OECS COUNTRIES
OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods

GEF Project Document

Latin America and Caribbean Region
LCSER

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Focal Area: B - Biodiversity

Team Leader: Garry Charlier
Sector(s): Central government administration (100%)
Theme(s): Biodiversity (P), Rural non-farm income generation (S), Participation and civic engagement (S)

Project Financing Data

[ ] Loan [ ] Credit [X] Grant [ ] Guarantee [ ] Other:

For Loans/Credits/Others:
Amount (US$m): 3.70

Financing Plan (US$m): Source	Local	Foreign	Total
BORROWER/RECIPIENT	1.88	0.00	1.88
FONDS FRANCAIS DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL	0.00	1.64	1.64
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY	0.00	3.70	3.70
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES	0.00	0.35	0.35
Total:	1.88	5.69	7.57

Borrower/Recipient:
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Estimated Disbursements (Bank FY/US$m):

FY	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009				
Annual	0.41	0.90	0.95	0.82	0.62				
Cumulative	0.41	1.31	2.26	3.08	3.70				

Project implementation period: November 1, 2004 - October 31, 2009
Expected effectiveness date: 11/15/2004 **Expected closing date:** 04/30/2010

A. Project Development Objective

1. Project development objective: (see Annex 1)

The **development objective** of the project is to strengthen national and regional capacities in the sound management of protected areas (PAs) in support of the sustainable economic development of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) sub-region through: (i) strengthening of existing and creation of new PAs; and (ii) providing environmentally sustainable economic opportunities for communities living in surrounding areas. This will be accomplished by: (i) improving the relevant legal, policy and institutional arrangements (collectively termed institutional framework) in the participating OECS countries[1]; (ii) establishing or strengthening a number of demonstration PAs including providing support for the development of alternative and/or new livelihoods for communities living in proximity to these sites; and (iii) improving institutional capacity to manage PAs in the region. The principal project outcomes will be: (i) common, updated and comprehensive institutional frameworks supporting national systems of protected areas; (ii) establishment of new or strengthening of existing PAs; (iii) development and enhancement of environmentally compatible economic opportunities in communities associated with the proposed PAs; and (iv) increased public awareness of the importance of biodiversity conservation and protected area management in the sustainable economic development of SIDS.

The **global objective** of the project is to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity of global importance in the OECS region by removing barriers to the effective management of PAs, and to increase the involvement of civil society and the private sector in the planning, management and sustainable use of these areas.

The OECS region is characterized by a rich biodiversity endowment, which, in combination with its isolation from other areas, has resulted in relatively high rates of national and regional endemism.[2] In addition to exhibiting differing degrees of endemism, the islands of the region also provide habitat and nesting sites for non-endemic migratory marine mammals, turtles and avian species (see Matrices 1a and 1b in Annex 11 for more detail). One recent survey of the world's biodiversity hotspots identified the Caribbean as the fifth ranking "hotspot" and one of the highest priorities in any global strategy for biodiversity conservation and sustainable management.[3] In a second study based on faunal distributions, the Eastern Caribbean region was classified as a unique marine eco-region of the tropical northwestern Atlantic province and ranked as the highest priority within the province, in terms of its conservation status (most threatened).[4] The principal ecosystems are dry and humid tropical forests, wetlands and tidal flats, sandy and rocky beaches, coral reefs, seagrass beds, mangroves, offshore islets, as well extensive karst and volcanic areas with their distinct biodiversity associations. The reef, seagrass and mangrove systems of this area are recognized as among the most productive in the world.[5]

The project represents the first phase of a proposed 15 year program. The end-goal of the program is to create an integrated system of protected areas among the OECS member states (MS) which will protect and conserve ecologically-sustainable, representative samples of the region's rich biodiversity endowment, while creating sustainable livelihoods for communities in and around these protected areas. This regional system, managed within national, but compatible institutional frameworks, in addition to conserving biodiversity, could also be used as a basis to promote regional eco-tourism based on multiple island visitations in the region rather than single visits fueled by inter-island competition. While an ambitious vision, the present project represents a significant first step in fostering a number of critical common elements, which over time could evolve into an integrated regional system. These include: (i) promoting the development of a common or similar institutional framework governing protected areas; (ii) the

strengthening of institutions with shared mandates; and (iii) supporting regional training and public awareness of the importance of conserving the region's biodiversity. The programmatic approach has the additional advantage of providing the goals, context and roadmap that will guide interventions over the next 15 years. Despite its value, it is recognized that such an approach does not commit GEF or the participating donors to any additional funding following the first phase (the current project). Nevertheless, it is believed, in the absence of significant changes in GEF funding levels and/or in the priorities of the member states and bilateral donors, significant progress towards achieving program goals as determined by meeting previously agreed performance "benchmarks" would provide a sound basis for formulating a request for follow-up funding.

2. Key performance indicators: (see Annex 1)

Progress towards achievement of global objectives will be measured against the following GEF Biodiversity Focal Area performance indicators: (i) institutional framework reforms which will demonstrate concrete improvements in management effectiveness of national PA systems measured against baseline conditions by mid-term and end of project (50 % of countries showing institutional reforms); (ii) number of protected areas and total hectares that conserve globally significant biodiversity (at least 6 PAs and 6,500 ha conserved and protected); (iii) number of hectares of production systems that contribute to biodiversity conservation or the sustainable use of its components against baseline scenarios (at least 970 ha of production systems contributing to biodiversity conservation); and (iv) number of people showing improved livelihoods based on more sustainable harvesting (at least 30% of targeted local community would benefit from increase in income). For more details see Annex 1 Project Design Summary.

B. Strategic Context

1. Sector-related Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) goal supported by the project: (see Annex 1)

Document number: 22205-LAC **Date of latest CAS discussion:** 06/28/2001

One of the main objectives of the Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) for the Eastern Caribbean is to reduce income insecurity and vulnerability at both aggregate and household levels. In part, this is to be achieved through creating a supportive environment for economic diversification including the promotion of newly emerging economic sectors, many of which will depend on the sustainable management of the underlying natural resource base. Specific mention is made of tourism as one of the most important economic activities in the region, contributing between a third to a half of GDP in most of the OECS countries, and a priority sector targeted for further development throughout the region. Sustaining the tourism industry and the economic benefits it brings, requires ensuring the natural resource base on which the sector depends remains intact. In the absence of sound protection and management of the region's diverse ecosystems, current trends in degradation of reefs and other coastal ecosystems, deforestation, beach erosion, depletion of fish stocks, declines in or loss of livelihoods, particularly among the marginally employed agricultural and fishing populations, will eventually combine to result in an overall negative impact on the tourism industry. The objectives of the project are consistent with this strategy and it is expected that the approach could be replicated throughout the participating countries.

1a. Global Operational strategy/Program objective addressed by the project:

The project's objectives are fully consistent with the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and with the GEF Operational Strategy, and specifically with its Operational Programs (OP) for Coastal, Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems (OP 2), and Forest Ecosystems (OP 3) in the Biodiversity Focal Area. In addressing the needs of Small Island Developing States (SIDS), the project is also consistent with the Integrated Land and Water Multiple Focal Area Program (OP 9), which recognizes the importance of integrated freshwater basin-coastal zone management as essential for the sustainable future

of small islands. Depending on the final selection of PAs, the project could address all six major issues identified in OP 9 facing SIDS. These are: (i) coastal area biodiversity management, (ii) sustainable management of regional fish stocks, (iii) rational tourism development, (iv) protection of water supplies, (v) management of land and marine based sources of pollution, and (vi) vulnerability to climate change. The project fully supports three of the four GEF's Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priorities as identified in the FY 04-06 Business Plan (i.e., catalyzing sustainability of protected areas, mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and sectors, and generation and dissemination of best practices for addressing current and emerging biodiversity issues). Finally, the proposed project is compatible with the GEF's willingness to finance the incremental cost of developing environmentally sustainable eco-tourism, which would provide communities with alternative livelihoods and support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

2. Main sector issues and Government strategy:

Sector Issues

Despite the Caribbean's large endowment of biodiversity-rich ecosystems, there is growing evidence of degradation of these fragile ecosystems, particularly associated with poorly-planned coastal development, population growth, tourism, pollution, over-exploitation of living resources, accelerated sedimentation associated with changes in upstream land use, rapid expansion of coastal developments, and the introduction of exotic species. As a result, important biological systems, particularly beaches, coral reefs, wetlands, tropical forests and seagrass beds, are under intense pressure, threatening the region's biological diversity. These various habitats are presented below, along with the threats and causal factors contributing to their degradation.

Highly productive coastal ecosystems (e.g., coral reefs, seagrass beds, mangroves and other wetland areas) mainly attributable to: (i) accelerated erosion and sedimentation (e.g, from deforestation, dredging, and inappropriate agricultural and development practices); (ii) non-sustainable harvesting practices (e.g. mangrove, fish, corals, and marine algae); (iii) reef damage due to unregulated tourism and other user impacts, as well as climate change induced higher water temperatures; (iv) pollution (urban, industrial and agricultural); (v) beach mining; and (vi) exotic species introduction (e.g., aquaculture).

Wet and dry tropical forest ecosystems (and related loss of area and species diversity), resulting from: (i) excessive logging, charcoal burning and hunting; (ii) inappropriate agricultural practices; (iii) feral and untethered livestock; (iv) presence/introduction of exotic species; (v) inappropriate solid waste disposal; and (vi) poorly planned economic development (e.g. road construction and quarrying).

Rocky shore communities, attributable to: (i) mollusk harvesting; (ii) solid waste and urban pollution; and (iii) inappropriate development practices (e.g., including land reclamation and erection of coastal structures).

Offshore islets, resulting from (i) inappropriate tourism and agricultural development practices; (ii) feral or untethered livestock; and (iii) inappropriate solid waste management.

Freshwater ecosystems, resulting from: (i) pollution (e.g., agricultural, solid waste and wastewater discharge); (ii) accelerated erosion and sedimentation (conversion of riparian forests and inappropriate agriculture and economic development practices; (iii) introduction of exotic species; and (iv) inappropriate fishing practices.

In addition, all the region's ecosystems are to varying degrees vulnerable to **natural hazards**. Due to their geographic location and topography, the OECS countries are subject to two main types of natural hazards which impact on its biodiversity: (i) hurricanes and related tropical low-pressure systems (wind damage, storm surge, and coastal flooding); and (ii) sea level rise (coastal erosion). Finally, "high" OECS countries such as St. Lucia are also subject to soil erosion and mass movement aggravated by poor land use practices resulting in the sedimentation of freshwater and coastal/marine habitats (see Matrices 2 - 5 in Annex 11 for more detail).

Key constraints

The formulation and adoption of effective measures to address the aforementioned threats to biodiversity conservation in the OECS countries, particularly the establishment and management of PAs, faces a number of critical constraints. These are:

Inadequate legislation and weak implementation and enforcement of existing laws. While the OECS countries have inherited or enacted many laws related to biodiversity conservation and PA protection, many of these laws are obsolete and do not provide a comprehensive framework needed to conserve the region's biodiversity. Moreover, much of the legislation has remained unimplemented due to the lack of regulation, and thus cannot be effectively enforced;

Policy gaps, institutional overlaps and lack of co-ordination in natural resources management. Existing Member States' (MS) institutional arrangements are weakened by gaps in current policies (e.g., the failure to incorporate environmental and social costs into economic decision-making) and overlaps and/or unclear institutional responsibilities for the conservation and management of biodiversity in many of the MS (particularly with respect to the management of coastal resources). The situation is further exacerbated by an absence of effective mechanisms for information sharing, integrated planning and collaboration among agencies in the implementation of programs and projects;

Limited human, financial and material resources. Like other SIDS, the OECS countries have a limited pool of persons with relevant professional and technical training and experience in biodiversity conservation and protected areas management. Funding, facilities and equipment for the responsible agencies, when available at all, is often inadequate. Where PA-generated revenue exists (e.g., through royalties and license fees), it typically goes to the MS' treasury departments and cannot be retained by the responsible governmental agencies;

Lack of natural resource data. Natural resource and conservation data are inadequate both in terms of content and organization for sound resource management and long-term sustainable planning efforts. Data where they exist, are not accessible and available to policy makers, community members, regional stakeholders and managers;

Limited sustainable economic opportunities. In the OECS countries, a significant proportion of the community is engaged in natural resource based activities, including agriculture and fisheries. In some areas, these traditional activities as presently practiced are not environmentally sustainable and adversely impact the underlying natural systems. In many cases, the achievement of conservation objectives will depend upon the identification of viable alternative sustainable livelihoods and/or support to more environmentally sustainable practices; and

Limited public support for conservation efforts. In the OECS countries, "bread and butter" socio-economic issues remain the main national priority. Despite an increase in general environmental

awareness, particularly amongst the young and some communities already involved in conservation efforts, direct support for conservation is still largely confined to membership in environmental NGOs.

OECS government strategies

Government sectoral strategies in the region are based on international conventions to which they are signatories, policy statements, legal and institutional instruments, recent environmental programs, and financial support of conservation activities through budget allocations. As indicators they support the conclusion that regional decision-makers are conscious of the importance of conservation and the management of natural and cultural resources as the basis of sustainable development. A matrix of OECS country-ratified treaties and conventions that are pertinent to this project (e.g. RAMSAR, CITES and Bonn) has been prepared and is available in project files.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD): The OECS participating countries were some of the first countries to ratify the CBD. The project is fully compatible with the principles of the Convention and will support three levels of biodiversity (ecosystems, species, and genes).

Cartagena Convention. This Convention is the only regional environmental treaty for the Wider Caribbean Region and serves as a vehicle for the implementation of global initiatives and legal instruments, such as the CBD. To date it has been ratified by 21 countries including all but one MS (St.Kitts and Nevis). It is supplemented by the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW) in the Wider Caribbean Region; among the participating member states (PMS), St. Vincent and the Grenadines (1991) and St. Lucia (2000) have ratified the protocol.

National Environmental Profiles (NEPs): Comprehensive NEPs have been prepared for all the PMS under the umbrella of the Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA). These profiles play an important part in the processes of environmental education, environmental management and the regulatory control of land development in the OECS countries, including the assessment of environmental impacts;

National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plans (NBSAPs). Five of the 6 PMSs have completed NBSAPs (St. Kitts-Nevis is presently preparing its NBSAP). The shared objectives of these strategies relevant to project objectives include: (i) conservation of the country's diversity of ecosystems, species and genetic resources; (ii) establishment of protected areas; (iii) promotion of sustainable uses of these resources in support of human development with an emphasis on tourism; (iv) encouragement of the equitable distribution of the benefits derived from the use of biodiversity; (v) need to establish baseline data; (vi) improvement of institutional and management capacity; and (vii) facilitation of the participation of people and institutions in the management of biodiversity;

National Environmental Action Plans (NEAP). All 6 PMS have completed NEAPs in the last decade. In all cases, they have highlighted the complementary nature and importance of recognizing the inter-sectoral impacts on biodiversity in a small island context;

St. George's Declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability in the OECS. All the PMS have endorsed the St. George's Declaration, which includes a commitment to the conservation of biological diversity and the protection of areas of outstanding scientific, cultural, spiritual, ecological, scenic and aesthetic significance. OECS/ESDU is assisting the member countries to undertake reviews of the existing legal and institutional framework for environmental management to further compliance with the Declaration;

OECS Environmental Management Strategy (OECS EMS). The Strategy was completed in March 2002 and endorsed by the OECS Environment Policy Committee (EPC) in July 2002. The Strategy: (i) integrates environmental management into development planning at the regional and national levels; (ii) assists the OECS region in planning for and responding to environmental issues of common interest; (iii) encourages pooling of intra-regional financial, human and other resources to achieve environmental management objectives; and (iv) promotes harmonization of national policy, legislation, capacity building and on the ground implementation with respect to environmental management.

National Parks and Protected Areas System Plans. In the region, there are 98 gazetted PAs and an additional 9 PAs that are in the process of being created. Three of the PMS, Dominica, Grenada and St. Lucia, have already prepared national protected areas system plans. Additionally, St. Vincent and the Grenadines is about to commission work for the preparation of a national PA system plan. Steps have been taken to implement aspects of these plans; however, the need to revise them in accordance with IUCN guidelines has been recognized. In light of the plethora of PAs in the region, many of them apparently not supported with the necessary financial and human resources to ensure the achievement of basic biodiversity conservation objectives, less their long-term sustainability, there is a need for a regional strategy and rationalization process to use scarce resources more efficiently to conserve biodiversity of global importance.

3. Sector issues to be addressed by the project and strategic choices:

Among the sector issues outlined above, the proposed project would focus on those linked most closely to the PMS' priorities of: (i) harmonization at the national and regional levels of the institutional, policy, and legal frameworks relevant to biodiversity conservation; (ii) identification and development of sustainable financing mechanisms to support PAs; (iii) promotion of the collaborative management of PAs; (iv) adoption of a strategy for conservation interventions, including the establishment of PAs containing globally significant biodiversity while improving economic alternatives for local communities; and (v) increasing institutional capacity in the region to manage and conserve biodiversity. Specifically the project will:

Develop a more appropriate institutional framework for conservation management. The project will provide a critical focus and impetus to harmonize the existing natural resources legal and institutional frameworks to promote conservation and protected area establishment and management. Project activities will promote standards that will help the OECS countries comply with relevant international treaties and conventions, although formal ratification of such treaties falls outside of the scope of this project.

Promote improved biodiversity conservation. For institutional and legal reform to be effective there must be active application of these reforms at the PA site level. The demonstration protected areas chosen for inclusion in the project will form the first phase of the development of an integrated regional PA system which would be developed (guided by a regional development strategy) in subsequent program phases. These pilot areas will also demonstrate that effective management of natural systems can bring tangible economic benefits and a higher overall quality of life for those communities in and around those areas;

Develop and implement innovative financial mechanisms to support PAs. A key constraint facing the sustainable management of PAs in the OECS region is the lack of public funds. The project will support an assessment and study of one or more financing mechanisms that could support PAs at the regional level (e.g., the creation of a regional biodiversity fund, debt swaps, etc.). Moreover, each project supported PA

will receive funds and assistance to develop a new (or update an existing) management plan that will include a financial management strategy. Depending on site characteristics, new funding mechanisms will be explored and supported where found to be relevant (e.g., national lotteries, public-good service payment schemes, increasing the use of user fees, introducing corporate donations and friends schemes, etc.)

Promote environmentally compatible economic activities. In order to provide economic opportunities that support biodiversity conservation, the project will seek to identify and promote environmentally compatible activities through training, environmental education and community involvement and investments; and

Increase national capacity and awareness of biodiversity significance and the need for its conservation. To ensure long term sustainability, the project will support increasing national institutional capacities and levels of public support for biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of PAs through education, training and awareness activities.

Footnotes:

[1]The six OECS Participating Member States under the project are: Antigua and Barbuda, the Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The other OECS Member States are: the British Virgin Islands, Montserrat and Anguilla.

[2]For example, in St. Lucia alone, this rich biological diversity is illustrated by its 1,300 known species of plants, 14 of which are endemic; over 150 birds (5 endemic); 21 species of herpetofauna (5 endemic), several invertebrates and a few mammals. Additionally, 250 reef fish species and 50 coral species have been recorded for the island.

[3]Conservation International, 2003. State of the Hotspots (Conservation International, Washington, D.C.).

[4]Sullivan Sealey and Bustmante, 1999. Setting Geographic Priorities for Marine Conservation in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Nature Conservancy, Arlington, Virginia.

[5]Kelleher, Bleakley and Wells. 1996. A Global Representative System of Marine Protected Areas, Volume 11, CNPPA, Switzerland.

C. Project Description Summary

1. Project components (see Annex 2 for a detailed description and Annex 3 for a detailed cost breakdown):

Component	Indicative Costs (US$M)	% of Total	Bank financing (US$M)	% of Bank financing	GEF financing (US$M)	% of GEF financing
1. PAs Policy, Legal and Institutional Arrangements Reform	1.02	13.5	0.00	0.0	0.84	22.7
2. Protected Areas Management and Associated Alternative Livelihoods	3.55	46.9	0.00	0.0	1.21	32.7
3. Building Capacity for Biodiversity Conservation and PA Management and Increasing Awareness	0.74	9.8	0.00	0.0	0.43	11.6
4. Project Management, M&E and Information Dissemination	2.26	29.9	0.00	0.0	1.22	33.0
Total Project Costs	7.57	100.0	0.00	0.0	3.70	100.0
Total Financing Required	7.57	100.0	0.00	0.0	3.70	100.0

Component 1. Protected Areas Policy, Legal, and Institutional Arrangements (Institutional Framework) (Total US$1.02 million, GEF US$0.84 million).

This component's objective is to achieve policy, legislative and institutional arrangement reforms

(collectively termed PA institutional framework) in Participating Member States (PMS) leading to the evolution of a harmonized approach to protected areas creation and management in the OECS region. There are three sub-components: (i) policy, legal, and institutional arrangements reform; (ii) updating/preparing new national protected areas system plans; and (iii) supporting studies.

Expected Outputs: The projected outputs associated with this component are: (i) reviews of national PA frameworks; (ii) drafts of models of PA-relevant legislation, policies, and institutional arrangements; (iii) national actions leading to new or modifications of existing institutional frameworks that collectively will demonstrate a more common approach to the conservation of biodiversity in the OECS region through the use of protected areas; (iv) a comparative analysis of existing PA system plans to include recommendations leading to a common approach to the development of new PA system plans; (v) updated or new national PA system plans; (vi) national actions leading to the adoption of the PA system plans; (vii) recommendations and specific follow-up actions based on substantive analyses of critical constraints affecting the conservation of biodiversity in the OECS region; and (viii) identification of one or more financing mechanisms for the sustainable management and further development of PAs in the region.

Activities: The component will support the following activities: (i) national reviews of existing policy, legal and institutional frameworks in PMS; (ii) a comparative analysis of national frameworks to include recommendations leading to a common approach to the development of policy, legislation and institutional arrangements for PAs establishment and management in the region; (iii) a regional symposium and endorsement of one or more common approaches; (iv) development of harmonized policy, legislation and institutional arrangement models supporting PA establishment and management for the region; (v) support for national actions leading to a more harmonized institutional framework (e.g., rationalization and/or amendments to existing legislation, new legislation, elimination of institutional overlaps, etc.); (vi) an assessment of the critical constraints affecting the conservation of biodiversity in the OECS region; (vii) evaluation of existing and potential mechanisms for the sustainable financing of PAs; and (viii) other demand-driven studies in support of component objectives to be defined in year one (Y1) of implementation.

Component 2. **Protected Areas Management and Associated Alternative and New Livelihoods** (Total US$3.55 million, GEF US$1.21 million).
The component's objective is to promote biodiversity management and conservation through the establishment of new and strengthening of existing protected areas, complemented by support for alternative and/or new livelihoods in areas in proximity to the aforementioned PAs. This component has three sub-components: (i) the creation of new and strengthening of existing protected areas; (ii) supporting alternative and/or new sustainable livelihood opportunities in and around PAs; and (iii) SPF capacity building and support.

Expected Outputs: Projected outputs of this component are: (i) out of a total of 8 PA candidate sites, at least 6 (representing at least 6,500 ha under improved management for conservation and protection) will be legally constituted and functioning by end of Year 5[6]; (ii) at least three livelihoods programs/subprojects (covering at least some 970 ha under biodiversity friendly production systems) in suitably zoned areas in and around PAs, designed to reduce pressure on PA and biodiversity; and (iii) increased and diversified PA-related income to the local community.

Activities: To produce the above outputs this component would support the following activities: (i) site inventories, demarcation and mapping of the PAs, establishment of biodiversity baseline; (ii) the development (or updating of existing) management plans and constituent sector plans; (iii) investments such

as basic park infrastructure and equipment; (iv) an M & E program; (v) training and technical support that will be based on site-specific needs assessment; (vi) field studies and workshops to identify potential economic opportunities; (vii) review, evaluation, and selection of livelihood opportunities based upon their compatibility with conservation objectives, feasibility and cost/benefit; (viii) development of participation criteria and alternative livelihood subproject preparation; (ix) technical assistance and training for sustainable livelihhood beneficiaries; and (x) implementation of alternative sustainable livelihood sub-projects.

