local foods.
- The production of videos - "manje creole" through the "Tropical Life Styles" program.
- World Food Day, Food festivals in rural communities.

172. Is your country supporting the institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in agricultural strategies and action plans, and its integration into wider strategies and action plans for biodiversity?

a) No	
b) Yes, by supporting institutions in undertaking relevant assessments	
c) Yes, by developing policy and planning guidelines	x
d) Yes, by developing training material	
e) Yes, by supporting capacity-building at policy, technical and local levels	x
f) Yes, by promoting synergy in the implementation of agreed plans of action and between ongoing assessment and intergovernmental processes.	x

Further comments on support for institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms.

This is supported by way of recent thrusts towards an Integrated Development Plan through:

- An Agro-chemical Management Strategy

- Agro-Tourism linkages.
- An Agricultural Health and Food Safety Committee.
- An Agriculture for Rural Development initiative which is an Food and Agriculture (FAO) consultative project intended to sustain agricultural livelihoods and enhance rural development.
- A Regional Food Security Project is at present ongoing.

173. In the case of centers of origin in your country, is your country promoting activities for the conservation, on farm, *In-situ*, and *Ex-situ*, of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including their wild relatives?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on the conservation of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture in their center of origin.

Promoting activities for conservation is done through:

- Encouraging farmers to propagate genetically variable materials of selected plants for conservation and distribution
- The Propagation Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries maintains germplasm plots of selected root crops, ornamentals and tree crops.

Box LXV.

Please provide information concerning the actions taken by your country to implement the Plan of Action for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators.

St. Lucia does not engage in this activity.

Box LXVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

(a) Outcomes and impacts of actions taken –

There is a greater awareness and appreciation and use of local foods, planting of local foods, purchase of local fruits and vegetables and of local floral arrangements through buy-local campaigns. Some hotels hosts a weekly creole food day at their establishments.

(b) Contribution to the achievement of the goals of the strategic plan of the convention;
 Agricultural Biodiversity Conservation has been promoted in schools, for the public, for policy makers and the private sector which should lead to further sustainable use and agricultural conservation.

©Contribution to progress towards the 2010 target:

The use of biodiversity is being increased in a sustainable manner. Biodiversity loss will decrease.

(d) Progress in implementing national Biodiversity strategies and Action plan.

This has occurred through the completion of the following projects -

“Increasing and managing plant diversity for sustainable rural livelihoods”

“Promoting of organic farming” and the on-going,

“Evaluation of medicinal and culinary properties of herbs.”

(e) Contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals:

Local foods and produce by way of plant and animal products are on sale to the public and to hotels; Herbal farmers enter into contracts for production and sale of identified herbs to “Eden Herbs” and “Aunt Linda’s Teas” and to L’Esport Hotel and Discovery Bay Hotel for their “Wellness and Spa” department.

(f) Constraints encountered in implementation are:

Insufficient land area for the production of agricultural commodities.

Need for a sustained approach to the programmes.

Forest Biological Diversity

General

174. Has your country incorporated relevant parts of the work programme into your national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes?	
a) No	
b) Yes, please describe the process used	x
c) Yes, please describe constraints/obstacles encountered in the process	x
d) Yes, please describe lessons learned	x
e) Yes, please describe targets for priority actions in the programme of work	x
Further comments on the incorporation of relevant parts of the work programme into your NBSAP and forest programmes	
<p>(b) Programs under Forest biological diversity fall under the title “Management of Biological Resources,” a capital project (3 yrs) that ended in March 2006. This is included in within the NBSAP and was mainly executed by the Department of Forestry.</p> <p>(d) Lessons learned – Persons involved in the management of biodiversity are not aware that it relates to the conventions. There is need for sensitization on this at the technical level so that their</p>	

input is regarded differently.

(e) Target for priority actions:

- I. To obtain a complete inventory of Flora species of St. Lucia.
- II. To gain international recognition for the herbarium.
- III. To obtain a complete listing of economically viable medicinal species.
- IV. To recognize the pests and diseases that are linked to the economically viable species.
- V. To develop a protocol for the management of economically viable species.
- VI. To develop a vegetative map to identify the location of such plant species.

(c) Constraints primarily lie in the untimeliness in the receipt of finances for the execution of the various projects, with regards to the need to observe that appropriate weather conditions are required for their execution.

Box LXVII.

Please indicate what recently applied tools (policy, planning, management, assessment and measurement) and measures, if any, your country is using to implement and assess the programme of work. Please indicate what tools and measures would assist the implementation.