Component 3. Building Capacity for Biodiversity Conservation and PA Management and Increasing Environmental Awareness (Total US$ 0.74 million, GEF US$0.43 million).
This component's objective is to enhance national capacities and increase public support for biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of PAs through education, training and awareness (ETA). The component would include two sub-components: (i) training in support of establishment and management of PAs and sustainable alternative livelihoods; and (ii) increasing public awareness on the ecological, social and economic significance of PAs.

Expected Outputs: Projected outputs for this component are expected to include: (i) six training modules designed by the end of first project year, and some 450 participants trained by end of project to increase administrative efficiency in national institutions responsible for biodiversity conservation and PA management, the empowerment level of local communities and to increase effectiveness in participation in local management decisions and professionalism among PA staff; and (ii) at least ten environmental awareness activities undertaken and disseminated through three information media instruments to support behavioral change among local populations living in and adjacent to PAs, increase awareness of national decision-makers of the socio-economic importance of PAs and the need to conserve biodiversity of global importance, and increase public awareness of the ecological, economic and social significance of PAs.

Activities: To produce the above outputs this component would support the following: (i) completion of a national and regional training needs assessment; (ii) the design and implementation of regional and national training program(s) in protected area management and sustainable livelihoods; (iii) the design of national public awareness strategies and country-specific action plans; (iv) the implementation of the aforementioned action plans; and (v) equipment purchased in support of implementation of public awareness strategies.

Component 4. Project Management, M&E and Information Dissemination (Total US$2.26 million, GEF US$1.22m).

This component includes three sub-components: (i) project management, (ii) monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of overall project implementation, and (iii) design and implementation of an information dissemination strategy.

Expected Outputs: The main output of this component will be a project implemented in a timely and efficient manner. Specific outputs will include: (i) an improved institutional capacity in ESDU to support the PA needs of the OECS PMS; (ii) increased recognition of ESDU's competence in the sector; (iii) improved competence of at least 5 nationals of PMS in natural resource management; (iv) an M&E plan consistent with WB and GEF requirements, (v) timely M&E reports conforming to GEF, WB, and public monitoring requirements; (vi) increased public support for the use of PA creation and management in biodiversity conservation; and (vii) adoption of relevant experiences from this project by other non-participating MS in the OECS region and the wider Caribbean.

Activities: In support of the above outputs, this component will provide for the: (i) employment of additional staff for the ESDU (project coordinator, protected area's specialist, communications officer, and administrative assistant); (ii) purchasing of equipment; (iii) updating of ESDU's existing M&E program to meet GEF and WB requirements; (iv) implementation of the M&E system; and (v) dissemination of project results.

2. Key policy and institutional reforms supported by the project:

The key policy reforms promoted by the project will consist of rationalization of the institutional framework governing protected area management in OECS PMS facilitating the following legal and institutional reforms:

- where needed, the preparation of new conservation and special areas management acts and/or their regulation. These legal instruments can provide the necessary framework for enabling legislation for the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Cartagena Convention (including the SPAW Protocol) and the World Heritage Convention;
- preparation of underlying instruments required to establish (or to strengthen) at least 6 new (or existing) protected areas supported by the project;
- review and revision of existing national protected area system plans and, if needed, support for new plans;
- recognition of national PA system plans as the central policy statements on protected areas;
- where institutional responsibilities overlap or remain unclear with respect to PA management, rationalization of relevant existing PMS national legislation to clarify the role and relationship among agencies;
- establishment of advisory committees, made up of representatives of key stakeholders, as the main coordinating mechanisms for the respective country protected area systems;
- establishment of new and strengthening of existing PA local management entities responsible for the operational planning and coordination for each area;
- adoption of Annual Operational Plans, in conjunction with management plans, as the main instrument for coordination; and
- the improvement of information management capacity through training and information technology to allow for data collection and sharing among agencies and the private sector, monitoring and integrated conservation planning.

3. Benefits and target population:

The project would deliver several global benefits including the conservation of globally significant species, as well as the habitats in which they occur. Dry and humid tropical forests, wetlands and tidal flats, sandy and rocky beaches, coral reefs, seagrass beds, mangroves, and offshore islets will be protected. Nesting sites for several endemics species, as well as sea turtles will be protected. Most importantly these global benefits will be closely linked to demonstrable benefits for local populations, including improved environmental integrity and natural amenity values (such as watershed protection), the protection of the resource base, and the development of sustainable tourism (one of the region's most important source of foreign exchange). Perhaps the most important benefit will be the newly developed constituencies for biodiversity conservation who will act to promote conservation and sustainable development due to the tangible economic benefits and improved economic opportunities.

The project is also geared to providing benefits to those target groups associated with protected areas, particularly where that association implies a dependency on the resources for livelihood support. Where

the nature of that dependency is not compliant with the goals of protection for the area, the project will provide for the identification of alternative sources of livelihoods that will ensure equal or greater socio-economic benefits than previously obtained. The empowerment of target groups/persons will be effected through appropriate capacity building initiatives undertaken by the project, which will be geared towards securing the sustainability of these alternative livelihoods. In the process of providing for the enhancement of existing livelihoods, (where compatible with protection objectives), and/or the provision of alternatives, the project will foster partnerships with appropriate national and regional community development agencies and organizations.

Each of the participating country's public sectors will greatly benefit from increased capacity for conservation management and co-management of natural resources. Once established, the project will demonstrate the viability and necessity of sustainability while providing valuable lessons for both the participating countries as well as the other Caribbean SIDS.

Other beneficiaries of the project include national NGOs with field experience in the management of protected areas, and the local citizens and international visitors that will visit the future PAs and benefit from the services to be supported by the project. New recreational and cultural opportunities will be developed both for national and visitors alike. Opportunities for cultural and spiritual enrichment, leisure, and family activities in natural settings will complement the more obvious benefits of improved government, conservation and resource management capacity (see Annex 13, Social Assessment Summary for more detail).

4. Institutional and implementation arrangements:

Implementation period:

The Grant is expected to become effective in mid-November 2004 for a five year period up to October 31, 2009 (the expected project completion date).

Project oversight and implementation arrangements

On behalf of the PMS, the OECS Secretariat (located at Castries, St. Lucia) will be the Grant Recipient and the Executing Agency (through its existing Environmental and Sustainable Development Unit - OECS/ESDU) for the implementation of the project. The OECS Secretariat is a not-for-profit, developmental, inter-governmental organization of the member States of the Eastern Caribbean established under the Treaty of Basseterre on the 18th June 1981 which enjoys tax-exempt status relating to its member countries (all project participating countries are OECS member countries). It will execute the project under the guidance of the Project Steering Committee (PSC). The World Bank will function as the GEF Implementing Agency.

The project will be implemented by ESDU operating out of its office in Saint Lucia. ESDU will be responsible for the day-to-day operation and management of the project. It will be in charge of project oversight, coordination, maintenance of institutional networks, and articulation and collaboration with stakeholders. It will collaborate with regional and other international institutions (for example, the CCA, CEHI, UNEP and UNDP, the University of the West Indies, The Nature Conservancy) in the execution of some activities, and will work with the participating countries for the implementation of country-level project activities (for example, PA management plans, institutional frameworks, education and public sensitization plans). In addition to all staff of the unit that will be involved, as necessary and appropriate, in the implementation of the Project, the ESDU, with project funds will hire a project coordinator (declining basis), a protected areas specialist, a communications officer, and an administrative assistant, to undertake

project coordination and implementation. The project coordinator will report directly to the head of ESDU, who will also be the project director, and will collaborate closely with the Unit's other function managers. The project coordinator is also expected to become the permanent function manager of ESDU's newly created Biodiversity and Park and Protected Areas Functional Area (B&PPA). The protected areas specialist will function as the field manager. All project-funded staff will report directly to the Head of Unit/project director through the project coordinator. The existing manager for ESDU's Sustainable Livelihoods Function will assist the project coordinator in the implementation of all activities pertaining to alternative livelihoods. ESDU's function manager for Environmental Planning and Management (EPM) will assist the project coordinator in the implementation of Component 1 (policy, legal and institutional reform) and its manager for Education, Training & Awareness (ETA) will assist in all training and awareness project activities. Figures 1 outlines the proposed organizational structure of the project.

The activities of the ESDU team will be complemented by technical expertise contracted to perform required services under the contract. Consultants will report to the ESDU team according to specific reporting requirements included in the contracts under which their services will be performed. Local, regional and international consultants will be utilized on the project.

Finally, taking advantage of its position as a member of the Steering Committee of the ongoing GEF-financed MACC (Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change) project for the Caribbean, the ESDU will also ensure adequate coordination between both operations (most notably in MACC's Coral Reef Monitoring Program).

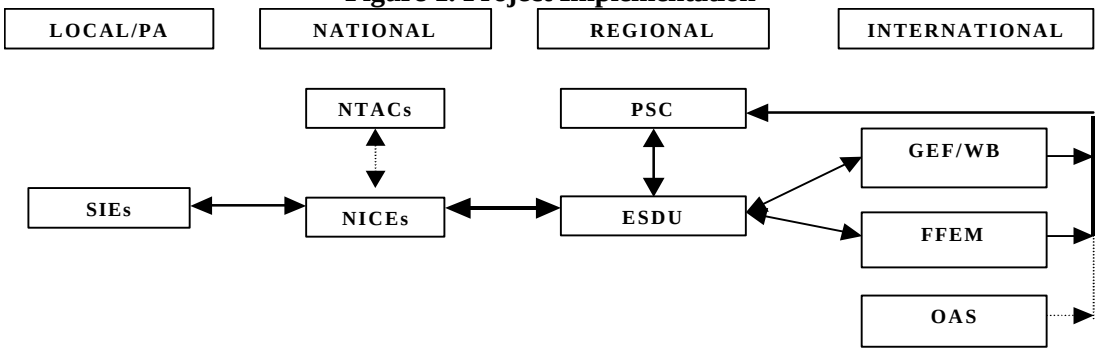
Each participating country will establish at the national level a **National Implementation Coordinating Entity** (NICE) that will have the responsibility for: (i) preparing national annual work plans and budgets, (ii) day-to-day implementation of the Project activities at the national level, and (iii) managing/supervising the implementation of local site activities in collaboration with the Site Implementing Entities (SIEs). Whenever possible, the PMS intend to use already existing institutional structures (government agencies, NGOs, etc) to serve as NICEs (a detailed listing of identified potential NICE per country is available in project files). The NICE will also liaise directly with the ESDU on matters relating to project implementation. The NICE will also participate in the PSC according to the rotation formula discussed under PSC. All NICE will designate a national coordinator who will be directly responsible for project coordination and implementation at that level. The National Coordinator will report directly to the Permanent Secretary of the same Ministry through the Head of NICE. The activities of the National Coordinator will also be supported by other national agencies with related mandates.

At the site of a project-supported PA, **Site Implementing Entities** (SIEs) will be set up specifically to undertake the day-to-day management. The SIE will be constituted of representatives from community groups living in and around the PA, and of appropriate public sector and relevant private sector agencies. The manager and staff of the protected area will also form part of the SIE. The SIE will advise the NICE on the implementation of site activities and will implement activities in collaboration with the NICE. The SIE will participate in the NTAC and will participate actively in Components 2 and 3 (see Annex 14, Implementation Arrangements for more detail). The manager and staff of the PA will attend to the day-to-day management of the PA, the latter to include livelihoods.

A **Project Steering Committee (**PSC) will approve the annual work plans and associated budgets; monitor the project's progress; review and analyze and provide guidance to the ESDU on project issues during the course of project implementation in accordance with a project operational manual acceptable to the Bank. The PSC will consist of 2 representatives from 2 PMS, the latter, which will be rotated annually. The representation from each PMS will comprise: (i) the Head of the national agency responsible for parks and

protected areas and/or a representative of the NICE where appropriate; and (ii) the ESDU National Technical Focal Point who is also the most senior technical officer in the Ministry of Environment. The OECS Secretariat will chair the PSC; ESDU staff will be *ex-officio* members. The PSC will meet twice a year in the first year and annually thereafter.

Figure 1. Project Implementation



At the national level, the project will be monitored through a **National Technical Advisory Committee** (NTAC), an inter-sectoral, inter-agency body that will include representatives from relevant public and private institutions, including NGOs, involved in environmental management in general and biodiversity management, in particular. The NTACs will: (i) provide broad technical and policy advice to the National Implementation Coordinating Entities or NICE (see below), (ii) review national strategies/workplans, (iii) approve associated livelihood subprojects. Participating Member States will be encouraged to use the National Biodiversity Committees as the NTACs for the Project.

Financial management arrangements:

The project will provide an opportunity to develop financial management and procurement capacity through training and close supervision. The ESDU (through its established finance and accounting division) will have overall financial management and accounting responsibilities. Whenever possible, the PMS intend to use already existing institutional mechanisms (government agencies, NGOs, etc) to serve as NICEs (a detailed listing of identified potential NICE per country is available in project files) for the project. Responsibilities will include: (i) preparation of project financial statements in accordance with Bank guidelines; (ii) flow of funds; (iii) preparation of procurement plans and monitoring of procurement processing, contracting, implementation, and inventories; (iv) management of financial information systems; (v) preparation of quarterly financial management reports for submission to the Bank and for use by the M&E specialist; (vi) field supervision of implementation activities; and (vii) adoption of remedial financial management actions, as necessary, during project implementation. GEF Grant fund will be disbursed to a unique Special Account (SA) maintained in a commercial Bank acceptable to the World Bank. This account will be utilized for the purpose of project disbursement, and will be managed by ESDU. Since accounting will be centralized at ESDU, no additional Special Accounts for GEF funds will be required, and all financial transaction will flow directly from the Special Account. Although Financial Monitoring Reports will be prepared under the project, these will be primarily for the purpose of project management. The initial disbursement into the Special Account will be an advance, and subsequent requests for replenishment of the SA from the GEF Trust Fund Account will be supported by Statements of Expenditure, including full documentation for contracts beyond thresholds to be established during appraisal.

Monitoring and evaluation arrangements:

The project will employ an adaptive management framework characterized by regular monitoring and concurrent evaluation, mid-term review and final assessment. Regular monitoring will be the responsibility of ESDU, which will prepare semi-annual reports on the implementation progress. This will cover reporting on the progress achieved vis-à-vis the project Operations Manual (being finalized) timeline for project activities, the Procurement Plan and schedule, and agreed Work Plans for the year among other aspects. An M&E plan will be prepared as part of the Operations Manual, and will be derived in part from: (i) the WWF-World Bank Alliance's *Scorecard to Assess Progress in Achieving Management Effectiveness Goals for Marine Protected Areas*; (ii) the IUCN - World Conservation Union's *How is Your MPA Doing?: Guidebook of Natural and Social Indicators for Evaluating Marine Protected Area Management Effectiveness*; and (iii) the WWF-World Bank Alliance's *Reporting Progress in Protected Areas: A Site-Level Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool*.

An annual report will be prepared indicating project achievements, experiences, problem and lessons learned during the year for annual discussions with stakeholders. As required for all projects funded by GEF, a final evaluation/review of project and its execution will be undertaken at the end of the project. ESDU will carry out such a review with the assistance of independent consultants acceptable by all parties. The project will support a review workshop or Implementation Completion Report stakeholder meeting, wherein all participating countries and agencies will participate to review and assess the findings of the study, and evolve a sustainability plan for project activities in the post-project period.

Footnotes:

[6] Initial sites have already been selected in Antigua and Barbuda (North Sound Islands Protected Area), St. Lucia (Pointe Sable PA), and St. Vincent and the Grenadines (Tobago Cays National Park). See Annex 11 PA Selection Criteria and Site Profiles for more details.

D. Project Rationale

1. Project alternatives considered and reasons for rejection:

No project alternative. If no project were implemented, conservation efforts would most likely continue at the same level. It is possible that legal and institutional rationalization could take place on a country-by-country basis. There is, however, no visible mechanism to promote this activity outside the efforts underway by the relevant line agencies, and no guarantee that PMS governments would undergo the institutional and harmonized legal reform foreseen in the project. The project will create incentives and provide resources to implement many of the reforms and programs currently envisioned under the project. More importantly, the project will ensure that local site activities will be undertaken in conformity with these reforms.

National approach. The origins of the present project began with a Block B grant awarded to St. Lucia in late 2001 to assist in the preparation of the "St. Lucia Coastal/Wetland Ecosystem Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods Project." A draft project brief was prepared by late May 2002. However, after an internal Bank review of the project proposal, and further discussions with government officials and prospective co-financiers, consensus was reached on the need to adjust the project's design toward an OECS-wide regional approach supporting national demonstration activities. This approach would better ensure the sustainable establishment and management of PAs in the OECS. Factors that prompted this shift from a national to a regional approach included: (i) the need to demonstrate **strategic consistency** with the regional approaches embodied in St. George's Declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability in the OECS, the WB CAS, and the other donors' strategies; (ii) facilitating OECS countries' efforts to mobilize needed resources to meet **GEF's co-financing requirements**; (iii) **gains in**

efficiency and economies of scale to enhance replicability and sustainability of the project's objectives; and (iv) addressing the root causes of environmental degradation through **improved coordination**.

Finally, a regional approach, channeled through an institution dedicated to the coordination of multi-national efforts, is more likely to ensure that PA project activities are better integrated, complemented and coordinated with other sustainable environmental projects and programs in the region. Among others, this is expected to be the case in particular with the other GEF-funded Integrating Watersheds and Coastal Area Management Project (IWCAM), which is in the process of being finalized by UNEP/UNDP and the Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI).

2. Major related projects financed by the Bank and/or other development agencies (completed, ongoing and planned).

Sector Issue	Project	Latest Supervision (PSR) Ratings (Bank-financed projects only)	
		Implementation Progress (IP)	Development Objective (DO)
Bank-financed			
Natural hazards management	Emergency Recovery and Disaster Management Projects (IBRD/IDA)		
	Dominica	U	U
	Grenada	S	S
	St. Kitts and Nevis	S	S
	St. Lucia	S	S
	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	S	U
Environmental pollution	OECS Solid and Ship Generated Waste Management Project (GEF-IBRD-IDA)	S	S
Watershed Management	St. Lucia Watershed and Environmental Management (IBRD/IDA)	S	S
Biodiversity	Grenada Dry Forest Biodiversity Conservation Medium Sized Project (GEF)	S	S
Climate Change	Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change (GEF)	S	S
Other development agencies			
European Union (EU) Biodiversity	Caribbean Regional Environment Program (CREP)		
United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP)/GEF Biodiversity	Integrated Watershed and Coastal Area Management (IWCAM)		

Caribbean Trust Fund Biodiversity	Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW)		
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) Environmental Management	Environmental Capacity Development (ENCAPD)		
United Nations Foundation Biodiversity	International Coral Reef Area Network (ICRAN)		
Organization of American States (OAS)	Integrated Development Planning		

IP/DO Ratings: HS (Highly Satisfactory), S (Satisfactory), U (Unsatisfactory), HU (Highly Unsatisfactory)

Why additional GEF funding is needed

Activities supported under the Baseline Scenario will produce predominantly national benefits associated with promoting greater sustainability in the use of natural resources. Their implementation will result in increased environmental protection, closer integration of environmental management issues into national development planning, increased capacity of public sector institutions to manage terrestrial, coastal and marine resources, and poverty reduction; the latter through giving rural communities greater access to opportunities for the sustainable generation of incomes. However, their contribution to biodiversity conservation will be limited in most cases to the *ad hoc* adoption of the proposed or existing legislation. For example, in the case of St Lucia, the proposed System of Protected Areas for St. Lucia (SPPA) never received legal recognition, which subsequently limited its effectiveness. In most OECS countries, existing laws related to biodiversity conservation and the protection of natural areas are obsolete and do not reflect contemporary approaches to environmental management. Even at the national level, much less the regional level, these measures are not systematically related and do not provide a comprehensive framework for biodiversity conservation and PA management. Where inter-project complementarities exist, information will be coordinated through web pages and mutual participation of project staff in international fora. When and if opportunities arise, joint collaboration may also be possible between one or more project supported activities.

Despite PMS government policies and intentions to support a co-management strategy for PAs, under the Scenario, there are few on-going initiatives dedicated to supporting community-based approaches to the management of protected areas due to funding constraints. Similarly, given the existing limited technical capacity to foster sustainable livelihood activities, there are few examples in the region where this approach has been developed to reduce pressure on PA core areas. Access to and exchange of information on the region's globally important biodiversity, an essential tool for its effective management and protection, is also a major constraint and likely to remain so under Baseline conditions. In the absence of effective mechanisms for information sharing, integrated planning and collaboration between agencies in the implementation of programs, the management of PAs will continue to be inefficient, with no significant positive impacts on the conservation of biodiversity of global importance.

As a result, the effectiveness of concerned ministries, PA administration agencies and NGOs in managing and responding to needs of their PA systems is probably not sufficient to achieve the objectives established in the major national biodiversity reports (and related international agreements), including the BSAPS and Principle 13 of the *St George Declaration*, where in 2001 each signatory State agreed to "pursue appropriate measures to conserve and, where necessary, restore biological diversity, including species diversity, genetic diversity within species and ecosystems diversity." In the absence of concerted efforts

and investment to allow the local population to be fully involved in the management of the PAs, including participating in establishing area objectives and desired future conditions and without strategic and comprehensive support for sustainable livelihood alternatives through the provision of training for local stakeholders and demonstration projects, economic pressures will lead to increased stress to the terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems in natural areas. Existing institutional capacity is not sufficient to respond to these threats and the loss of biodiversity is likely to continue in the OECS countries. Reversing this situation and current trends will require investments in the development of appropriate strategies that take into account global environmental values, as well as institutional and legal frameworks that include incentives for increasing the involvement of civil society in the planning and co-management of PAs. It will also require the adaptation of appropriate livelihood activities for communities and monitoring and evaluation of activities that demonstrate results and benefits to local as well as regional, national and global stakeholders.

There are a number of project initiatives currently being undertaken in the region, most of which have some element of consideration given to protected areas, but none designed to systematically address the multiplicity of issues to be undertaken through the GEF assisted OPAAL project. An evaluation of initiatives in the region revealed that those programs/projects placing greater emphasis on capacity building for the management of areas of critical importance are the CREP, SPAW, ICRAN and IWCAM projects. While the CREP aims to invest in 'amenity areas' and not necessarily protected areas, it will not consider policy, legal or institutional arrangements for their sites. In addition, the focus of interventions is site specific, since only the demonstration value of site management is considered and not necessarily broader national or global considerations. The UNEP-supported SPAW program is also limited, in that not only is it specific to marine protected areas, but the focus (as in the case of the CREP) is also site specific, in large part restricting benefits to the immediate area of intervention. The IWCAM project is not specific to protected areas, but to broader watershed/coastal related issues with water as the main theme. Project sites and characteristics vary from site to site, and each country will therefore benefit from a unique set of experiences that are not necessarily consistent throughout the project geographic footprint. ICRAN is also site specific to coral reefs and as such is quite limited in focus.

In light of the present situation, the significance of the national and global biodiversity value of the islands, and the magnitude and growing number of threats to the region's biodiversity, the governments of the OECS PMS urgently need assistance from the GEF to implement a program that would support biodiversity conservation through a regional PA management approach. GEF assistance would contribute to the conservation of globally significant biodiversity in the OECS region through removing barriers impeding the creation and effective management of PAs, ensuring their sustainability through supporting new and alternative livelihoods, and increased involvement of civil society and the private sector in the planning, management and sustainable use of these areas. The GEF Project would support the long-term protection of globally important terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems through strategic actions addressing the key threats. Financing the incremental costs associated with the conservation of these ecosystems would build on existing programmes.

3. Lessons learned and reflected in the project design:

Project design has incorporated a number of critical "lessons learned" from past projects of which the most recent is the just completed OECS Solid and Ship Generated Waste Management Project (SGSWMP). These are:

- **Regional approaches provide for greater aid effectiveness in small island developing states (SIDS)** : The regional approach provides for greater aid effectiveness through economies of scale and

increasing synergies in areas where resources, both human and financial, are limited. The regional approach can also help to effectively coordinate the dissemination and replication of lessons learned during implementation of country-specific components. Furthermore, the regional approach fosters a competitive environment between countries, providing benchmarks that inspire greater performance on a national level.