Tools used are as follows:

- I. Monitoring and evaluation tools used are field oriented.
- II. Review of Quarterly reports
- III. Planned site visits
- IV. Use of a Flora map to verify economically viable species.
- V. Assessing the use of herbs for medicinal purposes.
- VI. The establishment of a protocol for the management of economically viable species.
- VII. Tools needed –Supporting policies and legislation to assist in implementation.

Box LXVIII.

Please indicate to what extent and how your country has involved indigenous and local communities, and respected their rights and interests, in implementing the programme of work.

The use of local communities has been primarily through

- holding of meetings in the effort to assist them in the management of the resources in their respective communities,
- increasing the production of Latanye and the development of a production system of management for the sustained production of local brooms,
- permitting the use of the lianes and non-timber forest resources for basketry and monitoring the use of resources as permitted.

Box LXIX.

Please indicate what efforts your country has made towards capacity building in human and capital resources for the implementation of the programme of work.

This is a capital project that is managed at the ministerial level, where capital revenues are obtained from GEF, CBD with local budget resources from recurrent estimates.

Improvement of human capital has been obtained through:

(1) GIS training and in-service training on methods of improving officers' ability to conduct analysis of data collected.

(2) Training in Taxonomy and preservation of floral species, medicinal and forest specimens at the KEW gardens in the U.K.

(3) Dissemination of information to students from Tertiary institutions and to the media to increase their understanding of the importance of forest biodiversity.

(4) Facilitating the pursuance of courses as

- Wild life and Fisheries conservation
- Sustainable management of Tropical Plantations
- Sustainable management of soils for SIDS
- Resource Mapping, and

(5) Providing the opportunity for officers to make use of training they pursued.

Box LXX.

Please indicate how your country has collaborated and cooperated (e.g., south-south, north-south, south-north, north-north) with other governments, regional or international organizations in implementing the programme of work. Please also indicate what are the constraints and/or needs identified.

St. Lucia has collaborated and cooperated by:

- I. Signing on to all conventions.
- II. By working with NGO's – local, regional and international.
- III. By working with other regional governments through the organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM)
- IV. By way of networks established

Expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity

Programme element 1 – Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing	
175. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests?	
a) No (please provide reasons below)	
b) No, but potential measures being identified (please provide details below)	?

c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Comments on application of the ecosystem approach to management of forests (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impact on forest management, constraints, needs, tools, and targets).	
<p>Planning for this approach requires the input of all stakeholders. Attempts have been made in watershed management, and with the Fisheries and Environmental Health Departments, but these need to be reintroduced.</p> <p>It requires a review of the methodology of program planning in Annual work plans. This does not obtain in this manner at present.</p> <p>Sensitization of technical staff is required for greater understanding of the ecosystem approach.</p>	

176. Has your country undertaken measures to reduce the threats to, and mitigate its impacts on forest biodiversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	?	<p>Please specify below the major threats identified in relation to each objective of goal 2 and the measures undertaken to address priority actions</p> <p>Major threats encountered are -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation, with loss of plant and animal species; • Displacement of plant and animals species through landslides; • Deterioration of air and water quality. • Housing /development in the dry forests lands • Loss of many plant species that are yet to be identified. <p>Measures taken to mitigate its impacts on forest biodiversity include –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educating agencies to adopt the ecosystem approach; • Its present inclusion within the curriculum of schools for children to continually understand and respect the importance of the resources; • Continued Community participation in the planning and maintenance operations. • Field trips and community lectures
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on measures to reduce threats to, and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
<p>New strategies need to be adopted in this regard. Working closely with users of the resources, groups, business places and those who use the forest as a means of livelihood as well as documenting the effects will be attempted.</p> <p>To reduce threats and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity, there is need to:</p>		

- I. Work closely with users of the resources; (groups, business places)
- II. With those who use the forest as a means of livelihood.
- III. Continue the application of appropriate legislation
- IV. Make wider use of the media
- V. Continue attempts to train and involve community groups in related activities
- VI. Work with private land-owners to develop ecotourism forest trails.

Effectiveness of actions taken –

Actions taken have been effective, for there is general adherence to the regulations that govern the forests. Deforestation has been reduced severely, hunting rules are observed, the general population is more aware of benefits of the forests, as exemplified by the biodiversity survey conducted.

Constraints –

There is need for a sustained interest by community groups in activities in which they were trained, with the plan to teach others so as to provide for continuity of effort.

Needs – A methodology that will allow for continued effort provided by community groups in the maintenance of activities in which they were trained.

177. Is your country undertaking any measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	?	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>In the area of protection, legislation has been passed, and areas have been reserved to limit and prevent the negative activities of individuals</p> <p>In the area of recovery, steps have been taken to include soil conservation practices and replant denuded areas</p> <p>In the area of restoration, research has been conducted in areas of multiplication of identified threatened species of Wild life and propagation of identified plant species</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>

Further comments on measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Having available a nursery stock to replant open and damaged areas, training of forest officers to deal with problems as well as educating the public and users of the forest resources have proved to be effective. This has resulted in much respect given to the forest through a true understanding of its importance. More and continued education needs to be conducted for would-be users. Consultations, workshops environmental awareness activities for schools, groups along with discussion in churches are activities to be continued. Placing of management instruments for the benefit of resource users, need to be continually used with the introduction of different strategies.

178. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>? Practices as enrichment planting, riverbank planting, the use of non-timber forest products, lianes, the inclusion of anthurium plantings, along with the introduction of stands of spices while encouraging the same on farmers' holdings, selective felling of forest trees are actions used.</p>
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Please provide reasons below</p>
<p>Further comments on the promotion of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p> <p>The formation of forest conservation groups, craft industries leading to the making of ecotourism products, have proved to be effective ways used to sustain the use of forest biological diversity. The reduction in the indiscriminate cutting of forests and the making of planting material available for enrichment of private forests will further assist the process. This leads to improved air and water quality, improved aesthetics, an increase in wild life population.</p> <p>At present there is a management plan but this need to be reviewed as it is out of date.</p>		

179. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 5 and describe measures undertaken</p> <p>? Access and benefit sharing has been promoted locally through access to the plantation forest being granted to timber dealers; the use and cultivation of minor forests products, the encouragement of ecotourism through hiking and camping</p>
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Please provide reasons below</p>
<p>Further comments on the promotion of access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources. (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets)</p> <p>The sale of Christmas trees, the promotion of the cultivation of Christmas trees, Latanye(<i>Coccothrinax barbadensis Beccari</i>) and Mauby (<i>Colubrina arborescens (Miller) Sargent</i>) on private lands indicate effectiveness. This has resulted in an increase in the value of the forested areas through and improvement in the landscape as well as farmers' knowledge of conservation methods. The diversity encouraged, resulted in improved soil and water conservation. Praedial</p>		

larceny acts as a constraint. Additional technical and financial assistance is required as well as legislative support through the imposition of Acts under the convention.

Programme element 2 – Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment		
180. Is your country undertaking any measures to enhance the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	?	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>Training is done on local, regional, and international and levels, as well as through group and study exchanges</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>
<p>Further comments on the enhancement of the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p> <p>The writing of newspaper articles, subscribing to international agencies and maintaining links with other countries in the sharing of information and experiences has resulted in many benefits including the increased multiplication of the St. Lucia Parrot (<i>Amazona versicolor</i>), the St Lucia Whip tail lizard (<i>Cnemidophorus vanzoi</i>) and the White Breasted thrasher (<i>Ramphocinclus brachyurus</i>). Precise local legislation is needed to facilitate the aspect of access and benefit sharing further.</p>		

181. Is your country undertaking any measures to address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	?	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>By being aligned to the various conventions, International, Regional and local NGO's groups, the World Wild life fund and others that have policies on conservation of the environment, technical, financial and other assistance is rendered so as to address these priorities.</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>

Further comments on review of socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Local pressure groups can show their disapproval to projects identified for sensitive areas, for these, if granted, will lead to a degradation of the environment which in turn leads to loss of plant and animal life, water pollution, and the introduction of invasive species.

Lack of financial resources to implement proper conservation methods, and the inability to accept the true value of the forest are constraints. There is the growing concern for developmental needs to supersede conservation needs, regardless of policies already in place.

Needs therefore include continued education using various techniques to counter negative attitudes observed. Tools include continuous monitoring and evaluation measures with persistent cries that policies be upheld. There is need to be able to convince target groups of the benefits of conserving forest biodiversity to the economic development of the country.

182. Is your country undertaking any measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>Inclusions are made on to the school curriculum, the use of the media, journals and newspaper articles; television programs, participation in consultations and the honoring of internationally observed days.</p> <p>The Forestry department has an ongoing school program in biodiversity conservation.</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>

Further comments on measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

The use of field trips, demonstration plots, cross island exchange of data, sharing of successes and failures with the public will urge persons to becoming increasingly aware of forest biodiversity.