- **Experiences have showed that stakeholders must be engaged in co-managing resources, especially in SIDS where there is a need to ameliorate weaknesses in institutional capacity in public sector agencies.** In the past, the decision to formally involve economic and socially marginalized stakeholders was viewed as controversial in the region. However, project designs have benefited from using local stakeholders to achieve their stated outcomes. Three reasons were identified for this: (i) their extensive knowledge of local ecology, (ii) their stake in the protection of the natural resources on which their survival depends, and (iii) their increased cooperation once perceiving the benefits of sound PA management to themselves. This will facilitate greater communication with local communities, improve monitoring and evaluation, and contribute to constituency building, while reducing management costs. During project preparation in all the PMS, local stakeholders provided critical input into project design and expressed a strong desire to participate in project implementation (see Annex 13 for more detail).

- **The importance of a flexible project design and the use of participatory monitoring and evaluation techniques together with more formal evaluation to periodically assess project performance and guide management.** Whilst implementation will build upon and enhance on-going efforts and provide new technical input and training, the project will utilize community-based groups for monitoring and enforcement with assistance and guidance from appropriate agencies already working in the areas. The project will retain its flexibility to respond to changing conditions and scenarios such that the relevance and currency of the project is maintained.

- **To be effective, conservation needs must be combined with activities aimed at meeting socio-economic needs.** One of the critical lessons learned from the OECS SPF[7] is that of the growing nexus between environmental management and poverty alleviation. This project design articulates this lesson so that all of the PAs will benefit economically from sound resource management embodied in the site-specific management plans supported under the project. Additionally, direct employment opportunities will be created through operation and maintenance of the PA's, as well through ancillary employment opportunities.

- **Given the importance of tourism to the region, it is critical at this stage in the development of the sectors that increasing livelihood benefits are identified and developed in parallel with the protection of the natural resource base.** Many of the OECS PMS depend upon a sound and intact natural resource base for tourism. Given their rich natural resource endowment, the OECS region is in a strong position to develop unique, readily differentiated tourism products based upon environmental integrity, rich biodiversity, outstanding scenic and geographic settings and a proud cultural heritage.

- **Although regionally managed, the project needs to give attention to the broader political and socio-economic environment within which intended activities are to take place.** The project addresses these findings identified from the activities of the SGSWMP by supporting capacity building and strengthening the existing institutional framework governing the management of the protected areas in PMSs. Information management assessment, training, and enhancement will also greatly further this integration of efforts.

- **The need for mechanisms to be put in place to ensure that project activities are sustainable and fully integrated into national and regional on-going initiatives**. In addition to assisting the public departments associated with planning and the management of natural resources, the project will assist

the mainline tourism agencies in promoting conservation and sustainable use of its most critical asset, the natural environment. The project will also seek to establish partnership arrangements with national and regional initiatives to ensure that local and national benefits are maximized, and that PA management approaches are fully incorporated into the portfolios of these initiatives.

4. Indications of borrower and recipient commitment and ownership:

All the GEF focal points of the six PMS have endorsed the proposed project. The project concept has been coordinated through the ESDU, and developed through a collaborative initiative with national and regional environmental and natural resources management agencies, and local communities, NGOs, and representatives of the private sector. These groups comprise a broad spectrum of the key national stakeholders who are instrumental in generating policies on natural resources management in general, and biodiversity conservation in particular. Additionally, all project strategies and activities within the demonstration areas were, or will be, developed through direct consultation and collaboration with local communities and will represent their visions, desired future conditions, and the best means to attain those conditions. Furthermore, the participating countries have shown their commitment to conserving the nation's biodiversity through preparation and approval of the NBSAPs.

A significant action on the part of the OECS Member States was the signing of the "*St George Declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability in the OECS*" by the Ministers of Environment of Antigua and Barbuda, Anguilla, The Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines on the 10th April 2001 in which they acknowledged, under Principle 13, to protect and conserve biological diversity. Each signatory State agreed to "pursue appropriate measures to conserve and, where necessary, restore biological diversity, including species diversity, genetic diversity within species and ecosystems diversity." Subsequently, Environment Ministers of the British Virgin Islands and Montserrat also signed. These signatory States also recognized, under Principle 20, the obligations and objectives of the St. George's Declaration and put in place the necessary mechanisms to fulfil their commitments to implementing this Declaration. A list of indicative actions and output indicators was included under Principle 20 and broken down between national, regional and international levels. By doing this, the States committed themselves to initiate a process of active collaboration between the signatory States, including the joint preparation and implementation of the OECS Environmental Management Strategy (finalised in March 2002 and approved by the OECS Ministers of Environment Policy Committee in July 2002), and associated National Environmental Management Strategies (NEMS), the latter scheduled for finalisation in 2003.

The aforementioned OECS Environmental Management Strategy suggests indicative actions needed for the conservation of the OECS countries' biological resources, in line with the NBSAPs, which have been carried out by the countries. Under the Strategies and Action Plans, the countries have assessed the status of biological resources and identified options for managing important biodiversity.

The OECS ESDU is also committed to biodiversity conservation and PA management. One of the functions that the Unit has identified in its Second Operational Plan (2002 to 2007), which was approved in July 2002, is that of biodiversity conservation and protected areas. This function was set up in recognition of the importance of biodiversity management to the development of OECS SIDS, and the need for such management to be facilitated and coordinated by a regional entity. The other complementary functions that constitute ESDU's organizational structure are Environmental Planning and Management, Sustainable Livelihoods and Small Projects, and Education, Training and Awareness. The Unit has also dedicated its own limited financial and technical resources to project preparation.

5. Value added of Bank and Global support in this project:

The project will benefit from the Bank's considerable experience in the Latin American and Caribbean region of financing and supervising the implementation of projects to address natural resources management issues, and specifically biodiversity conservation. During project preparation considerable new information was developed and conservation strategies tailored to suit local needs and assure long-term benefits as a result of the GEF financed project preparation. Regionally, the Bank is currently implementing the Grenada Dry Forest Biodiversity Conservation MSP, a GEF co-financed project, and the lessons learned and experience gained during project implementation will greatly assist this project. The recently completed GEF/World Bank supported Solid and Ship Generated Waste Management Project, and the ongoing GEF-financed Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change project, have added to the Bank's relevant experience base within the area. With this background the Bank has a good understanding of the institutional framework for natural resources management in the Eastern Caribbean and has established good working relationships with key organizations in the OECS region. Furthermore, with worldwide experience in protected areas management, especially in participatory approaches, the Bank staff brings expert advice that would infuse the experience from a variety of operations. Additionally, the Bank will be able to assist with identifying and attracting additional co-financing for the project.

The primary benefit of GEF support will be securing the protection of important global biodiversity resources through effective management of these critical marine/coastal ecosystems. GEF resources will be instrumental in introducing the integrated conservation management of ecosystems, information management training and technology, and institutional reforms that are essential in island environments and in managing the conflicts inherent in the multiple-use of coastal zones. With GEF support, the proposed PAs will be established based on sound management principles. Effective practices will be introduced for the conservation of biodiversity that could be replicated elsewhere in the region. The GEF supported project will provide opportunities for communities, through linkages with the public and private sectors, to benefit from improved use of local natural amenities in a way that will support the long-term goals of the program of conserving biodiversity. GEF financing will also be used for carrying out ongoing biodiversity information management, training, and monitoring necessary for conservation management both locally and regionally. Finally, GEF funds will be instrumental in leveraging the support of other donors.

Footnotes:

[7] Clauzel, Sylvester, 2001, Lessons Learned Evaluation of the OECS Small Projects Facility, OECS.

E. Summary Project Analysis (Detailed assessments are in the project file, see Annex 8)

1. Economic (see Annex 4):

○ Cost benefit NPV=US$ million; ERR = % (see Annex 4)
○ Cost effectiveness
● Incremental Cost
○ Other (specify)

Incremental Cost Analysis.

The project's activities are expected to generate the following benefits: (a) biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use; (b) improved and harmonized legal and institutional framework and strengthened national and regional institutional capacity to create new protected areas and manage existing ones; (c) increased public awareness as to the importance of biodiversity conservation; and (d) the identification and creation of alternative livelihoods for groups reliant on the natural resources located within protected areas created under the project. The incremental costs of generating the global benefits from conservation of globally

significant biodiversity are estimated at US$7.6 million. Details of the incremental cost analysis are provided in Annex 4.

2. Financial (see Annex 4 and Annex 5):

NPV=US$ million; FRR = % (see Annex 4)

Financial Table with secured financing

Total project cost is estimated to be US$ 7.6 million, divided into: (i) Protected Areas Policy, Legal and Institutional Arrangements (US$ 1.02 million); (ii) Protected Areas Management and Associated Alternative and New Livelihoods (US$ 3.55 million); (iii) Increased Capacity for Biodiversity Conservation and PA Management (US$ 0.74 million); and (iv) Project Management, M&E, and Information Dissemination (US$ 2.26 million). Financial resources to fund this project would come from: GEF, the OECS Secretariat, Governments of the PMS, Organization of American States (OAS), *Fond Français de l'Environnement Mondial* (FFEM), and local stakeholders.

Fiscal Impact:

The project will not have a significant effect on fiscal accounts. Almost all incremental costs will be financed by external grants (76.9%) and most of the PMS governments' contributions will be in-kind. On the fiscal revenue side, the PAs would develop capacity to generate and retain funds through the introduction of visitor fees and other income earning activities that will reduce pressure on the national budget, as the OECS countries will improve the supply of ecotourism attractions, increasing the tax base as a result of increased spending by consumers and foreign visitors. The development of revenue generating activities, such as ecotourism, bio-commerce, non-wood forest product development, etc., to be promoted through the financing of sustainable and participative livelihood opportunities, should provide additional fiscal resources to cover some salaries and expenses of staff working on the PAs. As tourism is critical to the Caribbean, (depending on the country, an estimated one-third to one-half of national GDP is based on the sector), this project would support improvements in an area critical to the island economies.

Financial sustainability. At the OECS level, the project would address the needs of PAs for reliable and adequate sources of funding, as well as the need to provide funding for sustainable alternative livelihoods associated with the creation and management of PAs. This would involve a regional review and evaluation of the existing mechanisms for financing PAs in PMS, including the identification and formulation of recommendations with respect to options that are appropriate in the OECS. At the national level, the project would support implementation of the aforementioned recommendations, through the following activities: (i) as a follow-up to the approved management plans (which would include a financial strategy) to be prepared or reviewed for each of the selected PAs, the project would support the implementation of the aforementioned strategy (and related business/marketing action plans); (ii) as part of the development of demand-driven proposals for sustainable livelihood sub-projects (and particularly for financing new livelihoods), the project is expected to support, whenever needed, specific financial and marketing studies for the long-term financial sustainability of the livelihood activities; and (iii) initial support to adapt draft legislation for the establishment of national mechanisms for sustainable financing of PAs may also be provided under the project.

3. Technical:

The project design is technically sound and has taken into consideration the relative capacities and needs of the region for the creation and management of protected areas. In particular, the establishment of a legal and institutional framework for protected areas management, through the adoption of amendments and/or regulations, the enactment of new legislation where necessary, and improved co-ordination between responsible agencies, will form the foundation upon which all other components and activities will be

implemented. The project will support PA management units on the ground by providing the requisite training, materials and equipment necessary for the efficient running of PAs. Lessons learned from the St. Lucia Soufriere Marine Management Area will inform the approaches taken by the project to ensure revenue generated is retained by the PA for the purposes of re-investing into the PA capital and recurrent expenditure and ensuring sustainability of funding for protected areas' staffing needs.

The establishment of baseline information/data is key to determining the success of management efforts within the revised framework. The project supports needed data capture exercises in year one to create the baseline information to support regional benchmarking and to feed into the design and investment estimates of the identified but not yet selected sites. Furthermore, it has been agreed that if there are opportunities for savings within the project during implementation, those savings would be channeled into the monitoring and data collection activities under Component 2.

The project supports the identification and creation of alternative livelihood opportunities for communities that could be adversely affected by the establishment of PAs to ensure that the use of resources would be sustainable. The project will also seek to generate greater general public support for conservation efforts through an aggressive education/sensitization process. Component 3 in particular is designed to build awareness that will engender behavioral change among local populations and increase national and local awareness of the ecological, economic and social significance of PAs.

4. Institutional:

4.1 Executing agencies:

An assessment of institutional capacities has been carried out during project preparation with the objective of identifying the strengths and shortcomings of the main institutional agents that are expected to participate in the management of protected areas. Dispersed capacities and the need to closely coordinate implementation to maximize existing capacity were among the considerations deemed most relevant to successful project implementation. The project will address these issues directly through the establishment of NTACs (see Annex 14 for more detail) for oversight and coordination and the capacity building activities supported under Component 3. Past experience has indicated favorable outcomes and the availability of capable personnel.

4.2 Project management:

Analysis of project management and advantages of the proposed approach

The regional approach provides for greater aid effectiveness through economies of scale and achieves increased synergies in areas where resources, both human and financial, are limited. The regional approach can also coordinate more effectively the dissemination and replication of lessons learned during implementation of country-specific components. Furthermore, this approach fosters a competitive environment between countries, providing benchmarks that inspire greater performance on a national level. Finally, such an approach will also facilitate greater regional compliance on international treaty issues, such as the Biodiversity Convention through the Project.

The ESDU has provided key regional leadership that has galvanized regional coordination and consistency in approaches to environmental management. The development and subsequent adoption of the St. George's Declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability in the OECS (SGD) by all Member States is testimony to the role played by the ESDU in guiding environmental management in the region. Further, the reporting requirements of the SGD serve to inform the region on the status of improvements in environmental management at the national level, in addition to the performance of the international and

regional development partners in their support to OECS Member States towards attaining the goals enshrined in the SGD. Given the scope of work and the mix of skills required to execute the various elements of the project, the ESDU with its proven record of achievements with other donor funded projects, is best placed to provide the coordination, and guide the regional and national activities, and to secure common approaches to PA management.

The ESDU is also best placed to mobilize other specialized expertise to assist in the delivery of outputs. It is planned that such resources, which will be contracted to perform required services, will complement the activities and skills of the ESDU team. Consultants will report to the ESDU according to specific reporting requirements included in the contracts under which their services will be performed. Local, regional and international consultants will be utilized on the project.

The ESDU will maintain project oversight and will ensure regional coordination and consistency, undertake project implementation, develop harmonized strategies, coordinate annual work and procurement plans, coordinate the production of technical reports, facilitate exchanges between the National Implementation Coordinating Entities or NICEs (see below), coordinate technical assistance and organize project workshops. The ESDU will also be responsible for procurement and disbursement, financial management and the provision of grants to NICE to undertake local site activities. ESDU will also maintain oversight on the legal arrangements for the management of biodiversity at the regional and national levels.

4.3 Procurement issues:

The ESDU has gained valuable experience in international procurement and disbursement procedures through its implementation of a number of programs/projects. These include: (i) the Coastal and Watershed Management Project funded by DFID; (ii) the Environment and Capacity Development Project (ENCAPD) funded by CIDA; (iii) the Environment and Coastal Resources Project (ENCORE) funded by USAID; (iv) the Management of Natural Resources in the OECS funded by the GTZ; and (v) the Solid and Ship Generated Waste Management Project funded by the WB/GEF. The projects totaled approximately EC$ 30,000,000 and spanned the last 13 years. As a result, the ESDU is in a position to provide critical guidance to the PMSs on Bank procedures and procurement to ensure timely and efficient implementation of project components.

4.4 Financial management issues:

The Project will benefit from the experiences gained by the OECS Secretariat, particularly ESDU, in the implementation and management of the OECS Solid and Ship Generated Waste Management Project that was financed by WB/GEF. The accounting staff in ESDU and the head of the Unit are very familiar with all aspects of the Bank's financial management systems and procedures, including preparation of statements of expenses, disbursement summaries and withdrawal applications. In addition, the head of the Unit has gained experience in the Bank's procurement procedures. The Unit's Function Managers are also experienced in preparing terms of reference, issuing of letters of invitation, evaluation of tenders, and in negotiating contracts.

During the aforementioned project life, the ESDU staff benefited from various supervisory missions and visits from the Bank's procurement and disbursement staff. In addition, ESDU undertook regular financial audits, including audits of its internal control systems. All the recommendations of these audits have been fully implemented.

In preparation for management of the funds provided under the PDF Grant (WBTF 27935-OECS), ESDU had to fill out a questionnaire to describe in detail, the various procurement and disbursement procedures that are in place in the Unit. The Bank's Financial Analyst assigned to the Project also visited the Unit in

October 2003 to undertake a review of its financial management systems and procedures.

The finances of the Unit are managed by the Units' Accounts Clerk who reports to the Chief Finance Officer through the Head of Unit. A Senior Accounts Clerk in the Office of the Chief Finance is responsible for checking all requisition vouchers and checks and verifies bank reconciliation. The Unit also has access to all other accounting staff in the Office of the Chief Finance Office and in other Units. Two signatories, one of whom has to be from the Division of Corporate Services, sign all checks.

Financial records are stored in PeachTree accounting software, which is utilized by the entire Secretariat. These records are used to generate various schedules and monthly financial statements, and cash on hand status. Annual audits are undertaken of all donor accounts. An internal auditor will be hired by the Secretariat in early 2004.

5. Environmental: Environmental Category: B (Partial Assessment)

5.1 Summarize the steps undertaken for environmental assessment and EMP preparation (including consultation and disclosure) and the significant issues and their treatment emerging from this analysis.

In accordance with OP 4.01, an Environmental Assessment (EA) was consulted during the participatory site specific EA with diverse stakeholders (described in more detail in I.A.4); during a broad stakeholder workshop held in November 2003; and publicly disseminated for further comments on ESDU's web site.

Given the "demand-driven" nature of the project, some specific areas and respective project interventions will not be confirmed until project implementation (primarily as related to Component 2: Protected Areas Management and Associated Sustainable Alternative Livelihoods). In response, an environmental management plan (EMP) has been developed which will ensure that potential future adverse impacts will be identified and addressed through one or more environmental safeguards, including: (i) inclusion of environmental mitigation measures in PA Management and Operational Plans; (ii) environmental screening of alternative and new sustainable livelihood activities; and (iii) list of activities and sub-projects excluded from financing. These measures have also been incorporated into project design.

5.2 What are the main features of the EMP and are they adequate?

This EA identifies potential direct and indirect environmental impacts associated with the project and incorporate relevant mitigation measures in the project's design and implementation. The project will be largely positive or neutral from an environmental standpoint and few of the proposed activities are likely to have adverse impacts. Examples include site-specific impacts associated with small-scale PA infrastructure (e.g., visitor centers, control posts, trails etc.) and impacts associated with changing livelihood practices (e.g., certain extractive practices or changes in land use). In both cases, environmental impacts are expected to be localized and preventable through responsive mitigation measures. For a more detailed description of the main features of the EMP, please refer to Annex 13 (Environmental Assessment).

5.3 For Category A and B projects, timeline and status of EA:

Date of receipt of final draft: September , 2003

EA start-up date:	August 2003
Date of first EA draft:	September , 2003
Expected date of final draft:	November 2003

5.4 How have stakeholders been consulted at the stage of (a) environmental screening and (b) draft EA report on the environmental impacts and proposed environment management plan? Describe mechanisms

of consultation that were used and which groups were consulted?

Activities supported under sub-component 2.1 will entail public consultations through the SIEs. Under sub-component 2.2, sub-projects will be designed on a demand-driven basis. Environmental mitigation measures, where required, will entail sub-project design teams working with local stakeholders to identify and incorporate same in the final project design.

5.5 What mechanisms have been established to monitor and evaluate the impact of the project on the environment? Do the indicators reflect the objectives and results of the EMP?

Where warranted, environmental impact indicators will be included in the monitoring of livelihood programs.

6. Social:

6.1 Summarize key social issues relevant to the project objectives, and specify the project's social development outcomes.

The project supports a number of positive social outcomes. These include those derived from: (i) improved natural resource and environmental conditions; (ii) improved tourism and other livelihood opportunities; and (iii) direct participation of local communities in the economic benefits derived from nature/heritage based tourism and other economic opportunities developed through the project. The general populations of participating countries will also benefit from improved natural resource management capability as a result of legal and institutional reform. Despite these benefits, there may be some social issues associated with possible restrictions on resource use in and access to core areas of project supported PAs. There may also be some short-term social issues associated with project-supported transformation from non-sustainable to sustainable livelihood practices in the PA buffer zones supported under the project's alternative livelihood component.

In St. Lucia in which the national project activities have already been prepared, the aforementioned issues were discussed directly during community workshops and consensus was reached that many of the threats to core areas of the proposed PA sites were linked to non-sustainable livelihood practices in the surrounding buffer zones and that project support for economic alternatives in the latter could help offset any use restrictions that may occur.

Given that all PA sites to be supported under project Component 2 have yet to be specified, social mitigating measures are based on ensuring that the necessary procedures and resources are in place *a priori* into the design and implementation of relevant activities and the appropriate livelihood and other mitigation measures have been incorporated. To achieve this, the following measures were included in project design: (i) TORs for site-specific social assessments will be prepared and included in the project Operational Manual; (ii) a Process Framework for Mitigating Livelihood Impacts has been prepared (see Annex 13 for more detail) and disseminated; and (iii) participation promotion would be supported under Component 2 to guarantee stakeholders involvement and adequate operation of the SIEs. foreseen under the project social and technical strategies.

While the proposed PAs to be supported under the project have all yet to be identified **no involuntary physical displacement or relocation of people** is envisioned under the project. Similarly, **no PA candidate sites** will be supported under the project **inhabited by indigenous peoples.** Where **land tenure** is an issue in an existing or new PA to be created under the project, this will be resolved through recognized, mutually satisfactory arrangements (e.g., cooperative agreements, national compensation, etc.) before disbursement of project resources.

6.2 Participatory Approach: How are key stakeholders participating in the project?

The original project proposal developed by the St. Lucia National Trust (May 2002) focused only on St. Lucia and was developed through a series of consultations over three years involving local and national St. Lucian stakeholders. In October 2002, the project was reformulated to become a regional project and it was considered vital that the regionalized project required a similar consultative process to collectively determine the objectives, elements and outputs, to secure broader buy-in and ownership, and to obtain important baseline information to help define project components. During a workshop on the regional project held in November 2002, a comprehensive matrix of critical stakeholders representing local, national and regional protected area interests was developed which served to guide subsequent consultations. These included among others, for example: (i) regional and international agencies such as the OECS Secretariat, the Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI), United Nations Environment Program- Regional Coordination Unit (UNEP-RCU) and the Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA); (ii) national Ministers and relevant agencies in each of the countries; NGOs; and (iii) site-specific constituencies such as fishermen, farmers, dive operators, tour operators, local associations and others.

A series of workshops, meetings, consultations and field visits was carried out from November 2002 through October 2003. These consultations contributed to the current design of the project as well as the selection of the first three target PAs as well as raising awareness among stakeholders of the multiplicity of issues surrounding areas of critical biodiversity on the islands. The stakeholder groupings and the general populace in the region concur on the need to protect these areas and discussions with them revealed a willingness to comply with new management systems. Local interviews and consultations revealed strong concerns with natural resource preservation, controlling pollution and other destructive practices, and interest in improving livelihoods, further detailed in the site specific assessments. Most recently, a broad regional stakeholder workshop to solicit feedback on all aspects of the project design was held in November 2003. Participants expressed support for the project, the regional approach and the use of existing regional and national mechanisms for project implementation. As a result of this workshop, participants' inputs and recommendations on a series of technical and operational issues were consolidated into the project document.

a. Primary beneficiaries and other affected groups.

The primary beneficiaries will be the people and public officials from the PMS, especially the natural resource management and conservation institutions and communities adjacent to the proposed demonstration protected areas.

b. Other key stakeholders

Other key stakeholders include the nation-wide tourism sector (especially those most involved in nature/heritage based tourism) and agricultural and traditional extractive resource users such as fisherman and sea moss cultivators.

Stakeholder categories ranging from the local to the national have been provided below. PMS-specific institutions can be found in Table 3 of Annex 14.

Stakeholder (s)	Level	Type of Institution	Description
Local/Community			
individuals	persons or enterprises	unaffiliated	individual property owners, residents, businesses, and others who use the areas for such activities as fishing, ag, etc.
informal community level organization	interest groups	CBO	Informal: grassroots organization, etc.
formal community level organizations	interest groups	CBO/NGO	Formal: associations, producer groups, cooperatives, credit unions.
village/town council	local gov't	governmental organization	Formal: duly elected or appointed officials and representatives.
District/Sub-national			
parish council	district	governmental	Regional governmental agencies with responsibility for more than 1 village or township
branch offices of national agencies	departmental	governmental	agencies responsible for various aspects of the area such as planning, NR management, monitoring and enforcement.
regional interest group	sub-national	NGO/CBO	recognized business, nature, social, etc. interest groups
National			
national organizations	national	NGO	national business, nature, social, etc. interest groups
national boards	national	mixed	formally constituted boards for management, guidance, etc. for PAs.
governmental agencies	national	governmental	governmental agencies responsible for designation, regulation, management and enforcement of PAs.