Programme element 3 – Knowledge, assessment and monitoring

183. Is your country undertaking any measures to characterize forest ecosystems at various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below

Further comments on characterization of forest ecosystems at various scales (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Classification of forest types is done through the inventory process.

184. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve knowledge on, and methods for, the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below

Further comments on improvement of knowledge on, and methods for the assessment of the status and trends (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

This is in the developmental stage. Classification of forest types is done through the inventory process in part to verify the classification system used.

185. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	?	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>This is in the developmental stage</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>

Further comments on the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Attempts are being made towards a multi-sectoral approach. There is need for support through working with the Conventions as well as through a remodeling of the National Work planning process.

186. Is your country undertaking any measures at national level to improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biodiversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	?	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>This is in the developmental stage.</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>

Further comments on the improvement of the infrastructure for data and information management (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

The writing of National reports for lead conventions and international agencies under the management of biodiversity, along with work plans into the National Budget and reports for National reporting, are at present ongoing. Quantifiable information is at present included, but this is not under any Management system. Our capacity to structure data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of forest biodiversity is needed to be strengthened.

Box LXXI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

See section on 'Global strategy for Plant Conservation' and '2010 targets.'

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

187. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work? (decisions V/23 and VII/2)

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on scientific, technical and financial support, at the national and regional levels, to the activities identified in the programme of work.

A structured programme of work on Biodiversity of Dry lands is being developed but varying degrees of biodiversity conservation on dry lands have been practiced by the Forestry Department over the years

188. Has your country integrated actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

?

Further comments on actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD.

The National Action Programme (NAP) is in its First Draft stage. However, Sustainable Land Management (SLM) is being applied throughout the work programme

189. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD process and other processes under related environmental conventions? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)

a) No

b) Yes, some linkages established (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, extensive linkages established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to ensure the synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD processes and other processes under related environmental conventions.	
The programs within which the UNCCD processes fall are all included within the programs of work of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, some of which relate to other conventions. As a result, resources- human, material and financial are shared unless there is specific reference to that particular program.	

Programme Part A: Assessment	
190. Has your country assessed and analyzed information on the state of dryland biological diversity and the pressures on it, disseminated existing knowledge and best practices, and filled knowledge gaps in order to determine adequate activities? (Decision V/23, Part A: Assessment, Operational objective, activities 1 to 6)	
a) No	?
b) No, but assessment is ongoing	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessment undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the relevant information on assessments of the status and trends and dissemination of existing knowledge and best practices.	

Programme Part B: Targeted Actions	
191. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences? (part B of annex I of decision V/23, activities 7 to 9)	
a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences.	
Mauby and Latanye studies have been carried out, as well as Iguana and Saint Lucia Whiptail studies. Mauby and Latanye plants are now mass produced by the Department of Forestry and given to farmers for better appreciation of the vegetation of dry lands. Through this development, the Latanye broom industry has been improved. Through the iguana project, a nature heritage site is in development for the dry lands that are the habitat of the iguana. The whiptail species has increased	

in numbers. The Maria islands is a drylands nature and wildlife reserve and consequently the biodiversity of its ecosystem is conserved especially the rare Saint Lucia Racer.

192. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work?

a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, all identified capacity needs met (please provide details below)	

Further comments on measures taken to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work.

Work has been undertaken with farmers and local communities in Mauby, Latanye and Iguana conservation developments.

Box LXXII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

In addition to that mentioned in preceding responses, please note the following outcomes, contribution and progress made -

1. Conservation of Iguana, Whiptail, Saint Lucia Racer, Mauby and Latanye species and habitats
2. Building of human capacity in understanding ecology of plants and iguana
3. Provision of nature heritage tourism site to provide income for community in environs of iguana habitat
4. Constraints in implementation as mentioned before.

Mountain Biodiversity

Programme Element 1. Direct actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing

193. Has your country taken any measures to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below) X	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity

The newly found status of a World Heritage Site implies that there are developmental restrictions to the mountains within. Apart with compliance with the demands of that status, measures are being taken to question any present developmental concerns and to offer alternatives so as to ward off negative impacts of threats to mountain biodiversity. Discussions are continuing. It is hoped that the salient lessons learnt with the implementation of the Pitons Management Area Plan would be applied to other mountains on the island.

194. Has your country taken any measures to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	?
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity

Protection is being afforded to the steep slopes as well as to the plant diversity, inclusive of the endemic plant species of the area. The World heritage status affords us the opportunity to recover and to restore plant cover on the sharp steep slopes of the mountains. The World heritage Site Management Approaches will serve as a good learning tool to be applied to other mountains on the island.

195. Has your country taken any measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems

Sustainable use for craft development and wood harvesting on this site has been discouraged up to a certain height up the mountains. Activities in keeping with the conservation of the biodiversity are encouraged such as tour guiding. Again the WHS Management will be used to learn valuable lessons for other mountains.

196. Has your country taken any measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources, including preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge?

a) No	?
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	

d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources	
-	

Programme Element 2. Means of implementation for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing	
197. Has your country developed any legal, policy and institutional framework for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing this programme of work?	
a) No	?
b) No, but relevant frameworks are being developed	
c) Yes, some frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the legal, policy and institutional frameworks for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing the programme of work on mountain biodiversity.	
This is to be discussed.	

198. Has your country been involved in regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	?
b) No, but some cooperation frameworks are being considered	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on the regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity	

Programme Element 3. Supporting actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing	
199. Has your country taken any measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

below)	
Further comments on the measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biodiversity	
-	
The biodiversity of the Pitons have been identified and assessed, and monitoring activities are ongoing, courtesy of the Pitons Management Area Advisory Council. Again, best practices can be replicated on other mountains of the island.	

200. Has your country taken any measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity	
This is to be discussed and may well fall under the purview of the Forestry Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as a member of the Pitons Management Area Advisory Council Scientific Committee that can eb later translated to other mountains of the island.	

201. Has your country taken any measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems?	
a) No	?
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems	

Box LXXIII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Mountain biodiversity is a recent inclusion to St. Lucia's ecosystems. No major work has been done in this regard except to identify and assess the biodiversity on the Pitons in the World Heritage Site. Through this study, Saint Lucia was given World Heritage Site status because of the contribution of the biodiversity to the outstanding beauty of the area. With the newly obtained status it is expected that due assistance will be given in light of St. Lucia being a **Small island state with small island economy**. Appropriate mechanisms will be needed to respond to the numerous conventions.

Tour guiding up the mountains is undertaken by community members through the Gros Pitons Trail Guiding Association and an interpretive centre has been built at the base of the mountain for sustainable livelihoods. This will result in the achievement of the reduction of the rate of biodiversity loss to 2010 as well as the reduction in poverty.

The major constraint is that this kind of biodiversity needs to be given more prominence in Saint Lucia's scheme of operations.

The Pitons Management Area should be seen as the opportunity to learn about conserving mountain biodiversity on the island and translating relevant best practices to other mountains on the island.

E. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION

202. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention? (decision V/20)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the regional and subregional activities in which your country has been involved.

Usually St. Lucia's representatives at the Conference of Parties (COP) meetings generally attend these workshops to arrive at a regional position for the COP. This is in preparation for the Convention's major meetings.

203. Is your country strengthening regional and subregional cooperation, enhancing integration and promoting synergies with relevant regional and subregional processes? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	?
Further comments on regional and subregional cooperation and processes.	
Attempts are being made to strengthen biodiversity conservation at the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)/ESDU level and the UNEP-CAP/RCU level especially with regards to sustainable livelihoods and marine and protected areas	

The following question (204) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

204. Is your country supporting the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, included in existing cooperation frameworks (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities ongoing (please provide details below)	
Further comments on support for the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes.	

205. Is your country working with other Parties to strengthen the existing regional and subregional mechanisms and initiatives for capacity-building? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) Yes	?

206. Has your country contributed to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms for implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

?

Further comments on contribution to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms.

See responses to the section on Cooperation Article 5

St. George's Declaration of Principles and the various networks etc., allow for discussions at the various meetings of partners on issues relation to the Convention.

Box LXXIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of the above decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

See responses to the section on Cooperation –Article 5

F. COMMENTS ON THE FORMAT

Box LXXV.

Please provide below recommendations on how to improve this reporting format.

Recommendation on ways to improve this reporting format –

There is need to reduce on questions that lead to repetition in the responses. It becomes a tedious exercise. There is just too much repetition of areas and questions If that is reduced, the document will also be much less imposing.

The language of the document needs to be much easier to be understood. Some stakeholders from the same agency interpreted the questions differently, and gave varying answers to the same question.

Please write in simpler English. Sometimes the meaning of the words and sentences were too ambiguous.

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