6.3 How does the project involve consultations or collaboration with NGOs or other civil society organizations?

Participatory processes have been thoroughly integrated into the project design. Some of the methods that will be used by the project include stakeholder analysis and social assessments to be carried out to prepare new PA sites to be developed under the project; participatory development of local action plans for each PA to help determine local priorities for activities that might be eligible for financing under the project that could include among others, opportunities for support for alternative livelihood subprojects, technical assistance, training opportunities and involvement in PA co-management plans.

The project's Component 2, Protected Areas and Associated Alternative Livelihood Opportunities, includes a subcomponent to facilitate and finance sustainable livelihood subprojects with communities living in and around the targeted PAs. It is anticipated that this subcomponent would be implemented by the existing OECS-ESDU Small Project Facility (SPF). A project specific operational manual detailing application criteria and procedures is currently being developed. In addition, other subcomponents of Component 2 would finance the social assessments for new sites, preparation and implementation of management plans, and periodic stakeholder workshops.

In addition, Component 3, Capacity Building for Conservation Planning and Management will include a subcomponent for technical assistance and training opportunities in support of development for future

sustainable livelihood activities.

When **new sites** are being prepared under Component 2, the following processes, in the sequence identified below, will be employed. Step one would be to identify stakeholders and carry out a participatory social assessment focusing primarily on the communities that potentially might be affected by the establishment of the protected area with the goal of assessing the social criteria for site selection (see Annex 11) and identifying stakeholder concerns. Step two would be to develop action plans in consultation with stakeholders that would clarify potential benefits and methods by which the local communities might be involved in project activities, preliminary identification and prioritization of potential alternative livelihood subprojects, and clarification of institutional and organizational arrangements. These actions plans would also provide input for and guide local involvement in the development of the PA management plans.

6.4 What institutional arrangements have been provided to ensure the project achieves its social development outcomes?

Project implementation will be guided by a steering committee with community level stakeholder representation. This, coupled with the social indicators included in the Monitoring and Evaluation Program (M&E), will greatly assist in insuring the achievement of social development outcomes. The project design depends upon community participation and engagement during all phases of project and post-project activities including designing management plans, area management, and participation in the alternative livelihoods sub-component. The combination of community participation during project preparation, on oversight boards, and during implementation and post-implementation, will also promote development outcomes. A Process Framework has been prepared to address any non-physical displacement of user groups due to zoning, land use restrictions or banning of certain practices deemed unsustainable (see Annex 13 for more detail).

6.5 How will the project monitor performance in terms of social development outcomes?

To undertake assessments of project activities, policy interventions and institutional arrangements, participatory monitoring and evaluation will be used at the project level in Components 1 and 3, and at the site level in Component 2. The monitoring and evaluation of the Process Framework implementation will be included as part of the overall Project M & E activities and the results will be made available for all stakeholders. In addition, beneficiary assessments will be undertaken yearly beginning in year two by the OECS-ESDU Field Officer and included in the material presented during review missions.

7. Safeguard Policies:

7.1 Are any of the following safeguard policies triggered by the project?

Policy	Triggered
Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01, BP 4.01, GP 4.01)	● Yes ○ No
Natural Habitats (OP 4.04, BP 4.04, GP 4.04)	○ Yes ● No
Forestry (OP 4.36, GP 4.36)	○ Yes ● No
Pest Management (OP 4.09)	○ Yes ● No
Cultural Property (OPN 11.03)	● Yes ○ No
Indigenous Peoples (OD 4.20)	○ Yes ● No
Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)	● Yes ○ No
Safety of Dams (OP 4.37, BP 4.37)	○ Yes ● No
Projects in International Waters (OP 7.50, BP 7.50, GP 7.50)	○ Yes ● No
Projects in Disputed Areas (OP 7.60, BP 7.60, GP 7.60)*	○ Yes ● No

7.2 Describe provisions made by the project to ensure compliance with applicable safeguard policies.

Environmental Assessment. The project is proposed for a Category B designation. It is being designed to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Bank's umbrella policy on Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01). Despite the largely positive or neutral project impacts anticipated, submission of an EA report and respective EMP in a brief PAD Annex (Annex 12), is considered prudent to ensure conformity with the aforementioned Bank policy.

Cultural Property. The three pre-selected protected areas to be supported under the project include several historical sites and one includes small archeological findings. Future sites to be supported may also be found to include culturally important or historical or archeological sites. The management plans to be developed for all protected areas under the project would include regulations and procedures for the appropriate protection and preservation of these cultural properties consistent with Operational Policy Note 11.03.

Involuntary Resettlement. During project implementation there will be no involuntary physical displacement or resettlement of persons from the selected protected areas being supported under the project. However, some livelihood activities could potentially be impacted due, for example, to the limiting of fishing areas through zoning, limiting fish catches or restricting certain fishing and agricultural practices in sensitive areas. It should be noted that some restrictions currently exist in the proposed areas but are not regularly enforced because of capacity issues. A Process Framework (see Annex 13) was developed and disseminated that outlines the criteria and procedures that the project will follow to ensure that eligible, affected persons are assisted in their efforts to restore or improve their livelihoods in a manner that maintains the environmental integrity of the proposed PAs by project-financed alternative livelihood sub-projects. These criteria and procedures would be further detailed in the management plans to be developed for the PAs. In all such cases, the project would address the livelihood issues of affected populations in a manner which is fair, just, and in accordance with local laws, as well as consistent with the World Bank's Safeguard Policies on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12).

Footnotes:

[8] For example, an on-going CIDA-funded Environment Capacity Development Project is likely to provide the foundation for a follow-up phase activity in support of the country's priorities for sustainable development.

F. Sustainability and Risks

1. Sustainability:

There is considerable evidence to expect long-term sustainability. The mechanisms for achieving financial sustainability include:

- **Sustainable financing.** A broad based focus on improving the capacity for sustainable funding of PAs through: (i) support for a study leading to the identification of relevant PA financing mechanisms in the OECS region; (ii) inclusion of project-supported PA financing plans as part of management plan preparation. Where relevant opportunities are identified in these plans, the project will support the development of new funding sources (e.g., national lotteries, public-good service payment schemes, increasing the use of user fees, introducing corporate donations and friends schemes, etc.); and (iii) proposing modified institutional arrangements to enable increased revenue generation/retention in PMS; and
- **Increased visitation to the proposed areas.** Closely linked to the above, on-site project-supported investments (e.g., trail maintenance, visitor centers, interpretation facilities and information packets)

will contribute to support increased visitation levels. Accompanied by fee regularization, concessions and an improved tourism product, management entities will design revenue generating mechanisms either through increased visitation, sale of products and/or services, or other creative means.

The principal mechanisms for achieving institutional sustainability include:

- **Broad constituent support**. The project, through GEF incremental financing, will bring to fruition the efforts of the conservation community within the PMS. The existing constituency for conservation is well established throughout the region and has demonstrated considerable commitment to conservation in general, and protected areas in particular, for more than 25 years;
- **Continued government support**. The PMS have a number on going efforts that will promote biodiversity conservation, including legal and institutional reform, coastal and watershed management programs, and nature based tourism development. Project success will depend, in part, on the continuation of these programs. The institutional and legal reforms, as well as increased capacity due to improvements in information technology and training, will help institutionalize conservation activities and create a constituency within the public sector;
- **Continued community support**. At the field level, project activities will only be supported where local communities strongly support the proposed project and have express a strong willingness to participate in project implementation and post-project activities such as participatory management, monitoring, etc. Empowering the already involved local populations will greatly assist long-term conservation efforts, consolidate a constituency for conservation efforts, assist in conflict resolution as well as monitoring and evaluation and lower overall management costs;
- **An enabling framework**. An improved institutional framework for biodiversity conservation will streamline efforts and bring a new level of continuity, accountability, and order protected area declaration and management, as well as place participating countries in a better position to comply with relevant international treaties and conventions;
- **Institutional capacity**. Improved institutional strength and capacity, achieved through project-funded training and infrastructure will greatly improve stability and continuity of biodiversity conservation efforts.

The project will prepare a Sustainability Strategy Action Plan by Year 2.5, to be reviewed as part of the mid-term review. The plan will evaluate the success of the Sustainable Finance Component as well as other critical implementation activities that effect sustainability and recommend modifications as necessary.

1a. Replicability:

Replicability is embedded in the project at three levels: first at the national and subregional level, the lessons learned and the knowledge created can be used in successive PA projects and in addition, afford opportunities for the mainstreaming of environmental management into economic development of SIDS; second, the subregional approach to the project can be replicated and bring useful lessons to others SIDS which face similar constraints and threats; and third, at the local level other communities and stakeholders may use the demonstration sites as prototypes leading to new and improved relations between communities and their surrounding ecosystems. Provision has been made in project design through the Information Dissemination sub-component (US$ 20,000) with the purpose of sharing lessons learned among project beneficiaries and with people involved in the management of other protected areas of the OECS countries (through workshops, conferences, publications and a homepage), and beyond. There will be particular emphasis on the wider Caribbean region (the latter through the project homepage and occasional exchange programs with other PAs).

2. Critical Risks (reflecting the failure of critical assumptions found in the fourth column of Annex 1):

Risk	Risk Rating	Risk Mitigation Measure
From Outputs to Objective		
PMS do not provide the necessary resources through their national budgets to facilitate effective PA management.	M	PMS support for project management under OPAAL conditional on provision of resources for national PA management
Multi-country project coordination needs lead to delays in implementation.	S	Continuous oversight by the OECS Secretariat and Project Steering Committee with active supervision support by Bank staff to ensure that project implementation remains on track.
Sufficient and suitable capacities are not available at the national level for training, awareness programs and for project management.	M	Source requisite expertise regionally and internationally and provide appropriate training to develop national and regional capacities.
PMS do not continue awareness program beyond life of project.	M	Awareness program designed to be easily incorporated into national environmental awareness programs.
Co-financing is not provided, or not provided in a timely manner.	M	Promoting awareness among co-financing counterparts of importance and progress of project objectives/outputs.
PMSs are not committed to establishing the necessary and appropriate institutional framework for biodiversity management	M	Awareness programs developed for and training of key decision-makers proposed to sensitize decision-makers on the project's direct and indirect economic benefits to communities and the PMS' economies.
PMSs are not committed to establishing fully functional and effectively managed PAs	M	PMS support for new institutional arrangements under OPAAL conditional on provision of resources for full access to component 2 activities.
Local communities do not participate fully in the establishment and management of PAs	N	Bridging activities by PMS and dissemination of information on project maintains community awareness before project implementation. During project implementation extensive assistance provided to communities to identify and mobilize beneficiaries so that site-specific mechanisms are developed that foster awareness and engender local community participation.
From Components to Outputs		Membership of project steering committee
Overall Risk Rating	M	

Risk Rating - H (High Risk), S (Substantial Risk), M (Modest Risk), N(Negligible or Low Risk)

3. Possible Controversial Aspects:

3. Controversial Aspects.

No controversial aspects were identified during project preparation.

G. Main GrantConditions

1. Effectiveness Condition(To be completed during Appraisal/Negotiation)

(a) Each Participating Country has identified and staff its National Implementation Coordination Entity (NICE);

(b) Separate Participating Agreements have been entered into between the OECS and at least three (3) Participating Countries that will govern their participation under the project;

(c) An Operational Manual acceptable to the Bank has been adopted by the OECS for the project;

(d) The independent Auditors for the project have been appointed by the OECS.

2. Other [classify according to covenant types used in the Legal Agreements.]

The appointment of OECS-ESDU's permanent accountant, acceptable to the Bank, is a condition for disbursement of funds under Category 6 "Recipient's Operational Cost".

H. Readiness for Implementation

☐ 1. a) The engineering design documents for the first year's activities are complete and ready for the start of project implementation.
☒ 1. b) Not applicable.

☐ 2. The procurement documents for the first year's activities are complete and ready for the start of project implementation.
☒ 3. The Project Implementation Plan has been appraised and found to be realistic and of satisfactory quality.
☐ 4. The following items are lacking and are discussed under loan conditions (Section G):

(To be completed during Appraisal/Negotiation)

I. Compliance with Bank Policies

☒ 1. This project complies with all applicable Bank policies.
☐ 2. The following exceptions to Bank policies are recommended for approval. The project complies with all other applicable Bank policies.

(To be completed during Appraisal/Negotiation)

Garry Charlier	John Redwood	Caroline D. Anstey
Team Leader	**Sector Manager/Director**	**Country Director**

Annex 1: Project Design Summary

OECS COUNTRIES: OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods

Hierarchy of Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Data Collection Strategy	Critical Assumptions
Sector-related CAS Goal: To help reduce poverty by: (i) reducing income insecurity and vulnerability at the aggregate and household levels; and (ii) building human and institutional capacity through providing assistance to countries in the sub-region to promote sustainable, private sector-led economic diversification and the creation of newly emerging 'sunrise' industries, including improved management of natural resources.	**Sector Indicators:** Poverty headcount in rural areas and around PAs	**Sector/ country reports:** Household surveys ESDU MIS system and project M&E	**(from Goal to Bank Mission)** MS are committed to the sustainable use and management of their natural resources.
GEF Operational Program: OP2 - Coastal, Marine, and Freshwater Ecosystems OP3 - Forest Ecosystems OP4 - Integrated Land and Water Multiple Focal Area Program	**Outcome / Impact Indicators:** The following biodiversity outcome indicators represent predictions that will be refined with baseline data collected for each PA within 1 year of site selection: Preservation of endemic and other key species (e.g. threatened hawksbill and leatherback turtles) Reduction in damage to key ecosystems from harvesting and improper use (e.g. coral, mangrove, rain/dry forest harvesting; improper anchoring); Reduction of marine and terrestrial habitat conversion through increase in protected areas. (Hectares/Year in Year 5) Hectares/Year in Year 0)	Baseline data will be used to estimate numerical targets; Midterm evaluation 2006; Final Evaluation 2009; ESDU follow-up biodiversity monitoring surveys post-project.	Continuation of Governmental support for conservation and sustainable use of natural resources; Responsible agencies and organizations address problems having negative effects in protected areas;

Hierarchy of Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Data Collection Strategy	Critical Assumptions
Global Objective: To contribute to the conservation of biodiversity of global importance in the OECS region by removing barriers to the effective management of PAs, and to increase the involvement of civil society and the private sector in the planning, management and sustainable use of these areas.	**Outcome / Impact Indicators:** At least 6,500 total ha of land under improved management for conservation and protection in six protected areas developed with project resources. At least 50% of land in three new non-project supported protected areas that are effectively managed. Increased visitation to PMS national park systems (10 % increase in numbers of visitors). Improved protection of the habitat of 11 regionally endemic species.	**Project reports:** Scorecards derived from the WWF-World Bank Alliance PA and MPA management effectiveness studies. Copies of relevant legislation. National reports to CBD and through the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) Annual reports/site visits Visitation statistics for PAs Project evaluation surveys	**(from Objective to Goal)** PMS are convinced that PAs can create economic opportunities. There are no major natural disasters that may contribute to the destruction of the sub-region's biodiversity. PMS are willing to work with civil society and the private sector in natural resources management.
Project Development Objective Strengthened national and regional capacities for sound management of PAs in support of sustainable economic development of OECS SIDS.	Adequate quantities of the full range of skills necessary for effective protected area planning and management are readily available. There are a number of able "champions" and "leaders" (civil society or private sector groups) effectively driving the protected areas agenda. 30% of population in areas surrounding the six project developed PAs adopt new livelihoods attributable to project efforts.	Annual reports	

Hierarchy of Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Data Collection Strategy	Critical Assumptions
Output from each Component:	**Output Indicators:**	**Project reports:**	**(from Outputs to Objective)**
Component 1			
1. National actions reflecting growing harmonization of PA institutional arrangements in the OECS region	Regional workshop in the second year of the project	Workshop report	PMS are committed to establishing the necessary and appropriate policy, institutional and legal framework for biodiversity management in general and PAs in specific.
	Draft models of harmonized institutional arrangements by the third year of the project *(50 % of countries adopting institutional reforms)*	Submission of draft models	
	Customized institutional arrangements in at least 3 PMS by end of the project *(50 % of countries adopting institutional reforms).*	Submission of national policy statements, legislation acts, and cabinet documents.	Appropriate macro-economic and fiscal policies are in place to stimulate economic opportunities being created in or around the PAs.
Component 2			
2.1 New PAs legally created in the region	At least 6 PAs gazetted and/or strengthened by end of project.	Copies of relevant legislation; baseline/monitoring information	Sufficient and suitable capacities are available at the national level for project management.
2.2 Improved livelihoods in communities living in proximity to PAs	At least 13 livelihood programs implemented by end of project resulting in 970 total ha under biodiversity friendly production systems; at least 30% of targeted local community would benefit from increase in income.	Annual reports; site visits; survey instruments	PMS continue to support environmental awareness programs after project completion.
Component 3			
3.1 Strengthened institutions responsible for biodiversity conservation	6 training modules designed by end of first project year; 450 participants trained by end of project and working in PA management.	Presentation of modules; workshop evaluations	
3.2 Increased public awareness of significance and socio-economic importance of PAs	Sample surveys show 70% of the population aware of the importance of PAs.	Annual reports/training documentation	
Component 4			
4.1 Increased ESDU capacity to support regional needs in biodiversity conservation	Project personnel contracted by ESDU by end of second quarter of the first project	Annual reports;personnel contracts	

4.2 Increased international awareness of project concepts and achievements	year. Number of hits to project webpage developed in first 6 months from project initiation (information regularly updated).	Visit webpage; number of "hits"; participation in regional/international fora	
Project Components / Sub-components: Component 1. • National policy, legal and institutional reviews • Comparative analysis of national frameworks • Regional symposium • Development of harmonized regional models for PA institutional arrangements • Reviews of existing national PA system plans • Development/updating of national PA systems plans • Regional constraints analysis Financial study	**Inputs: (budget for each component)** US$ 1.0 million	**Project reports:** Disbursement and audit reports	**(from Components to Outputs)** Governments committed to establishing the necessary and appropriate institutional framework for biodiversity conservation. PMS provide the necessary counterpart financing. Co-financiers provide committed resources in a timely fashion. PMS committed to establishing fully functional and effectively managed PAs. Local communities participated fully in the establishment and management of new PAs.
Component 2. • Legal creation of project supported PAs • Preparing/updating management plans • Management plan implementation • Training • Alternative livelihood candidate sub-project identification	US$ 3.6 million	Disbursement and audit reports	

• Development of selection criteria/dissemination Sub-project preparation/implementation			
Component 3. • Completion of national training needs assessments • Development of training modules • Training program implementation • Design of national public awareness strategies Implementation of national strategies	US$ 0.7 million	Disbursement and audit reports	
Component 4. • Identify/contracting of ESDU project staff • Identify/recruit interns • Establishment of M&E system • Design of project web page	US$ 2.3 million	Disbursement and audit reports	

Annex 2: Detailed Project Description

OECS COUNTRIES: OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods

By Component:

Project Component 1 Protected Areas Policy, Legal, and Institutional Arrangements (Institutional Framework) - US$1.02 million

This component's objective is to achieve policy, legislative and institutional arrangement reforms (collectively termed institutional framework) in Participating Member States (PMS) leading to the evolution of a harmonised approach to the creation and management of protected areas (PA) in the OECS region. There are three sub-components: (i) policy, legal, and institutional arrangements reform; (ii) updating/preparing new national protected areas system plans; and (iii) supporting studies.

Of the US$ 1.02 million for this component (13.8 % of base cost), these donors have committed the following amounts: (i) GEF - US$ 0.84 million; (ii) FFEM - US$ 0.0 million; (iii) OAS - US$ 0.04 million; and (iv) OECS - US$ 0.08 million. Governments in-kind contributions total US$ 0.06 million.

Sub-component 1.A. _Policy, Legal, and Institutional Arrangements Reform (US$ 0.38 million; 5.1 % of base cost).

Expected Outputs: (i) reviews of existing national PA frameworks; (ii) development of models of PA-relevant legislation, policies, and institutional arrangements; and (iii) national actions leading to new or modification of existing institutional frameworks which collectively will demonstrate a more common approach to the conservation of biodiversity in the OECS region.

Activities: The sub-component will support the following activities: (i) national reviews of existing policy, legal and institutional frameworks in PMS; (ii) a comparative analysis of national frameworks to include recommendations leading to a common approach to the development of policy, legislation and institutional arrangements for PA establishment and management in the region; (iii) a regional symposium and endorsement of one or more common approaches; (iv) development of harmonized policy, legislation and institutional arrangement models supporting PA establishment and management for the region; and (v) support for national actions leading to a more harmonized institutional framework (e.g. rationalization and/or amendments to existing legislation, new legislation, elimination of institutional overlaps, etc.).

Sub-component 1.B. Updating/Preparation of New National PA System Plans (US$ 0.4 million; 5.4% of base cost).

Expected Outputs: (i) reviews of national PA system plans; and (ii) updated and new national PA System Plans.

Activities: The sub-component will support the following activities: (i) national reviews of existing PA system plans in PMS to include a comparative analysis between plans and recommendations leading to a common approach to the development of new and where needed, updating of existing PA system plans; (ii) public consultation; (iii) development of draft national PA system plans; and (iv) support for national actions leading to the adoption of the PA System Plans (e.g., national consultations, securing government approval etc.).

Sub-component 1.C Supporting Studies (US $ 0.24 million; 3.2 % of base cost).

Expected Outputs: (i) an analysis of critical constraints affecting the conservation of biodiversity in the

OECS region; (ii) identification of one or more financing mechanisms to support the sustainable management and further development of PAs in the OECS region; and (iii) other studies (to be determined) which will address one or more constraints identified in (i), above.

Activities: Under this sub-component the following activities will be supported: (i) an assessment of the critical constraints affecting the conservation of biodiversity in the OECS region; (ii) evaluation of existing and potential mechanisms for the sustainable financing of PAs; and (iii) other demand-driven studies in support of component objectives to be defined in the first project year.

Project Component 2 Protected Areas Management and Associated Alternative and New Livelihoods - US$ 3.55 million

The component's objective is to promote biodiversity management and conservation through the establishment of new and strengthening of existing protected areas (PAs), complemented by support for alternative or new livelihoods in areas in proximity to the aforementioned PAs. This component has three sub-components: (i) the creation of new and strengthening of existing protected areas; (ii) supporting alternative and new sustainable livelihood opportunities in and around pilot PAs; and (iii) SPF capacity building and support.

Of the US$ 3.55 million funding for this component (47.9 % of base cost), these donors have committed the following amounts: (i) GEF - US$ 1.21 million; (ii) FFEM - US$ 1.13 million; (iii) OAS - US$ 0.27 million; and (iv) OECS - US$ 0.14 million. Governments in-kind contributions total US$ 0.80 million.

Sub-component 2.A. The Creation of New and Strengthening of Existing Protected Areas (US$ 2.53 million, 34.2 % of base cost).

Expected Outputs: A total of at least 6 sites will be legally constituted and functioning by the end of project.

Activities: This sub-component will support basic PA management activities, investments, purchase of equipment, and training. Protected area management activities will include: (i) site inventories, demarcation and mapping of the PAs, establishment of biodiversity baseline and development/implementation of an M & E program, and updating of existing or preparation of new management plans; (ii) investments (e.g., new or expanded PA headquarters, visitor centers, park management operation centers, sanitary facilities, demarcation/mooring buoys, trail building/rehabilitation, and environmental education and interpretative displays); (iii) equipment (e.g., vehicles/boats, fire suppression gear, radios, computers, uniforms and related ranger field gear to support PA management responsibilities); and (iv) training and technical support determined through site-specific needs assessments (e.g., planning, budgeting, conflict resolution, personnel management, monitoring and evaluation, and infrastructure planning and management, interpretation, visitation, etc.).

Three PAs have been selected as priority sites. These are: (i) North Sound Islands National Park (Antigua/Barbuda); (ii) Pointe Sable National Park (St. Lucia); and (iii) Tobago Cays Marine Park (St. Vincent & the Grenadines). Selection criteria and descriptive site profiles can be found in Annex 11. Other candidate sites have been initially identified and have also been briefly described in the aforementioned Annex. Final site selection and sub-project preparation for the latter sites will depend on the progress achieved in building national capacity in the project's first years of implementation together with further expressions of interest from PMS supporting their respective sites. The number of in-country PAs supported under the will be flexible and could range from a single PA per PMS to several PAs in which the component would support smaller interventions across more than one site. This flexibility will

allow for targeted, country-specific interventions that maximize investments by building upon on-going activities where appropriate. Final selection of sites will be completed in the first project year.

Where PMS wish to support innovative management approaches (e.g., co-management, private sector administrative contracts of PAs, etc.), this sub-component would support their implementation. For example, local communities could participate in management decision-making of PAs through the establishment of Site Implementation Agencies (SIEs), made up of stakeholders working in conjunction with the appropriate national agencies. Similarly, local organizations and individuals, supported by the relevant lead technical agency and guided by approved management plans for the areas, could be delegated overall responsibility for plan implementation. Day-to-day operations such as resource protection, visitor management and enforcement of rules and regulations would be the responsibility of a PA manager and his/her staff following previously approved operational plans. The project will promote a participatory approach to management in which all stakeholders will share the responsibilities of management of the PA.

Protected area site investments would not be approved until: (i) the site is legally declared a protected area, (ii) all land tenure issues (if relevant) are clarified with legally binding agreements, (iii) there is a management structure in place, and (iv) a management plan as been developed (or updated if one already exists) and has been approved. The management plan will include environment and social assessment requirements. All management plans for project-supported PAs will be submitted to the World Bank for no objection (NO).

Sub-component 2.B. Supporting Alternative and New Sustainable Livelihood Opportunities (US$ 0.93 million, 12.5 % of base cost).

Expected Outputs: (i) At least thirten subprojects in suitably zoned areas in and around PAs, designed to reduce pressure on PA and biodiversity; (ii) increased and diversified PA-related income to the local community.

Specifically, this sub-component will support economically viable and environmentally sustainable new or alternative livelihood activities, especially when existing activities threaten the integrity of PAs. At least one livelihood subproject associated with a project-supported PA per PMS would be developed under this sub-component.

Activities: Under this sub-component the following activities would be supported: (i) field studies and workshops to identify potential economic opportunities; (ii) review, evaluate, and select opportunities based upon their compatibility with conservation objectives, feasibility and cost/benefit criteria and alternative livelihood subproject preparation; (iii) development of participation criteria and alternative livelihood subproject preparation; (iv) technical assistance and training for sustainable livelihood beneficiaries; and (v) the implementation of alternative sustainable livelihood sub-projects.

Livelihood activities supported under the project will focus on improving and demonstrating real economic benefits, especially for new, sustainable enterprises. Potential employment opportunities include: tourism and ecotourism development; craft training and development; organic farming (e.g., financing a marketing study for production of organic bananas), alternative low-impact reef fisheries catch program; and micro-grants for poverty alleviation and livelihood enhancement projects. The sub-component will also support marketing research (e.g., sea moss marketing constraints analysis), consultations and interviews with key governmental and NGO agencies, and on-site visits with local entrepreneurs and businesses where needed.

The OECS/ESDU will take the lead in implementing this sub-component through the existing Small Projects Facility (SPF). The sub-component will support eligible activities that are either induced or demand driven. An economic analysis and opportunities identification will be developed through on-site studies that establish linkages between potential SPF supported activities directly with threat abatement. After potential livelihood programs have been identified for each of the PAs in close consultation with local stakeholders, information would be developed and disseminated about program objectives and the role of the OECS SPF through an advertising campaign. Technical assistance will be provided to facilitate sub-project identification and preparation of proposals. Existing livelihoods that are consistent with area objectives will be eligible for project support. To ensure that project activities supported under this sub-component are directly relevant to achieving biodiversity conservation objectives, livelihoods selection criteria will be detailed in the project's operational manual. Proposals will be submitted to the SPF and screened using these previously agreed upon criteria and, if acceptable, passed on to the WB for no objection (NO). Upon receiving a NO, disbursement will be made in accordance with the terms agreed-upon in the proposal. Follow-up monitoring and evaluation will be carried out by the SPF on a regular basis. Limited environmental evaluations or full environmental impact assessment will be required as appropriate for proposals involving infrastructure development or other activities that may result in adverse environmental impacts (see Annex 12 for more detail).

Sub-component 2.C. SPF Capacity Building and Support (US$ 0.1 million, 1.4 % of base cost).

Expected Outputs: (i) stakeholders empowered to access SPF and avail of opportunities provided by alternative sustainable livelihoods sub-component.

Activities: This sub-component will support the hosting of annual workshops and other supporting activities so that they can utilize the OECS SPF.

Project Component 3 Building Capacity for Biodiversity Conservation and PA Management and Increasing Environmental Awareness - US$ 0.74 million

This component's objective is to enhance national capacities and increase public support for biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of PAs through education, training and awareness (ETA). The component would include two sub-components: (i) training in support of establishment and management of PAs and enhancing the creation of sustainable livelihoods in buffer areas in achieving these objectives; and (ii) increasing public awareness on the ecological, social and economic significance of PAs.

Of the US$ 0.74 million funding for this component (10 % of base cost), these donors have committed the following amounts: (i) GEF - US$ 0.43 million; (ii) FFEM - US$ 0.17 million; (iii) OAS - US$ 0.04 million; and (iv) OECS - US$ 0.10 million.

Sub-component 3.A. Training (Establishment and Management of PAs and Sustainable Livelihood Opportunities) (US$ 0.37 million, 5 % of base cost).

Expected Outputs: (i) increased administrative efficiency in national institutions responsible for biodiversity conservation and PA management; (ii) empowerment of local communities and increased effectiveness in participation in local management decisions; and (iii) increased professionalism among PA staff.

Activities: Under this sub-component the following activities will be supported: (i) completion of a national and regional training needs assessment; and (ii) the design and implementation of regional and national training program(s) in protected area management and sustainable livelihoods. Under this sub-component, the project will finance technical assistance, the development of training modules, equipment and materials,

regional and national workshops, short-courses, and cross-site field-visits. The main objective of the training sub-component would be to prepare stakeholders for the establishment and management of PAs and the identification of associated livelihood opportunities. The major emphasis in training would be on principles in PA management (e.g., PA management concepts and tools, information management and M&E, community relations, and visitors management) and the role of promoting sustainable alternative livelihoods in communities living in and adjacent to PAs (e.g., principles and practices for development of sustainable livelihoods including practical or technical courses on marketing, technology, etc.). Through the project training programs would be designed on the basis of the aforementioned needs assessment which would be flexible to allow additional training activities as identified through a demand-driven process during the participatory preparation of PA management plans.

Sub-component 3.B. Public Awareness Program (US$ 0.37 million, 5% of base cost).

Expected Outputs: (i) behavioral change among local populations living in and adjacent to PAs; (ii) increased awareness of national decision-makers of the socio-economic importance of PAs and the need to conserve biodiversity of global importance; and (iii) increased public awareness of the ecological, economic and social significance of PAs.

Activities: Under this sub-component, the project will support: (i) the design of national public awareness strategies and country-specific action plans; (ii) the implementation of the aforementioned action plans; and (iii) equipment purchased in support of implementation of public awareness strategies.

Once endorsed by the PSC, each PMS will be able to submit activity-based proposals for strategy implementation (i.e., action plans). Target groups and desired results would be defined during the preparation of the strategy. At the national level priority target groups would likely be civil society organizations and national politicians and the general public. Information would also be made available on technical aspects of PA management in the OECS region particularly relevant to other SIDS.

Tools likely to be adopted in action plan implementation include environmental media campaigns and the use of internet, particularly to develop or enhance communication between the project management (and national project focal points) and field staff (PA level), who could download general materials that could be used to prepare specific awareness materials that would be tailored to local realities.

Project Component 4 Project Management, M&E and Information Dissemination - US$2.26 million

This component includes three sub-components: (i) project management, (ii) monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of overall project implementation, and (iii) design and implementation of an information dissemination strategy. Of the US$ 2.26 million for this component (29.9 % of base cost), these donors have committed the following amounts: (i) GEF - US$ 1.22 million; (ii) FFEM - US$ 0.34 million; (iii) OECS - US$ 0.10 million. Governments in-kind contributions total US$ 0.60 million.

Sub-component 4A. Project Management (US$ 1.6 million, 21.1 % of base cost) .

Expected Outputs: The main outputs will be: (i) a project implemented in a timely and efficient manner, (ii) an improved institutional capacity in ESDU to support the needs of OECS PMS in the conservation of biodiversity, and (iii) increased human resource capacity in PMS in biodiversity conservation and natural resource management.

Activities: Under this sub-component, support will be provided for the: (i) employment of four full-time ESDU project staff (project coordinator, protected area's specialist, communications officer, and administrative assistant); and (ii) purchase of equipment.

Sub-component 4.B. Monitoring and Evaluation (US$ 0.16 million, 2.2 % of base cost).

Expected Outputs: The main output will be a Monitoring and Evaluation system applied to the project. Specific outputs are: (i) an M&E plan consistent with WB and GEF requirements, and (ii) timely M&E reports conforming to GEF, WB, and public monitoring requirements.

Activities: (i) updating of ESDU's existing M&E program to meet GEF and WB requirements, and (ii) implementation of the M&E system.

Sub-component 4.C. Information Dissemination (US$ 0.03 million, 0.4 % of base cost).

Expected Outputs: The main expected outputs are: (i) increased public support for the use of PA creation and management in biodiversity conservation; and (ii) adoption of relevant experiences from this project by other non-participating PMS in the OECS region and the wider Caribbean.

Activities: (i) dissemination of project results will be supported under this sub-component aimed at sharing lessons learned among project beneficiaries and with people involved in the management of other protected areas of the OECS countries (through workshops, conferences, publications and a homepage), and beyond. There will be particular emphasis on the wider Caribbean region (the latter through the project homepage and occasional exchange programs with other PAs).

Annex 3: Estimated Project Costs

OECS COUNTRIES: OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods

Project Cost By Component	Local US $million	Foreign US $million	Total US $million
1. PAs Policy, Legal and Institutional Arrangements	0.14	0.88	1.02
2. PAs Management and Livelihoods	0.93	2.62	3.55
3. Capacity Building and Public Awareness	0.11	0.63	0.74
4. Project Management, M & E and Information Dissemination	0.70	1.36	2.06
Total Baseline Cost	1.88	5.49	7.37
Physical Contingencies	0.00	0.10	0.10
Price Contingencies	0.00	0.10	0.10
Total Project Costs[1]	1.88	5.69	7.57
Total Financing Required	1.88	5.69	7.57

Project Cost By Category	Local US $million	Foreign US $million	Total US $million
Goods	0.03	0.45	0.48
Works	0.13	0.60	0.73
Consultant Services	0.06	1.57	1.63
Training and Workshops	0.87	1.23	2.10
Livelihood Subproject	0.08	0.64	0.72
Operating Costs	0.71	1.00	1.71
Contingencies	0.00	0.20	0.20
Total Project Costs[1]	1.88	5.69	7.57
Total Financing Required	1.88	5.69	7.57

[1] Identifiable taxes and duties are 0 (US$m) and the total project cost, net of taxes, is 7.57 (US$m). Therefore, the project cost sharing ratio is 48.87% of total project cost net of taxes.

Annex 4
Incremental Cost Analysis
OECS COUNTRIES: OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods

Overview

The **development objective** of the project is to strengthen national and regional capacities in the sound management of protected areas (PAs) in support of the sustainable economic development of Small Island Developing States SIDS in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) sub-region through: (i) the strengthening of existing and creation of new protected areas (PAs); and (ii) providing environmentally sustainable economic opportunities for communities living in the surrounding areas. This will be accomplished by: (i) improving the relevant legal, policy and institutional arrangements (collectively termed institutional framework) in the participating OECS countries; (ii) establishing or strengthening a number of pilot PAs including providing support for the development of new and alternative livelihoods for communities living in proximity to these sites; and (iii) improving institutional capacity to manage PAs in the region. The principal **project outcomes** will be: (i) common, updated and comprehensive institutional frameworks supporting national systems of protected areas; (ii) establishment of new or strengthening of existing pilot PAs; (iii) development and enhancement of environmentally compatible economic opportunities in communities neighboring the proposed PAs; and (iv) increased public awareness of the importance of biodiversity conservation and protected area management in the sustainable economic development of SIDS.

The **global objective** of the project is to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity of global importance in the OECS region by removing barriers to the effective management of PAs, and to increase the involvement of civil society and the private sector in the planning, management and sustainable use of these areas. The end-goal of the program is to create an integrated system of protected areas among the OECS Member States (MS) which will protect and conserve ecologically-sustainable, representative samples of the region's rich biodiversity endowment, while creating sustainable livelihoods for communities in and around these protected areas.

The GEF Alternative will achieve these objectives at a total **incremental cost** of US$ 7.57 million (M), with a proposed GEF contribution of US$ 3.70 M and co-financing of US$ 3.87 million from the Governments from the six PMS, OECS, OAS, and FFEM.

Biodiversity Threats, Underlying Causes and Government Response in the OECS Region

The wider Caribbean is made up of diverse marine, coastal, shoreline and terrestrial ecosystems and represents the greatest concentration of biodiversity in the Atlantic Ocean. The Eastern Caribbean region is endowed with a rich biodiversity which, in combination with its isolation within the Caribbean Sea, has resulted in relatively high rates of national and regional endemism. In addition, the islands of the region provide habitat and nesting sites for non-endemic, and many rare and endangered migratory marine mammals, turtles and avian species. The principal ecosystems likely to be supported under the GEF Alternative for conservation contain and provide habitat for globally significant biodiversity, including coral reefs, seagrass meadows, mangroves, sandy and rocky beaches, offshore islets, dry and humid tropical forests, wetlands and tidal flats, as well extensive karst and volcanic areas with their distinct biodiversity associations.

The assessments undertaken during the Block B and Supplemental Block B phases have identified the following **threats** to biological resources and their primary sources of pressure which are contributing to deficient management of Protected Areas (PAs) in the OECS countries: (i) loss of habitat, (ii) direct loss

and/or change to biodiversity, (iii) changes in water quality, (iv) conflicts and resulting changes to water quantity, and (v) increased erosion and sedimentation processes. The relevance of each of these threats to the Region's major habitats is presented below.

The major **causal factors** contributing to these threats are: (i) poorly-planned development, (ii) inappropriate agricultural practices, (iii) untreated industrial/urban effluents, (iv) non-sustainable exploitation of natural resources, (v) illegal hunting, (vi) unmanaged growth in tourism, and (vii) the introduction of exotic species.

A **constraints** analysis to any effort attempting to address and resolve one or more of these underlying root causes identified the following factors: (i) an inadequate policy/legal framework, (ii) weak institutions, (iii) lax enforcement of existing laws, (iv) weak inter-sectoral co-ordination, (v) low public awareness and support for biodiversity conservation, (vi) information and data gaps, (vii) funding constraints, (viii) limited community participation, (ix) insecure/unclear land tenure, and (x) lack of alternative livelihoods to existing, mostly extractive, sources of income.

In response to these threats and constraints to the sub-region's rich biodiveristy, the Governments of MS have taken a number of recent actions. These include: (i) the signing of the "St George Declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability in the OECS" in which they agreed to protect and conserve biological diversity; (ii) a commitment to the joint preparation and implementation of the OECS Environmental Management Strategy (EMS), finalised in March 2002, and associated National Environmental Management Strategies (NEMS); and (iii) the completion of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs).

Meeting these commitments in the six participating member states (PMS) and in particular those related to the implementation of NEMS and NBSAP, will require upgraded capacity and quality of government institutions addressing terrestrial, coastal and marine resource management, policy articulation, legal reform and programs target towards sustainable income generation, particularly to the poor communities. The project will address many of the priorities established in the EMS, NEMS and NBSAPs and the needs to ensure their successful achievement.

The calculation of the Baseline was based on an initial screening of on-going and future regional and national programs/projects (scheduled for implementation over the next 2-5 years) relevant to the proposed project objectives (short project profiles divided between regional and national activities are available in project files). Once identified, they were evaluated to the component/activity level and compared with components of the proposed project (Attachment 1). Only those components/activities of the previously identified baseline programs/projects relevant to the proposed project component objectives were costed and included as part of the baseline (details available in project files). All the projects identified are or will be implemented by public institutions and/or national NGOs with field experience in the management of PAs. Identified funding sources included: (i) public resources, (ii) bi- and multilateral financing[11], and (iii) NGOs.

Footnotes:

[11] Activities financed by the GEF have been excluded from the analysis. Five of the six participating countries have finalized the Enabling Activities for Biodiversity with the support from the GEF/UNEP/UNDP. Under the Baseline Scenario, it is expected that all six PMS will initiate the implementation of NBSAP

Summary Baseline Costs and Benefits

Baseline Costs. In the absence of additional GEF funding, the implementation of the aforementioned on-going and planned programs/projects will contribute to the project goal. The estimated costs of baseline activities amount to US$ 5.1 M (see Matrix 1). Sources of assistance vary and consist of Government revenues, bi and multi-lateral organizations and NGOs. The PMS' public contribution to the baseline is an estimated 60 % and is used primarily to cover central and field staff salaries (planning, monitoring, enforcement and rural and tourism extension activities in and around existing protected areas), central and field infrastructure maintenance, and small actions in public awareness activities and rural finance in support of communities in and around PAs. The remaining estimated 40 % of the baseline costs are financed by various external donors (EU, USAID, DFID, CIDA, OAS, WB).

Baseline Benefits. Activities under the Baseline Scenario will produce predominantly national benefits, albeit limited, in the form of sustainable development and use of natural resources. Their implementation will result in increased environmental protection, integration of environmental management issues into national development planning, increased capacity of public sector institutions to manage terrestrial, coastal and marine resources, and poverty reduction, the latter through an increased access by rural communities to sustain ably generated incomes. However, with the exception of the SPAW Program, no support would be forthcoming for the preparation of specific legal provisions relevant to PA management.[12] Similarly, despite the number of on-going management, monitoring and enforcement efforts in existing PAs (particularly in forest and marine reserves), the magnitude and range of growing threats far exceed existing institutional capacity to respond effectively. Relevant training that has been provided in the OECS sub-region to date has been fragmented and inadequate; the awareness programs have not provided sufficient sensitization to the ecological, economic and social significance of natural resources management in general and PA management in particular.

In sum, the Baseline Scenario's contribution to biodiversity conservation will be limited in most cases to an ad hoc adoption of proposed or existing legislation. In addition, there would be very limited participation of communities in the management of local resources, with no funding available for the creation and co-management of both new and existing PAs. In view of existing capabilities to foster sustainable livelihood activities, there would be little progress toward the identification and adoption of these activities to reduce pressure on PA core areas. Moreover, the baseline would fail to facilitate the needed access and exchange of information on the OECS countries' globally important biodiversity; an essential tool for their effective management and protection.

In view of limited institutional capacity and growing threats the loss of biodiversity is likely to continue in the OECS countries under the Baseline Scenario. Reversing this situation and trends will require investments in the development of appropriate strategies that take into account global environmental values, as well as institutional and legal frameworks, and includes incentives for increasing the involvement of civil society in the planning and co-management of PA. It will also require the adaptation of appropriate livelihood activities for communities and monitoring and evaluation activities that demonstrate results and benefits to local as well as regional, national and global stakeholders. In light of the islands' recognized biodiversity value, at the national and global scales, and the magnitude and growing number of biodiversity threats, the Governments of the OECS PMS have requested assistance from the GEF to formulate and implement an Alternative Scenario that would support the achievement of incremental benefits related to the aforementioned programs which comprise the baseline scenario.

Footnotes:

[12] SPAW will support the review of existing IUCN guidelines for preparation of PA System Plans.

GEF Alternative

The GEF Alternative will support long-term protection of globally important terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems through strategic actions addressing the key threats. Financing the incremental costs associated with the conservation of these ecosystems, would build on the Baseline Scenario by: (i) strengthening existing capabilities for PA planning and management; (ii) developing model/harmonized policy documents, legislation and institutional arrangements for PAs creation and management; (iii) updating of national PAs system plans in at least 3 PMS and the preparation of a new national PAs system plan in one other PMS; (iv) creating new and strengthening existing PAs which contain representative examples of terrestrial, coastal and/or marine ecosystems; (v) developing and implementing management plans for these areas, involving local communities; (vi) fostering new and alternative livelihoods and other compatible economic activities in these neighboring communities; (vii) increasing public awareness of biodiversity issues; (viii) identifying mechanisms for sustainable financing of PAs in the 6 PMSs; (ix) developing and implementing a biodiversity information management system; and (x) fostering the promotion and dissemination of project initiatives, results and impacts through printed and electronic media, as well as national and regional workshops and seminars.

Costs. The total cost of the GEF Alternative is estimated to be US$ 12.7 M (GEF financing: US$ 3.7 M), detailed as follows: (i) US $ 1.7 M (GEF financing: US$0.84 M) to strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks for PAs; (ii) US$ 4.1 M (GEF financing: US$1.21 M) to support the Creation and/or Strengthening of PAs and Associated Livelihood Opportunities; (iii) US $ 1.6 M (GEF financing: US$0.43 M) to build Capacity for Biodiversity Conservation and Management and Increasing Environmental Awareness; and (iv) US $ 5.3 M (GEF financing: US$1.22 M) in support of Project Management, M&E, and Information Dissemination.

Benefits. Under the GEF Alternative, the Governments of OECS countries would be able to undertake a challenging program encompassing both national and global benefits. It would enhance protection of vulnerable and globally important coastal and marine ecosystems and assist the countries with the effective implementation of their existing/revised or proposed Systems of Protected Areas. Benefits generated from this comprehensive approach would include national benefits - such as increased sustainability and improved management of terrestrial, coastal and marine resources, and improved information flow from project and other PAs to the existing/revised or proposed Systems of Protected Areas of the sub-region, as well as to the wider Caribbean (see complete list of national benefits in the Incremental Cost Matrix below) - as well as global benefits. Global benefits include: (i) the conservation of terrestrial, coastal and marine biodiversity; (ii) improved Governments capacity to fulfill international environmental treaty obligations; (iii) promotion of PA ecosystem diversification in the OECS sub-region; (iv) increased representation of terrestrial, coastal and marine PAs in the existing or proposed Systems of Protected Areas; (v) improved funding for biodiversity conservation of global importance; and (vi) transition to more sustainable livelihoods by supporting pilot activities in conservation of biodiversity and outreach and involvement of civil society and the private sector in the planning, management and sustainable use of PAs.

Incremental Costs[13]

The difference between the costs of the Baseline Scenario (US$ 5.1 M) and the GEF Alternative (US$ 12.7 M) is an estimated at US$ 7.6 M. The matrix below summarizes the baseline and incremental expenditures during the five years project period. Co-financing of US$ 3.87 M of this increment has been mobilized as follows: (i) US$ 1.46 M from the Governments of the six PMS; (ii) US$ 0.42 M from OECS; (iii) US$ 0.35 M from OAS; and (iv) US$ 1.64 M from the FFEM.

The total requested GEF contribution amounts to US$ 3.7 M (excluding the Block B donation). Out of this total an estimated: (i) US$ 0.84 M would strengthen Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks for PAs in the OECS sub-region; (ii) US $ 1.21 M to support the Creation and/or Strengthening of PAs and Associated Livelihood Opportunities, covering at least four (maximum of seven) PAs proposed for protection; (iii) US$ 0.43 M to build Capacity for Biodiversity Conservation and PA Management and increase public awareness; and (iv) US $ 1.22 M to support project management, M&E, and information dissemination. The aforementioned GEF-support would cover incremental costs of technical assistance, training, workshops and other services such as public awareness media campaigns, small infrastructure, equipment and vehicles and travel and subsistence allowances.

Incremental financing from the Governments of the six PMS would include in-kind contributions of US$ 1.34M to finance staff salaries, operation and maintenance, and travel allowances. The funding from OECS (US$ 0.42 M), OAS (US$ 0.35 M) and FFEM (US$ 1.64 M) would cover incremental costs of technical assistance, training, workshops, and equipment and subsistence allowances in support of all project components.

Footnotes:

[13] Kindly note minor differences in totals are due to rounding error and the amounts include in contingencies.

Matrix 1. Incremental Cost Matrix

Component	Cost Category	US$ Million	Domestic Benefit	Global Benefit
Comp 1 Strengthening Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks for PAs	Baseline	US$ 0.7M	(i) increased environmental awareness and management in PMS through preparation of National Environmental Management Strategies; and (ii) fisheries database maintained and use of information to guide fisheries management and development decisions.	Limited global benefit.
	With GEF Alternative	US$1.7 M	(i) an improved legal framework and institutional capacity for PA management leading to legal creation of and improved management in PAs in the OECS region; (ii) improved information flow between project-supported and other PAs contributing to a network of effective and sustainable PAs in the region; (iii) better- trained staff; (iv) improved financial status of PAs; and (v) PA management fully integrated into wider environmental management programs both nationally and regionally.	(i) biodiversity conservation mainstreamed into the national and regional planning and development process; (ii) a harmonized approach developed for PA creation and management through policy, legislative and institutional reform; (iii) improved financing for biodiversity conservation of global importance, through the identification of mechanisms for generating new sources of funding.
	Incremental	US$ 1.0M	*Note: Consists of: GEF (US$ 0.84 million); FFEM (US$ 0.0 M); OAS(US$ 0.04 million); OECS (US$ .08 M); and Governments in-kind (US$ 0.06 M) contributions.*	
Comp 2 Creation and/or Strengthening of PAs and Associated Livelihood Opportunities	Baseline	US$ 0.5M	PAs: (i) continued management of coastal and marine resources in the proposed PAs, with limited support for the creation and co-management of these PAs; (ii) increased awareness of environmental issues; (iii) limited participation of communities in the management of local resources; (iv) improved management of solid waste from tourism activities at selected beaches. Livelihoods: (v) continued efforts to achieve poverty reduction; (vi) increased demand for activities promoting sustainable tourism in selected areas; (vii) and limited experience in the identification and adoption of sustainable alternative livelihoods to reduce pressure on PA core areas.	(i) limited conservation of coastal and marine biodiversity (partial conservation of globally significant biodiversity).
	With GEF Alternative	US$ 4.1M	PAs: (i) improved management of terrestrial and marine ecosystems through integrated management	(i) increased representation of terrestrial and marine PAs supported, with

			strategies; (ii) improved biodiversity protection in the PMSs: (iii) PA co-management approaches established with local communities. Livelihoods: (iv) same as above, though with significant additional number of communities and NGOs developing experience in the sustainable use of natural resources for economic revenues; and (v) closer linking of natural resource conditions with development priority considerations.	management plans and basic infrastructure in place; (ii) increased effectiveness in efforts to conserve biodiversity under threat, including habitat for internationally recognized endangered and several endemic species categorized as endangered or critically endangered; (iii) increased support for co-management of PAs, with full participation of local communities and civil society in general; (iv) increased public awareness of issues related to terrestrial and marine ecosystem management; (iv) development of innovative sustainable management strategies for PAs in SIDS. (iv) transition to more sustainable livelihoods by supporting opportunities for generating income while at the same time protecting biological diversity; (v) broader participatory approach for sustainable natural resources management, including the adoption of best practices for terrestrial and marine ecotourism.
	Incremental	US$ 3.6 M	*Note: Consists of: GEF (US$ 1.21 M); FFEM (US$ 1.13 M); OAS(US$ 0.27 M); OECS (US$0.14); and Governments in-kind ($ 0.1 M) contributions.*	
Comp 3 Building Capacity for Biodiversity Conservation and Management and Increasing Environmental Awareness	Baseline	US$ 0.9 M	(i) increased awareness of environmental issues through various programs; (ii) limited monitoring and evaluation of impact of awareness programs; (iii) limited training generally focused on public sector agencies.	(i) limited awareness of the importance of biodiversity, including broad knowledge of a few of the region's threatened species; (ii) protection and conservation of some endangered flora and fauna.
	With GEF Alternative	US$ 1.6M	(i) preparation of a broad range of stakeholders for PA management and associated livelihood opportunities; (ii) development of appropriate tools and techniques for PA management in SIDs; and (iii) increased national and local awareness of the ecological, economic and social significance of PAs.	(i) improved understanding and appreciation for biodiversity and role of livelihood opportunities in ensuring its conservation; (ii) improved protection and conservation of biodiversity and of endangered flora and fauna.
	Incremental	US$ 0.7 M	*Note: Consists of: GEF (US$0.43 M); FFEM (US$0.17); OAS (US$0.04); and OECS (US$0.1).*	
Comp 4 Project Management, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	Baseline	US$ 3 M	(i) development of limited project management skills in national resource management agencies; (ii) limited monitoring and evaluation undertaken at the national and regional levels.	Limited global benefit
	With GEF Alternative	US$ 5.3 M	(i) improved project and management skills at national and regional levels; (ii) monitoring and evaluation system in place and operational	(i) increased capacity for effective facilitation of PA management for biodiversity conservation.
	Incremental	US$ 2.3 M	*Note: Consists of: GEF (US$ 01.22 M), FFEM (US$ 0.34); OECS (US $ 0.1 M) and Governments in-kind and cash ($ 0.6 M) contributions.*	
Totals	**Baseline**	US$ 5.1 M		
	With GEF Alternative	**US$ 12.7**		
	Incremental	**US$ 7.6 M**	*Note: GEF cont. of US$ 3.7 M; PMS of US$1.46 M; OAS of US$ 0.4M;OECS US$ 0.4 M and US$ 1.64 M from the FFEM*	

Attachment 1. Baseline Activities by Project Component

	Proposed Project Components			
	Institutional Arrangements	**PA and Associated Livelihoods**	**Capacity Building and Environmental Awareness**	**Project Management M&E, Information Dissemination**
Regional Programs/Projects				
ENCAPD	x	-	x	-
CREP	x	x	x	-
SPAW	x	-	x	-
National Projects				
Antigua/Barbuda				
National budget (NEMS and institutional strengthening)	x	-	-	x
Institutional strengthening (Green Castle)	x	-	-	-
OECS/CIDA Betty's Hope Estate Development	-	x	-	-
Offshore Islands Conservation Initiative	-	x	x	-
Codrington Lagoon Management Project	-	x	-	-
Bendal's Community Group Project	-	-	x	-
Dominica				
National budget (NEMS, PA M&E)	x	-	-	x
UNESCO Morne Trois Project	-	x	x	x
Eco-tourism Project	-	x	-	-
Cockrane Middleham Falls ecotourism	-	x	-	-
Parrot research program	-	-	x	-
Darwin Initiative	-	-	x	-
SSMR	-	x	x	-
Grenada				
National budget (NEMS, forstry policy)	x	-	-	x
Grande Anse Beach Zoning Project	-	-	-	-
Belvidere Estate Eco-tourism Project	-	-	-	-
Other activities (ART, GRENCODA, Friends of the earth, etc.)	-	-	x	-
St. Kitts/Nevis				
National budget (NEMS, NECPA review, beach cleaning, PA M&E)	x	-	-	x
Mangrove Protection/Rehab and Marine PA programs	-	-	-	x
Red Cross Reforestation Program				
Other activities (UNESCO SIV, OECS,	-	-	x	x
Nevis historical and conservation society, Brimstone Hill Society, Bath Estate)	-	-	x	x
St. Lucia				
National budget (NEMS, land policy project, fisheries public education, beach protection, site maintenance, PA M&E)	x	-	-	x -
Wildlife conservation project	-	x	-	-
Rural enterprise development project	-	-	-	-
St. Lucia Heritage tourism program	-	-	-	-
EU coastal zone management project	-	-	-	x
EU Water resources management project	x	-	x	x
SMMA	-	-	-	-
National land project	x	-	-	-
Fisheries public education	-	-	x	x
SLNT PA Management	-	-	x	-
Biological resources project	-	x	-	x
Pitons world heritage project	-	x	-	
St. Vincent/Grenadines				
National budget (NEMS, Parks Authority, PA/ NRM M&E)	x	x	-	x
TNC Tobago Cays marine park	-	-	x	x

Annex 5: Financial Summary

OECS COUNTRIES: OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods

(figures in US$'000)

	Pre-Project	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Total Financing Required Project Costs							
Investments Costs	63	825	1,616	1,738	1,525	1,125	**6,892**
Recurrent Costs		92	102	122	102	61	**479**
Contingencies (Physycal & price)		8	34	52	56	50	**200**
Total Costs	**63**	**925**	**1,752**	**1,912**	**1,683**	**1,236**	**7,571**
Financing							
Governments (PMS)	0	175	310	338	270	247	**1,340**
OECS Secretariat	0	124	94	38	85	80	**421**
Beneficiary Communities	0	0	25	35	35	25	**120**
GEF	0	431	880	974	882	533	**3,700**
FFEM	0	94	330	454	411	351	**1,640**
OAS	63	101	113	73	0	0	**350**
Total Project Financing	**63**	**925**	**1,752**	**1,912**	**1,683**	**1,236**	**7,571**

Main assumptions:

(1): It is assumed that Year 1 would start from November 2004 and that Y5 would run until October 2009

(2): Pre-project expenditures reflect expenditures under the already-approved OAS financing to support project activities in St. Lucia from March to October 2004.

Annex 6(A): Procurement Arrangements

OECS COUNTRIES: OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods

Procurement

Procurement for the proposed project would be carried out in accordance with World Bank "*Guidelines: Procurement Under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits*", published in January 1995 (revised January/August 1996, September 1997, January 1999); and "*Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers*" published in January 1997 (revised in September 1997, January 1999 and May 2002), and the provisions stipulated in the Grant Agreement.

Procurement methods (Table A)

The methods to be used for the procurement described below, and the estimated amounts for each method, are summarized in Table A. The threshold contract values for the use of each method are fixed in Table B.

Procurement of Works

The OPAAL aims to contribute to the economic development of the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), through: the strengthening of existing and creation of new protected areas (PAs); and providing environmentally sustainable economic opportunities for communities living in the surrounding areas. Therefore, works will concentrate mainly in investments such as basic park infrastructure, amounting to ___ USD equivalent.

Works estimated to cost less than $150,000 equivalent per contract, may be procured under lump-sum, fixed-price contracts awarded on the basis of quotations obtained from three qualified domestic contractors in response to a written invitation. The invitation shall include a detailed description of the works, including basic specifications, the required completion date, a basic form of agreement acceptable to the Bank, and relevant drawings, where applicable. The award shall be made to the contractor who offers the lowest price quotation for the required work, and who has the experience and resources to complete the contract successfully.

Procurement of Goods and Services

Goods procured under this project would include investments such as basic park equipment for the establishment of new, and strengthening of existing protected areas, equipment to be purchased in support of implementation of public awareness strategies and purchasing of equipment for project management, M&E and Information Dissemination, additionally services such as site inventories, demarcation and mapping of the PAs will also be required. The goods and services to be procured as part of this project total ___ USD million equivalent. To the extend possible, contracts for these goods will be grouped into bidding packages of more than $150,000 equivalent and procured following International Competitive Bidding (ICB) procedures, using Bank-issued Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs). Contracts with estimated values below this threshold per contract [and above US$ 25,000] may be procured using National Competitive Bidding (NCB) procedures and standard bidding documents agreed with the Bank. Contracts for goods which cannot be grouped into larger bidding packages and estimated to cost less than US$25,000 per contract may be procured using shopping (National /International) procedures based on a model request for quotations satisfactory to the Bank.

Selection of Consultants (Consultant Services and Training)

Consultants, for consultant services and training, will be contracted under this project for the following activities: establishment of biodiversity baseline; the development (or updating of existing) management plans and constituent sector plans; training and technical support that will be based on site-specific needs

assessment; field studies and workshops to identify potential economic opportunities; review, evaluation, and selection of livelihood opportunities based upon their compatibility with conservation objectives, feasibility and cost/benefit; development of participation criteria; training in sustainable financial household management for sustainable livelihood beneficiaries; completion of a national and regional training needs assessment; the design and implementation of regional and national training program(s) in protected area management and sustainable livelihoods; the design of national public awareness strategies and country-specific action plans; updating of ESDU's existing M&E program to meet GEF and WB requirements. These services are estimated to cost US$___ (US$ ___ consultant services and US$ training) equivalent and would be procured using Bank Standard Request for Proposals.

Firms

All contracts for firms would be procured using QCBS except for small and simple contracts estimated to cost less than US$100,000 equivalent that would be procured using QSBS, CQ, LCS or FBS .

Individuals

Specialized advisory services would be provided by individual consultants selected by comparison of qualifications of three candidates and hired in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 5.1 through 5.4 of the Consultant Guidelines, up to an aggregate amount of US$___.

Operational Costs: Sundry items, office rental and utilities would be financed by the grant proceeds and will be procured under procedures acceptable to the Bank up to a total amount of US$ ___ equivalent.

2) Prior review thresholds: The proposed thresholds for prior review are based on the procurement capacity assessment of the project implementing unit and are summarized in Table B. In addition to this prior review of individual procurement actions, the plan and budget for the ESDU Operating Costs will be reviewed and approved by the Bank annually.

B) Assessment of the agency's capacity to implement procurement

Procurement activities will be carried out by the Environmental and Sustainable Development Unit (ESDU) of the Secretariat of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). A ESDU has been identified and has been properly staffed with the Head of Unit and a procurement specialist and other relevant personnel. The Operations Manual will include, in addition to the procurement procedures, the Standard Bidding Documents to be used for each procurement method, as well as model contracts for works and goods procured on the basis of three quotations or shopping. An assessment of the capacity of the ESDU to implement procurement actions for the project has been carried out and was approved by the Regional Procurement Advisor on ___(date). The assessment reviewed the organizational structure of the proposed ESDU.

As part of the Action Plan of the ESDU capacity assessment, a procurement filing system needs to be implemented by the ESDU and is expected to comply with the Bank's requirements. The new system will specify the procurement documents to be filed, the ESDU staff who would have access to the files, and the internal security measures for record-keeping.

The overall project risk for procurement is AVERAGE.

Although the overall risk assessment resulting from capacity assessment of the ESDU is AVERAGE, the unit is expected to improve and put in place a final system for filing, monitoring, and reporting procurement actions.

In order to minimize the risk of implementation, the following plan has been proposed:

- Hiring of a full time procurement expert to assist the ESDU staff for the first six months of

implementation of the project. After the first six months, the procurement expert will be maintained on a part-time basis or on demand, to support among others, the processes of hiring individual consultants, procuring small works and supervision of small works. Such procurement expert shall be have an engineering background and experience in supervision of works.

- Establishment of a procurement filing system satisfactory to the Bank. Due by negotiations
- Preparation by ESDU of a detailed procurement plan for the first 18 months of implementation. Due by appraisal. Final plan to be agreed by negotiations.
- Preparation by ESDU of a draft operations manual with a specific chapter on procurement detailing all the procedures and channels of responsibilities and flow of documentation . Due for review before negotiations. Final to be approved by effectiveness.
- Preparation by ESDU of draft standard bidding documents for all processes, by negotiations.

C) Procurement Plan

At appraisal, the Borrower developed a procurement plan for the first 18 months of project implementation, which provided the basis for the aggregate amounts for the procurement methods (per Table A). This plan was approved by the RPA and is in the project files. At the beginning of each calendar year, the Borrower will update the Procurement Plan with a detailed procurement schedule for the coming year or earlier, if required in the frameworks of paragraph 1 of Appendix 1 to the Bank's Guidelines.

D) Frequency of Procurement Supervision

It is recommended that the first supervision mission be carried out six months after starting of implementation and once every year thereafter. A procurement audit should be carried out every year. During the post reviews missions, a sample of 1 out of 10 contracts will be subject to post-review.

Table A: Project Costs by Procurement Arrangements
(US$ million equivalent)

Expenditure Category	Procurement Method[1]				Total Cost
	ICB	NCB	Other[2]	N.B.F.	
1. Works	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.27 (0.00)	0.45 (0.00)	0.72 (0.00)
2. Goods	0.00 (0.00)	0.08 (0.00)	0.10 (0.00)	0.30 (0.00)	0.48 (0.00)
3. Services (including audits)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	1.23 (0.00)	0.40 (0.00)	1.63 (0.00)
4. Training and Workshops	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.83 (0.00)	1.27 (0.00)	2.10 (0.00)
5. Livelihood Subprojects	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.30 (0.00)	0.43 (0.00)	0.73 (0.00)
6. Operating Costs	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.89 (0.00)	1.02 (0.00)	1.91 (0.00)
Total	0.00 (0.00)	0.08 (0.00)	3.62 (0.00)	3.87 (0.00)	7.57 (0.00)

[1/] Figures in parentheses are the amounts to be financed by the Bank Grant. All costs include contingencies.

[2/] Includes civil works and goods to be procured through national shopping, consulting services, services of contracted staff of the project management office, training, technical assistance services, and incremental operating

costs related to (i) managing the project, and (ii) re-lending project funds to local government units.

3. For works, three quotations apply (i.e.: Small works procured under lump-sum, fixed-price contracts awarded on the basis of quotations obtained from three (3) qualified domestic contractors in response to a written invitation . The award shall be made to the contractor who offers the lowest price quotation for the required work, and who has the experience and resources to complete the contract successfully).
4. For goods under Other, will include Shopping (National and International).
5. Consultants Services. Contracts awarded to firms using Quality-and Cost-Based selection (QCBS) and Least Cost selection for amounts below US$ 100,000 and to individual consultants in accordance with paragraphs 5.1 to 5.4 of the Consultants Guidelines.
6. Consultants Services. Details provided in Table A-1.
7. Total NBF includes In-Kind contributions from the Participating Member States and the Local Communities.

Table A1: Consultant Selection Arrangements (optional)
(US$ million equivalent)

Consultant Services Expenditure Category	Selection Method							
	QCBS	QBS	SFB	LCS	CQ	Other	N.B.F.	Total Cost[1]
A. Firms	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
B. Individuals	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	1.23 (0.00)	0.40 (0.00)	1.63 (0.00)
Total	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	1.23 (0.00)	0.40 (0.00)	1.63 (0.00)

[1\] Including contingencies

Note: QCBS = Quality- and Cost-Based Selection
QBS = Quality-based Selection
SFB = Selection under a Fixed Budget
LCS = Least-Cost Selection
CQ = Selection Based on Consultants' Qualifications
Other = Selection of individual consultants (per Section V of Consultants Guidelines), Commercial Practices, etc.
N.B.F. = Not Bank-financed
Figures in parentheses are the amounts to be financed by the Bank Grant.

Prior review thresholds (Table B)

Table B: Thresholds for Procurement Methods and Prior Review[1]

Expenditure Category	Contract Value Threshold (US$ thousands)	Procurement Method	Contracts Subject to Prior Review (US$ millions)
1. Works	150-1,500	NCB	1st
	<150	Three quotations	1st
2. Goods	>150	ICB	All
	25-150	NCB	1st
	>25	Shopping	None
3. Services			
Firms	>100	QCBS	All
	<100	Irrespective of method	TOR only
Individuals	>50	Annex 5 of Guidelines	All
	<50	Annex 5 of Guidelines	TOR only
4. Subprojects	>20	Goods: Shopping services: IC, CQ [as appropriate] Labor: DC	First
	<20	DC: Irrespective of subcomponents	None

Total value of contracts subject to prior review:

Overall Procurement Risk Assessment:

Frequency of procurement supervision missions proposed: One every months (includes special procurement supervision for post-review/audits)

[1] Thresholds generally differ by country and project. Consult "Assessment of Agency's Capacity to Implement Procurement" and contact the Regional Procurement Adviser for guidance.

Annex 6(B): Financial Management and Disbursement Arrangements
OECS COUNTRIES: OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods

Financial Management

1. Summary of the Financial Management Assessment

On the basis of the capacity assessments performed, the World Bank financial management team presents the following conclusions:

(i) ESDU has in place an adequate budgetary and financial management system, for adequate financial management.

(ii) Presently, ESDU's Finance and Accounting unit lacks the staffing required to manage the financial activities of the proposed grant (as the current Accounts Clerk is leaving at the end of January, leaving the position unfilled). But, actions are underway to fill the vacant position with a qualified Accountant.

(iii) Assuming ESDU carries out the proposed action plans presented in this assessment, including the hiring of a qualified Accountant, it would have in place adequate financial management arrangements that meet the Bank minimum fiduciary requirements to manage the financial activities of the proposed grant.

It has been agreed (1) that ESDU will have overall financial management and accounting responsibilities for the project; (2) that ESDU will open a Special Account in a commercial bank acceptable to the World Bank; (3) that grant funds will be disbursed to the Special Account on the basis of SOEs; (4) that each quarter, ESDU will prepare the Financial Monitoring Reports (FMRs) to be submitted to the Bank (the FMRs will include a narrative outlining the major project achievements for the quarter, the project's sources and uses of funds, a detailed analysis of expenditures by sub-component, a physical progress report, a procurement report and a procurement table); and (5) that annual project financial statements will be audited in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, by an independent firm and in accordance with terms of reference (TORs) both acceptable to the Bank.

Implementing Arrangements. On behalf of the Participating Member States (PMS), the OECS Secretariat (located in Castries, St. Lucia) will be the grant recipient and the executing agency for the implementation of the project. The project will be implemented through the existing Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (ESDU) of the OECS Secretariat. ESDU will be responsible for the day-to-day operation and management of the project. The unit will be in charge of project oversight, coordination, maintenance of institutional networks, collaboration with stakeholders and financial management of the project. ESDU is already well versed in World Bank financial management and procurement procedures through its involvement with two previous World Bank projects. Therefore, this arrangement would utilize the existing resources and expertise in Bank financed project in the OECS Secretariat, in particular with respect to financial management and procurement, which are two critical activities of any projects.

Each participating countries will establish at the national level a National Implementation Coordinating Entity (NICE) that will have the responsibility for (i) preparing annual work plans, and (ii) the day-to-day implementation of project activities at the national level. NICEs will liaise directly with ESDU on matters related to project implementation and fiduciary issues. All NICEs will designate a national coordinator who will be directly responsible for project coordination and implementation at the national level, including fiduciary matters.

It was agreed that all financial management activities will be centralized at and managed from ESDU. Furthermore, it was agreed that all large procurement activities will be undertaken by ESDU on behalf of the implementing Ministries. Therefore, all payments for large items procured will be processed by ESDU. NICEs will only be responsible for small procurement activities at the national level. The flow of funds section below will specify the funding procedure for these activities (full procedure and criteria should be included in the Operational Manual).

Flow of Funds. The Flow of Funds, which would be confirmed during negotiations, calls for the grant funds to be channeled to the project through a Special Account denominated in US Dollars to be established by ESDU in a commercial bank. ESDU will operate a local currency Special Account, to finance project expenditures in local currency, where Bank funds will be periodically transferred (funds sufficient to cover no more than 30 days worth of expenditures) and will be operated in accordance with the procedures and guidelines set forth in the Bank's Disbursement Handbook.

Other bank accounts would be used to receive funds from other co-financiers and counterpart funds. This will ensure that IBRD's and other donors' funds are not commingled.

Following the effectiveness of the Grant, each participating country will implement important activities under the project. As mentioned earlier, each participating country will establish at the national level a National Implementation Coordinating Entity (NICE), within the implementing Ministry, that will be responsible for implementing local site activities in coordination with ESDU. Large procurement activities will be coordinated and implemented by ESDU. However, it is expected that NICEs might be responsible for small procurement activities at the national level. For that reason participating countries, if necessary, will open Project Accounts to receive 30-day advances from ESDU (to cover small procurement activities based on a request submitted to ESDU and an approved annual workplan). When managing advances, NICEs will provide monthly expenditure reports to ESDU, with a copy of the invoices (this will become a trigger for replenishment, if necessary). According to Bank guidelines, projects are allowed to transfer funds from their Special Account to other project bank accounts to meet eligible expenditures with a time limit of no more than 30 days.

The project also calls for the participation of communities with the development and implementation of sub-projects. It is expected that community sub-projects will be managed by ESDU, in coordination with each participating Ministry, following the existing model of the Small Project Facility, ensuring that it meets Bank requirements.

2. Audit Arrangements

Under the proposed project, project financial statements would be audited annually. In harmony with the Bank's commitment to working with its development partners and since the project will be co-financed by other donors, annual audited financial statements could be used to meet the audit needs of the World Bank as well as all co-financiers. The audit reports would be prepared in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, by independent auditors acceptable to the Bank and in accordance with the terms of reference (TORs). ESDU will need to present TORs during negotiations for Bank review and approval; and a letter of appointment of the external auditor by effectiveness. The audit report would include supporting schedules providing sufficient information on the project (i.e.Sources and Uses of Funds, Statement of Expenditures (SOE), the Special Account, and the Project Account pertaining to the project). The audit TORs will mention the need to audit expenditures at the National Implementation Coordinating Entities (NICE), if necessary. The project's annual audit report will be required to be submitted to the Bank no later than 4 months following the end of the fiscal year (July-June).

3. Disbursement Arrangements

To facilitate disbursement under this project, proceeds of the grant would be disbursed following effectiveness to the US Dollar denominated special account managed by the PCU. The initial deposit into the special account will be $200,000. Disbursements will be made based on traditional disbursement method (SOE applications) submitted to the Bank on a monthly basis.

Budgeting Process. An annual budget would be prepared by ESDU on the basis of a consolidated annual investment plans from other participating implementing agencies.

Financial Management Action Plan

Area / Action	Expected date
1. Flow of funds	
1.1 Confirm flow of funds arrangements, especially with respect to the implementing ministries in participating countries.	By negotiations
1.2 Unit to open the project bank accounts: the Special Account in US Dollars in the bank selected, and the Special Account in local currency in the bank selected.	By effectiveness
1.3 Implementing ministries in participating countries to open dedicated bank accounts in local currency (project accounts) to receive advances.	By effectiveness
2. Staffing	
2.1 Submit the new job description and qualification requirements to the Bank for the new Accountant position	By Feb 13, 2004
2.2 Submit CV of selected person to the Bank for no objection.	By March 15, 2004
2.3 Have in place the Accountant in the unit (ESDU) and identify staff responsible for FM in NICEs.	By effectiveness
3. Accounting and internal control	
3.1 Create the Chart of Account in the accounting system to reflect the disbursement categories for the project and project activities.	By negotiations
3.2 Create the Draft Financial Management Procedures including sections describing payment procedures, flow-of-funds, format of FMRs, disbursement procedures (based on SOEs), coordination with implementing ministries, procurement section and chart of accounts.	By negotiations
3.3 Final Financial Management Procedures.	By effectiveness
4. External audit	
4.1 Submit draft audit TORs to the bank for no objections.	By Feb 15, 2004
4.2 Submit final audit TORs and short list of firms and submit to the Bank for review and clearance.	By negotiations
4.3 Once the Bank clears the TOR and short list of auditor firms, proceed with bidding process and the appointment of the auditors..	By effectiveness
5. Reporting	
5.1 Confirm reporting mechanisms from implementing ministries in participating countries	By negotiations
5.2 Submit draft FMR Format.	By negotiations
5.3 Submit first FMR.	45 days after the end of the first full quarter

Allocation of grant proceeds (Table C)

Table C: Allocation of Grant Proceeds

Expenditure Category	Amount in US$million	Financing Percentage
Goods	0.17	100
Works	0.27	100
Consultant services (including audits)	1.23	100
Training and workshop costs	0.84	100
Livelihood Sub-projects	0.30	100
Operating costs	0.89	100
Total Project Costs with Bank Financing	3.70	
Total	3.70	

Annex 7: Project Processing Schedule

OECS COUNTRIES: OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods

Project Schedule	Planned	Actual
Time taken to prepare the project (months)	17	17
First Bank mission (identification)	09/10/2002	09/10/2002
Appraisal mission departure	02/18/2004	03/08/2004
Negotiations	03/08/2004	03/10/2004
Planned Date of Effectiveness	11/15/2004	

Prepared by:
Organization of Eastern Caribbean States Secretariat - ESDU

Preparation assistance:
PDF-B Grant

Bank staff who worked on the project included:

Name	Speciality
Garry Charlier	Senior Operations Officer, and Task Manager
Random Dubois	Consultant, Senior Environmental Specialist
Samuel Wedderburn	Senior Operations Officer
Benoit Blarel	Sector Leader
Judith Lisansky	Senior Anthorpologist
Claudia Alderman	Senior Environmental Specialist
Jan Post	Senior Environmental Specialist
Mariana Montiel	Senior Counsel
Fabienne Mroczka	Consultant, Financial Management Specialist
Guido Paolucci	Senior Procurement Specialist
Edward Daoud	Disbursement Officer
Karin Shephardson	Senior Regional Coordinator
Jackson Morrill	Consultant

Annex 8: Documents in the Project File*

OECS COUNTRIES: OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods

A. Project Implementation Plan

- Project Procurement Plan
- Project Implementation Plan
- Operational Manual
- Detailed Project Budget by Funding Source, Sequencing, Activity and Expense Category

B. Bank Staff Assessments

- Procurement Assessment
- Financial Management Assessment

C. Other

- Antigua and Barbuda, Status of Protected Area Systems in the Wider Caribbean Region, CEP Technical Report No. 36, 1996. http://www.cep.unep.org/pubs/techreports/tr36en/countries/antbar.html, accessed 11 November, 2002.
- A short report to clarify various aspects of the original Marine Conservation and sustainable Livelihoods project for St. Lucia, Giles Romulus, OECS ESDU, August 2003.
- A System of Protected Areas for St. Lucia, USAID/SLNT, 1992.Cabrits National Park PA Profile, Forestry Division, 2003
- Dominica, Status of Protected Area Systems in the Wider Caribbean Region, CEP Technical Report No. 36, 1996. http://www.cep.unep.org/pubs/techreports/tr36en/countries/dominica.html, accessed 11 November, 2002.
- Evaluation of the Tobago Cays Marine Park, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, ECLAC, May 2002.
- Flora of the Offshore Islands/NECMA/BIMRWS/Parham Harbour Facilitation Project, Antigua, IRF, 1996
- Grenada, Status of Protected Area Systems in the Wider Caribbean Region, CEP Technical Report No. 36, 1996. http://www.cep.unep.org/pubs/techreports/tr36en/countries/Grenada.html, accessed 11 November, 2002.
- Grenada Statutory Rules and Orders, Fisheries Marine Protected Areas Order 2001.
- Lessons Learned Evaluation of the OECS Small Projects Facility (Final Report), Sylvester Clauzel, DFID/OECS, 2001.
- Morne Trois Pitons PA Profile (draft), Forestry Division, 2003
- National Parks and Protected Areas Act, Chapter 42:02, Act 16 of 1975, Amended by 54 of 1986 and 12 of 1990, Laws of Dominica
- National Parks and Protected Areas Amendment, Act No. 8 of 2001, Laws of Dominica
- National Parks and Protected Areas (Diablotin National Park), S.R.O. 24, No. 24 of 2001, Laws of Dominica
- Northern Forest Reserve PA Profile, Forestry Division, 2003

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- Project Proposal Development of the Tobago Cays National Park, A.M. Heyman, A. Smith, T. Shallow and
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- Plan and Policy for a System of National Parks and Protected Areas Grenada, Government of Grenada/OAS
- Saint Lucia, Status of Protected Area Systems in the Wider Caribbean Region, CEP Technical Report No. 36,
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  Technical Report No. 36, 1996. http://www.cep.unep.org/pubs/techreports/tr36en/countries/stvincent.html,
  accessed 11 November, 2002.
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 1997. Marine Parks Act, 1997. Act No. 9 of 1997
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 1997, Marine Parks (Tobago Cays) Declaration Order, 1997. Statutory
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- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 1998. Marine Parks (Tobago Cays) regulations, 1998. Statutory Rules and
  Orders 1998 No. 26.
- Small Project Facility Manual, Part One: Guidelines for Applications, OECS/CIDA, 2000.
- Small Project Facility Manual, Part Two: Administrative Procedures, DFID/CIDA.
- Summary of Decisions and Recommendations, Final Meeting of the Pointe Sable National Park Advisory
  Committee, April 2002.
- Summary Description of North Sound Area as a proposed site for OECS Protected Areas and Associated
  Livelihoods Project (GEF), 2003.
- The National Parks Act, Chapter 290, Laws of Antigua and Barbuda, 1984
- Tobago Cays Marine Park Management Plan, June 1998

*Including electronic files

Annex 9: Statement of Loans and Credits

OECS COUNTRIES: OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods

Dominica

03-Feb-2004

Project ID	FY	Purpose	Original Amount in US$ Millions IBRD	IDA	Cancel.	Undisb.	Difference between expected and actual disbursements[a] Orig	Frm Rev'd
P078841	2004	DM ERSO	1.50	1.50	0.00	3.12	0.00	0.00
P077680	2002	Dominica- Emergency Recovery Project	0.96	2.24	0.00	2.16	0.31	0.00
		Total:	2.46	3.74	0.00	5.28	0.31	0.00

OECS COUNTRIES
STATEMENT OF IFC's
Held and Disbursed Portfolio
Oct 31 - 2003
In Millions US Dollars

		Committed				Disbursed			
		IFC				IFC			
FY Approval	Company	Loan	Equity	Quasi	Partic	Loan	Equity	Quasi	Partic
	Total Portfolio:	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

		Approvals Pending Commitment			
FY Approval	Company	Loan	Equity	Quasi	Partic
	Total Pending Commitment:	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Grenada
Statement of Loans and Credits

Project ID	FY	Purpose	Original Amount in US$ Millions IBRD	IDA	SF	GEF	Cancel.	Undisb.	Difference between expected and actual disbursements[a] Orig	Frm Rev'd
P076715	2003	GD 2nd Phase APL HIV/AIDS Prev.&Control	3.00	3.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.19	0.44	0.00
P077759	2003	GD EDUCATION DEV (2nd APL)	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.29	0.01	0.00
P077682	2002	Grenada Emergency Recovery Project	1.14	2.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	-0.10	0.00
P069922	2001	GD Grenada Disaster Management	5.06	5.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.95	1.70	0.00
		Total:	13.20	14.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.93	2.04	0.00

STATEMENT OF IFC's
Held and Disbursed Portfolio
June 30 - 2003
In Millions US Dollars

		Committed IFC				Disbursed IFC			
FY Approval	Company	Loan	Equity	Quasi	Partic	Loan	Equity	Quasi	Partic
2002	Bel Air	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
	Total Portfolio:	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00

		Approvals Pending Commitment			
FY Approval	Company	Loan	Equity	Quasi	Partic
	Total Pending Commitment:	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

St. Kitts and Nevis
Statement of Loans and Credits

Project ID	FY	Purpose	Original Amount in US$ Millions IBRD	IDA	SF	GEF	Cancel.	Undisb.	Difference between expected and actual disbursements[a] Orig	Frm Rev'd
P076798	2003	KN: HIV/AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL P	4.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.80	0.90	0.00
P075978	2002	6O-KN EDUCATION (APL01)	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.63	0.71	0.00
P077684	2002	St. Kitts and Nevis Emergency Recovery P	4.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.36	0.62	0.00
		Total:	13.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.79	2.23	0.00

STATEMENT OF IFC's
Held and Disbursed Portfolio
June 30 - 2003
In Millions US Dollars

		Committed IFC				Disbursed IFC			
FY Approval	Company	Loan	Equity	Quasi	Partic	Loan	Equity	Quasi	Partic
	Total Portfolio:	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

		Approvals Pending Commitment			
FY Approval	Company	Loan	Equity	Quasi	Partic
	Total Pending Commitment:	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

St.Lucia
Statement of Loans and Credits

Project ID	FY	Purpose	Original Amount in US$ Millions IBRD	IDA	SF	GEF	Cancel.	Undisb.	Difference between expected and actual disbursements[a] Orig	Frm Rev'd
P077687	2002	St. Lucia Emergency Recovery Project	1.89	4.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.15	-0.32	0.00
P070244	2002	LC Water Sector Reform Tech Assist	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.30	0.80	0.00
P077712	2002	6O LC Education (APL01)	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.64	3.16	0.00
P054939	2000	LC- POVERTY REDUCTION FUND	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.57	0.00
		Total:	10.69	13.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.74	4.21	0.00

STATEMENT OF IFC's
Held and Disbursed Portfolio
June 30 - 2003
In Millions US Dollars

FY Approval	Company	Committed IFC Loan	Equity	Quasi	Partic	Disbursed IFC Loan	Equity	Quasi	Partic
	Total Portfolio:	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

FY Approval	Company	Approvals Pending Commitment Loan	Equity	Quasi	Partic
	Total Pending Commitment:	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Statement of Loans and Credits

Project ID	FY	Purpose	Original Amount in US$ Millions IBRD	IDA	SF	GEF	Cancel.	Undisb.	Difference between expected and actual disbursements[a] Orig	Frm Rev'd
P069923	2002	VC Disaster Management	3.00	2.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.18	3.13	0.00
P076822	2002	St Vincent Emergency Recovery Project	0.96	2.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.02	0.56	0.00
		Total:	3.96	5.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.20	3.69	0.00

STATEMENT OF IFC's
Held and Disbursed Portfolio
June 30 - 2003
In Millions US Dollars

FY Approval	Company	Committed IFC Loan	Equity	Quasi	Partic	Disbursed IFC Loan	Equity	Quasi	Partic
	Total Portfolio:	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

FY Approval	Company	Approvals Pending Commitment Loan	Equity	Quasi	Partic
	Total Pending Commitment:	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

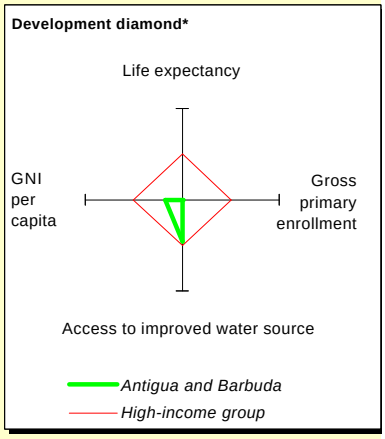
Annex 10: Country at a Glance

OECS COUNTRIES: OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods

Antigua and Barbuda at a glance

9/2/03

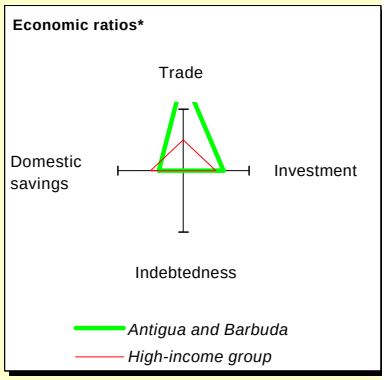
POVERTY and SOCIAL	Antigua and Barbuda	High-income
2002		
Population, mid-year *(millions)*	0.07	965
GNI per capita *(Atlas method, US$)*	9,390	26,310
GNI *(Atlas method, US$ billions)*	0.65	25,384
Average annual growth, 1996-02		
Population *(%)*	0.8	0.7
Labor force *(%)*	..	0.8
Most recent estimate (latest year available, 1996-02)		
Poverty *(% of population below national poverty line)*	..	..
Urban population *(% of total population)*	37	78
Life expectancy at birth *(years)*	..	78
Infant mortality *(per 1,000 live births)*	12	5
Child malnutrition *(% of children under 5)*	..	..
Access to an improved water source *(% of population)*	91	99
Illiteracy *(% of population age 15+)*	..	..
Gross primary enrollment *(% of school-age population)*	..	102
Male	..	102
Female	..	102



KEY ECONOMIC RATIOS and LONG-TERM TRENDS

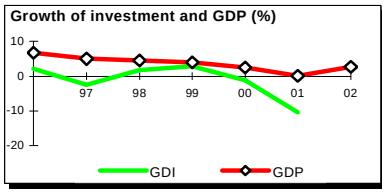
	1982	1992	2001	2002
GDP *(US$ billions)*	0.14	0.42	0.68	0.71
Gross domestic investment/GDP	39.4	34.8	27.2	..
Exports of goods and services/GDP	67.8	96.1	68.9	..
Gross domestic savings/GDP	0.1	37.6	16.8	..
Gross national savings/GDP	4.3	30.3	11.6	..
Current account balance/GDP	-30.2	-2.3	-6.9	..
Interest payments/GDP	..	..	..	..
Total debt/GDP	..	..	..	..
Total debt service/exports	..	..	..	..
Present value of debt/GDP	..	..	..	..
Present value of debt/exports	..	..	..	..

	1982-92	1992-02	2001	2002	2002-06
(average annual growth)					
GDP	6.5	3.3	0.2	2.7	..
GDP per capita	6.0	2.6	-0.5	2.1	..
Exports of goods and services	10.4	0.9	1.5	..	..

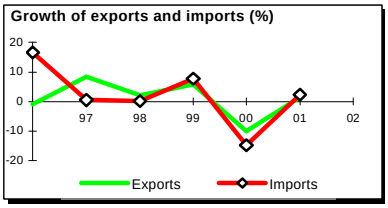


STRUCTURE of the ECONOMY

	1982	1992	2001	2002
(% of GDP)				
Agriculture	6.2	4.2	4.0	..
Industry	14.6	19.4	21.1	..
Manufacturing	5.3	2.8	2.3	..
Services	79.2	76.4	74.9	..
Private consumption	80.9	44.1	55.4	..
General government consumption	19.0	18.3	27.9	..
Imports of goods and services	107.1	93.3	79.3	..



	1982-92	1992-02	2001	2002
(average annual growth)				
Agriculture	4.0	0.7	0.9	..
Industry	11.4	5.9	3.3	..
Manufacturing	2.0	2.5	3.2	..
Services	5.5	3.0	-0.7	..
Private consumption	-0.1	7.0	-0.4	..
General government consumption	5.9	7.5	18.3	..
Gross domestic investment	10.1	1.5	-10.5	..
Imports of goods and services	6.4	3.4	2.2	..



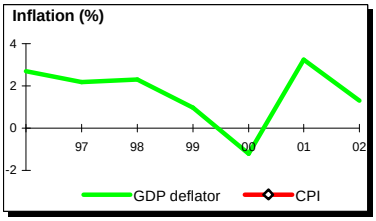
Note: 2002 data are preliminary estimates.

This table was produced from the Development Economics central database.

* The diamonds show four key indicators in the country (in bold) compared with its income-group average. If data are missing, the diamond will be incomplete.

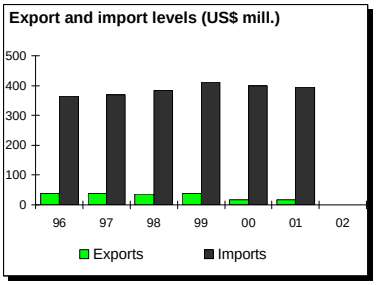
PRICES and GOVERNMENT FINANCE

	1982	1992	2001	2002
Domestic prices				
(% change)				
Consumer prices	..	..	..	..
Implicit GDP deflator	10.7	2.4	3.2	1.3
Government finance				
(% of GDP)				
Current revenue	..	..	..	..
Current budget balance	..	..	..	..
Overall surplus/deficit	..	..	..	..



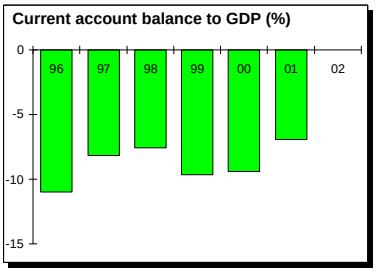
TRADE

	1982	1992	2001	2002
(US$ millions)				
Total exports (fob)	21	65	17	..
Food and agricultural raw materials	4	..	..	..
Fuels, ores, and metals	2	..	..	..
Manufactures	16	..	..	..
Total imports (cif)	139	312	396	..
Food	25	..	..	..
Fuel and energy	69	..	..	..
Manufactures	41	..	..	..
Export price index *(1995=100)*	..	..	..	..
Import price index *(1995=100)*	..	..	..	..
Terms of trade *(1995=100)*	..	..	..	..



BALANCE of PAYMENTS

	1982	1992	2001	2002
(US$ millions)				
Exports of goods and services	101	407	442	..
Imports of goods and services	148	386	475	..
Resource balance	-47	21	-33	..
Net income	-4	-30	-20	..
Net current transfers	9	-1	6	..
Current account balance	-42	-10	-47	..
Financing items (net)	43	28	64	..
Changes in net reserves	-1	-18	-16	..
Memo:				
Reserves including gold *(US$ millions)*	9	51	80	88
Conversion rate *(DEC, local/US$)*	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7



EXTERNAL DEBT and RESOURCE FLOWS

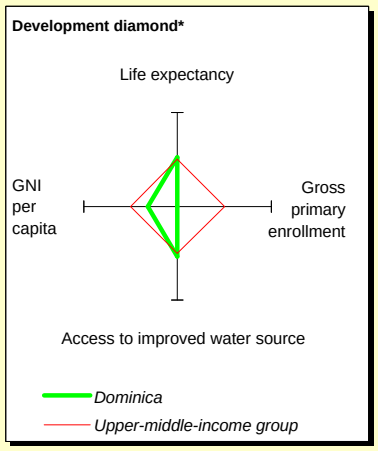
	1982	1992	2001	2002
(US$ millions)				
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	..	..	..	..
IBRD	..	..	..	..
IDA	..	..	..	..
Total debt service	..	..	..	..
IBRD	..	..	..	..
IDA	..	..	..	..
Composition of net resource flows				
Official grants	..	..	..	..
Official creditors	..	..	..	..
Private creditors	..	..	..	..
Foreign direct investment	..	..	..	..
Portfolio equity	..	..	..	..
World Bank program				
Commitments	..	..	..	..
Disbursements	..	..	..	..
Principal repayments	..	..	..	..
Net flows	..	..	..	..
Interest payments	..	..	..	..
Net transfers	..	..	..	..

Note: This table was produced from the Development Economics central database. 9/2/03

Dominica at a glance

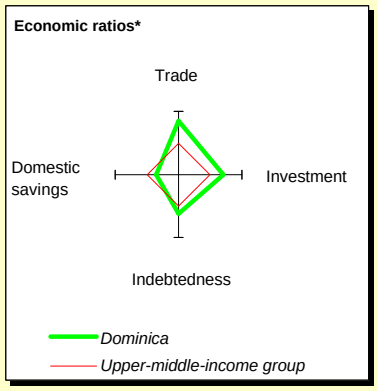
8/20/03

POVERTY and SOCIAL	Dominica	Latin America & Carib.	Upper-middle-income
2002			
Population, mid-year *(millions)*	0.07	527	331
GNI per capita *(Atlas method, US$)*	3,180	3,280	5,040
GNI *(Atlas method, US$ billions)*	0.23	1,727	1,668
Average annual growth, 1996-02			
Population *(%)*	-0.2	1.5	1.2
Labor force *(%)*	..	2.2	1.8
Most recent estimate (latest year available, 1996-02)			
Poverty *(% of population below national poverty line)*	..	..	..
Urban population *(% of total population)*	72	76	75
Life expectancy at birth *(years)*	77	71	73
Infant mortality *(per 1,000 live births)*	12	27	19
Child malnutrition *(% of children under 5)*	..	9	..
Access to an improved water source *(% of population)*	97	86	90
Illiteracy *(% of population age 15+)*	..	11	7
Gross primary enrollment *(% of school-age population)*	..	130	105
Male	..	131	106
Female	..	128	105



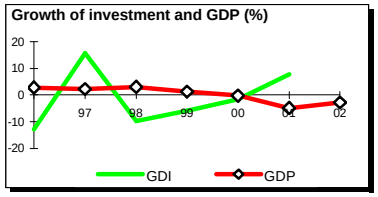
KEY ECONOMIC RATIOS and LONG-TERM TRENDS	1982	1992	2001	2002
GDP *(US$ billions)*	0.07	0.19	0.26	0.25
Gross domestic investment/GDP	30.9	29.5	28.2	..
Exports of goods and services/GDP	41.2	52.0	51.9	..
Gross domestic savings/GDP	2.6	16.2	15.4	..
Gross national savings/GDP	17.3	16.3	15.2	..
Current account balance/GDP	-10.8	-14.1	-18.9	..
Interest payments/GDP	0.6	1.0	2.9	2.0
Total debt/GDP	28.5	49.8	82.0	81.2
Total debt service/exports	2.2	5.5	11.3	..
Present value of debt/GDP	..	..	69.9	..
Present value of debt/exports	..	..	130.1	..

	1982-92	1992-02	2001	2002	2002-06
(average annual growth)					
GDP	4.4	1.1	-4.8	-2.8	..
GDP per capita	4.8	1.1	-4.7	-2.7	..
Exports of goods and services	8.1	3.0	-10.3	..	..

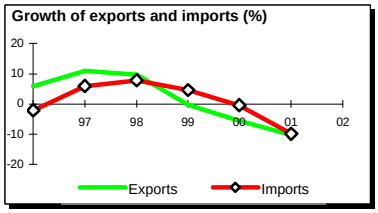


STRUCTURE of the ECONOMY

	1982	1992	2001	2002
(% of GDP)				
Agriculture	30.4	22.4	17.5	..
Industry	20.5	20.3	23.2	..
Manufacturing	8.2	8.2	8.0	..
Services	49.1	57.3	59.3	..
Private consumption	72.9	63.8	61.0	..
General government consumption	24.5	19.9	23.6	..
Imports of goods and services	69.5	65.3	64.8	..



	1982-92	1992-02	2001	2002
(average annual growth)				
Agriculture	2.1	-2.2	-11.4	..
Industry	6.5	2.0	-6.6	..
Manufacturing	5.4	0.4	-14.8	..
Services	4.8	2.9	-1.9	..
Private consumption	3.4	1.1	-10.1	..
General government consumption	2.2	3.5	-2.6	..
Gross domestic investment	6.0	0.5	7.8	..
Imports of goods and services	5.8	2.3	-9.9	..



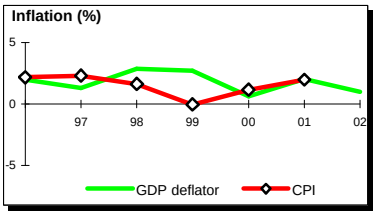
Note: 2002 data are preliminary estimates.

This table was produced from the Development Economics central database.

* The diamonds show four key indicators in the country (in bold) compared with its income-group average. If data are missing, the diamond will be incomplete.

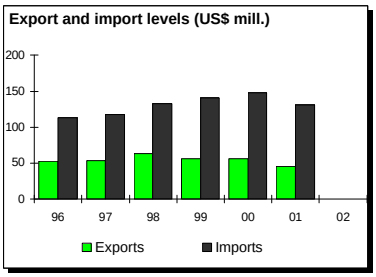
PRICES and GOVERNMENT FINANCE

	1982	1992	2001	2002
Domestic prices				
(% change)				
Consumer prices	4.2	4.3	1.9	..
Implicit GDP deflator	4.5	4.1	1.9	0.9
Government finance				
(% of GDP, includes current grants)				
Current revenue	..	28.1	33.0	..
Current budget balance	..	2.4	0.3	..
Overall surplus/deficit	..	-6.6	-11.1	..



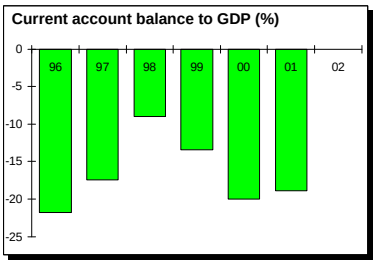
TRADE

	1982	1992	2001	2002
(US$ millions)				
Total exports (fob)	..	55	45	..
Bananas	..	31	8	..
Other agricultural exports	..	4	6	..
Manufactures	..	18	31	..
Total imports (cif)	..	93	131	..
Food	..	19	26	..
Fuel and energy	..	6	13	..
Capital goods	..	..	34	..
Export price index *(1995=100)*	..	93	78	..
Import price index *(1995=100)*	..	89	100	..
Terms of trade *(1995=100)*	..	104	78	..



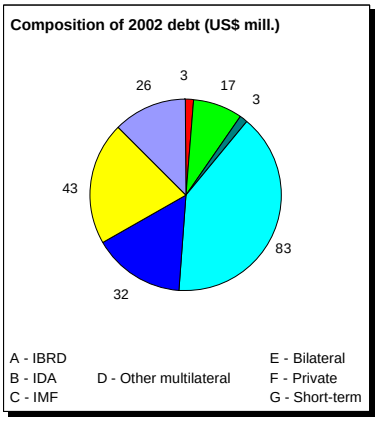
BALANCE of PAYMENTS

	1982	1992	2001	2002
(US$ millions)				
Exports of goods and services	32	100	135	..
Imports of goods and services	50	125	168	..
Resource balance	-18	-25	-33	..
Net income	0	-7	-28	..
Net current transfers	10	7	19	..
Current account balance	-8	-27	-49	..
Financing items (net)	6	30	51	..
Changes in net reserves	2	-3	-2	..
Memo:				
Reserves including gold *(US$ millions)*	-4	20	32	..
Conversion rate *(DEC, local/US$)*	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7



EXTERNAL DEBT and RESOURCE FLOWS

	1982	1992	2001	2002
(US$ millions)				
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	21	96	213	207
IBRD	0	0	3	3
IDA	0	11	14	17
Total debt service	1	6	16	11
IBRD	0	0	0	0
IDA	0	0	0	0
Composition of net resource flows				
Official grants	6	6	9	..
Official creditors	8	6	14	5
Private creditors	0	0	12	2
Foreign direct investment	0	20	12	..
Portfolio equity	0	0	0	..
World Bank program				
Commitments	5	0	0	2
Disbursements	0	0	1	3
Principal repayments	0	0	0	0
Net flows	0	0	1	2
Interest payments	0	0	0	0
Net transfers	0	0	1	2

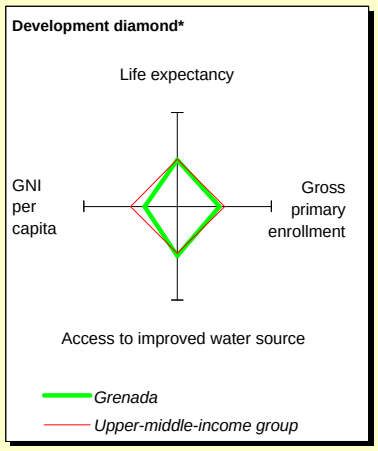


Note: This table was produced from the Development Economics central database. 8/20/03

Grenada at a glance

8/26/03

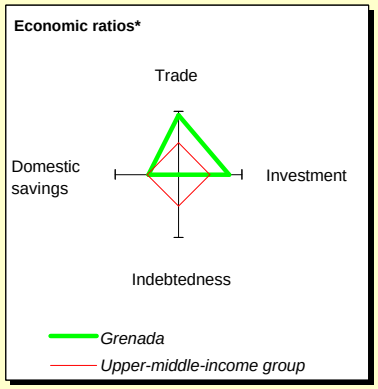
POVERTY and SOCIAL	Grenada	Latin America & Carib.	Upper-middle-income
2002			
Population, mid-year *(millions)*	0.10	527	331
GNI per capita *(Atlas method, US$)*	3,500	3,280	5,040
GNI *(Atlas method, US$ billions)*	0.36	1,727	1,668
Average annual growth, 1996-02			
Population *(%)*	1.1	1.5	1.2
Labor force *(%)*	..	2.2	1.8
Most recent estimate (latest year available, 1996-02)			
Poverty *(% of population below national poverty line)*	..	..	..
Urban population *(% of total population)*	39	76	75
Life expectancy at birth *(years)*	73	71	73
Infant mortality *(per 1,000 live births)*	16	27	19
Child malnutrition *(% of children under 5)*	..	9	..
Access to an improved water source *(% of population)*	95	86	90
Illiteracy *(% of population age 15+)*	..	11	7
Gross primary enrollment *(% of school-age population)*	95	130	105
Male	..	131	106
Female	..	128	105



KEY ECONOMIC RATIOS and LONG-TERM TRENDS

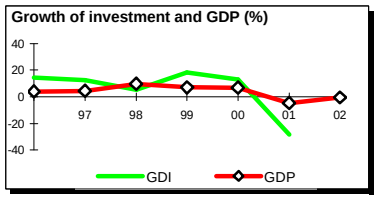
	1982	1992	2001	2002
GDP *(US$ billions)*	0.10	0.25	0.40	0.41
Gross domestic investment/GDP	41.7	29.4	32.0	..
Exports of goods and services/GDP	40.2	39.6	58.8	..
Gross domestic savings/GDP	-1.1	13.9	20.7	..
Gross national savings/GDP	..	18.9	19.9	..
Current account balance/GDP	-18.6	-12.9	..	..
Interest payments/GDP	0.6	0.6	1.2	3.0
Total debt/GDP	45.8	46.1	54.0	81.9
Total debt service/exports	7.0	5.1	..	..
Present value of debt/GDP	..	..	47.8	..
Present value of debt/exports	..	..	..	..

	1982-92	1992-02	2001	2002	2002-06
(average annual growth)					
GDP	5.9	4.0	-4.7	-0.5	..
GDP per capita	5.3	3.1	-6.0	-1.8	..
Exports of goods and services	6.1	8.4	-3.5	..	..

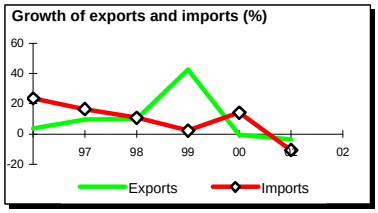


STRUCTURE of the ECONOMY

	1982	1992	2001	2002
(% of GDP)				
Agriculture	21.6	11.2	8.2	..
Industry	17.8	19.8	23.2	..
Manufacturing	5.5	7.0	8.4	..
Services	60.6	68.9	68.6	..
Private consumption	82.4	67.3	62.2	..
General government consumption	18.7	18.8	17.1	..
Imports of goods and services	83.0	55.1	70.1	..



	1982-92	1992-02	2001	2002
(average annual growth)				
Agriculture	0.1	-0.7	-3.3	..
Industry	7.4	7.1	-5.6	..
Manufacturing	11.0	7.0	-7.6	..
Services	6.6	3.9	-2.6	..
Private consumption	2.9	3.3	-1.2	..
General government consumption	6.9	2.0	13.5	..
Gross domestic investment	5.9	6.9	-28.1	..
Imports of goods and services	3.0	7.2	-10.7	..



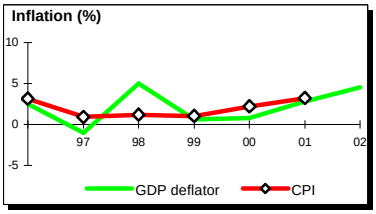
Note: 2002 data are preliminary estimates.

This table was produced from the Development Economics central database.

* The diamonds show four key indicators in the country (in bold) compared with its income-group average. If data are missing, the diamond will be incomplete.

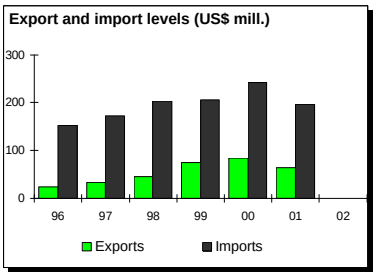
PRICES and GOVERNMENT FINANCE

	1982	1992	2001	2002
Domestic prices				
(% change)				
Consumer prices	7.8	3.8	3.2	..
Implicit GDP deflator	3.3	4.2	2.8	4.5
Government finance				
(% of GDP, includes current grants)				
Current revenue	..	23.9	26.3	..
Current budget balance	..	0.0	2.3	..
Overall surplus/deficit	..	-1.3	-12.8	..



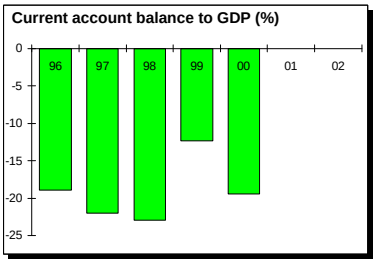
TRADE

	1982	1992	2001	2002
(US$ millions)				
Total exports (fob)	..	22	64	..
Cocoa	..	2	14	..
Bananas	..	2	4	..
Manufactures	..	9	34	..
Total imports (cif)	..	107	196	..
Food	..	28	38	..
Fuel and energy	..	9	22	..
Capital goods	..	24	65	..
Export price index *(1995=100)*	..	95	117	..
Import price index *(1995=100)*	..	93	92	..
Terms of trade *(1995=100)*	..	102	128	..



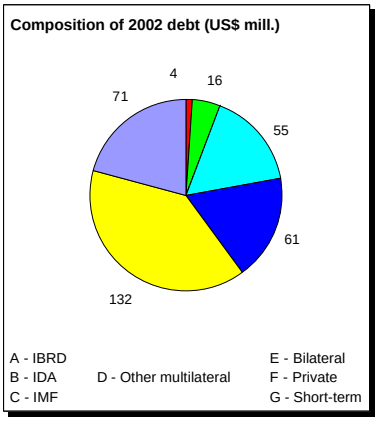
BALANCE of PAYMENTS

	1982	1992	2001	2002
(US$ millions)				
Exports of goods and services	38	118	208	..
Imports of goods and services	79	155	275	..
Resource balance	-41	-37	-67	..
Net income	..	-7	-26	..
Net current transfers	27	19	23	..
Current account balance	-18	-32	..	..
Financing items (net)	13	41	..	..
Changes in net reserves	5	-8	-6	..
Memo:				
Reserves including gold *(US$ millions)*	..	27	65	..
Conversion rate *(DEC, local/US$)*	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7



EXTERNAL DEBT and RESOURCE FLOWS

	1982	1992	2001	2002
(US$ millions)				
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	44	116	215	339
IBRD	0	0	3	4
IDA	0	7	9	16
Total debt service	3	6	17	26
IBRD	0	0	0	0
IDA	0	0	0	0
Composition of net resource flows				
Official grants	2	4	4	0
Official creditors	9	6	14	4
Private creditors	5	0	-4	97
Foreign direct investment	2	23	34	0
Portfolio equity	0	0	0	0
World Bank program				
Commitments	0	0	0	6
Disbursements	0	0	1	7
Principal repayments	0	0	0	0
Net flows	0	0	1	6
Interest payments	0	0	0	0
Net transfers	0	0	1	6

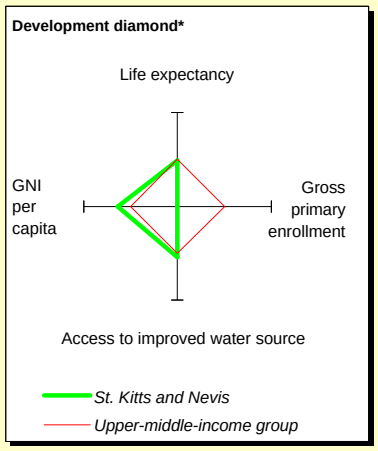


Note: This table was produced from the Development Economics central database. 8/26/03

St. Kitts and Nevis at a glance

8/26/03

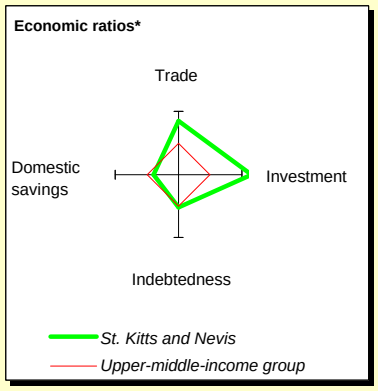
POVERTY and SOCIAL	St. Kitts and Nevis	Latin America & Carib.	Upper-middle-income
2002			
Population, mid-year *(millions)*	0.05	527	331
GNI per capita *(Atlas method, US$)*	6,370	3,280	5,040
GNI *(Atlas method, US$ billions)*	0.29	1,727	1,668
Average annual growth, 1996-02			
Population *(%)*	1.9	1.5	1.2
Labor force *(%)*	..	2.2	1.8
Most recent estimate (latest year available, 1996-02)			
Poverty *(% of population below national poverty line)*	..	..	..
Urban population *(% of total population)*	34	76	75
Life expectancy at birth *(years)*	71	71	73
Infant mortality *(per 1,000 live births)*	18	27	19
Child malnutrition *(% of children under 5)*	..	9	..
Access to an improved water source *(% of population)*	98	86	90
Illiteracy *(% of population age 15+)*	..	11	7
Gross primary enrollment *(% of school-age population)*	..	130	105
Male	..	131	106
Female	..	128	105



KEY ECONOMIC RATIOS and LONG-TERM TRENDS

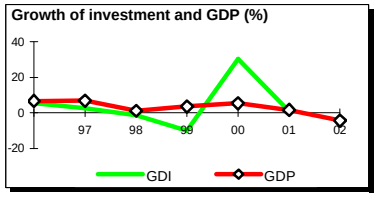
	1982	1992	2001	2002
GDP *(US$ billions)*	0.06	0.18	0.34	0.34
Gross domestic investment/GDP	34.0	39.0	46.0	..
Exports of goods and services/GDP	49.8	61.7	44.1	..
Gross domestic savings/GDP	3.2	31.7	17.2	..
Gross national savings/GDP	..	30.5	13.1	..
Current account balance/GDP	-14.5	-8.3	-34.2	..
Interest payments/GDP	0.3	0.6	3.4	5.0
Total debt/GDP	14.5	28.3	63.6	74.8
Total debt service/exports	..	3.1	13.6	..
Present value of debt/GDP	..	..	49.7	..
Present value of debt/exports	..	..	108.4	..

	1982-92	1992-02	2001	2002	2002-06
(average annual growth)					
GDP	6.7	4.0	1.7	-4.3	..
GDP per capita	7.5	2.9	-0.7	-6.3	..
Exports of goods and services	8.3	1.1	3.5	..	..

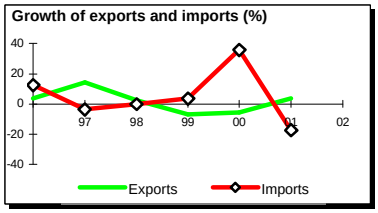


STRUCTURE of the ECONOMY

	1982	1992	2001	2002
(% of GDP)				
Agriculture	14.4	7.0	2.9	..
Industry	24.1	26.2	29.2	..
Manufacturing	13.2	12.1	10.2	..
Services	61.5	66.9	68.0	..
Private consumption	74.2	51.6	59.8	..
General government consumption	22.6	16.7	23.0	..
Imports of goods and services	80.6	69.0	72.9	..



	1982-92	1992-02	2001	2002
(average annual growth)				
Agriculture	-1.8	0.1	6.9	..
Industry	5.4	7.5	2.0	..
Manufacturing	2.0	5.1	-1.5	..
Services	8.4	3.8	1.8	..
Private consumption	2.3	7.5	-19.7	..
General government consumption	2.9	8.3	-4.7	..
Gross domestic investment	11.8	5.3	1.0	..
Imports of goods and services	5.6	5.9	-17.5	..



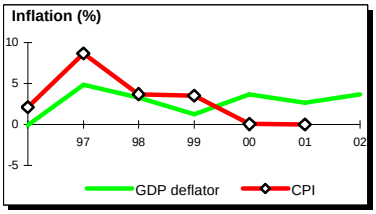
Note: 2002 data are preliminary estimates.

This table was produced from the Development Economics central database.

* The diamonds show four key indicators in the country (in bold) compared with its income-group average. If data are missing, the diamond will be incomplete.

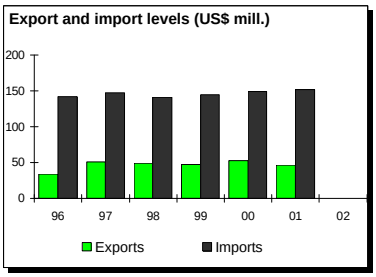
PRICES and GOVERNMENT FINANCE

	1982	1992	2001	2002
Domestic prices				
(% change)				
Consumer prices	5.9	2.9	0.0	..
Implicit GDP deflator	7.7	6.9	2.6	3.7
Government finance				
(% of GDP, includes current grants)				
Current revenue	..	24.4	28.5	..
Current budget balance	..	1.1	2.5	..
Overall surplus/deficit	..	-1.7	-1.9	..



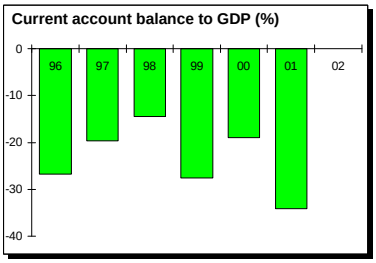
TRADE

	1982	1992	2001	2002
(US$ millions)				
Total exports (fob)	..	40	47	..
Sugar	..	13	7	..
Beverages and tobacco	..	2	1	..
Manufactures	..	24	22	..
Total imports (cif)	..	96	152	..
Food	..	17	25	..
Fuel and energy	..	4	13	..
Capital goods	..	28	24	..
Export price index *(1995=100)*	..	..	..	..
Import price index *(1995=100)*	..	..	..	..
Terms of trade *(1995=100)*	..	..	..	..



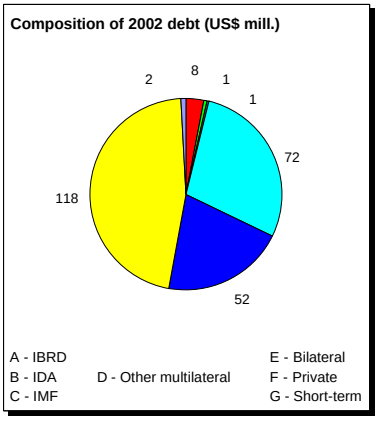
BALANCE of PAYMENTS

	1982	1992	2001	2002
(US$ millions)				
Exports of goods and services	34	119	151	..
Imports of goods and services	52	125	250	..
Resource balance	-18	-7	-99	..
Net income	1	-10	-34	..
Net current transfers	11	8	20	..
Current account balance	-9	-15	-117	..
Financing items (net)	5	25	117	..
Changes in net reserves	4	-10	0	..
Memo:				
Reserves including gold *(US$ millions)*	..	33	48	..
Conversion rate *(DEC, local/US$)*	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7



EXTERNAL DEBT and RESOURCE FLOWS

	1982	1992	2001	2002
(US$ millions)				
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	9	51	218	254
IBRD	0	0	7	8
IDA	0	1	1	1
Total debt service	0	4	21	38
IBRD	0	0	1	1
IDA	0	0	0	0
Composition of net resource flows				
Official grants	2	1	5	0
Official creditors	1	1	14	17
Private creditors	0	0	48	17
Foreign direct investment	2	13	83	0
Portfolio equity	0	0	0	0
World Bank program				
Commitments	0	0	0	0
Disbursements	0	1	2	1
Principal repayments	0	0	0	0
Net flows	0	1	2	1
Interest payments	0	0	0	0
Net transfers	0	1	2	1

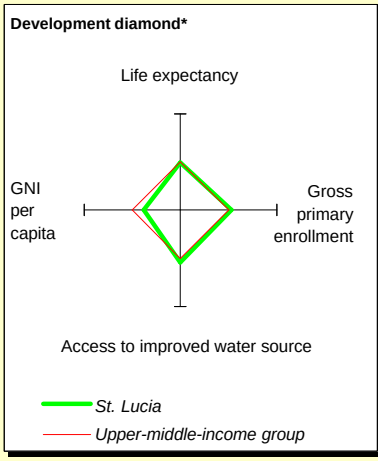


Note: This table was produced from the Development Economics central database. 8/26/03

St. Lucia at a glance

8/20/03

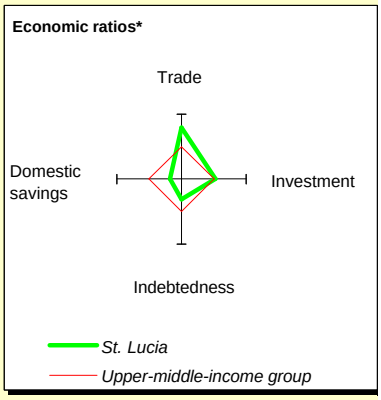
POVERTY and SOCIAL	St. Lucia	Latin America & Carib.	Upper-middle-income
2002			
Population, mid-year *(millions)*	0.16	527	331
GNI per capita *(Atlas method, US$)*	3,840	3,280	5,040
GNI *(Atlas method, US$ billions)*	0.61	1,727	1,668
Average annual growth, 1996-02			
Population *(%)*	1.3	1.5	1.2
Labor force *(%)*	..	2.2	1.8
Most recent estimate (latest year available, 1996-02)			
Poverty *(% of population below national poverty line)*	..	..	..
Urban population *(% of total population)*	38	76	75
Life expectancy at birth *(years)*	72	71	73
Infant mortality *(per 1,000 live births)*	13	27	19
Child malnutrition *(% of children under 5)*	..	9	..
Access to an improved water source *(% of population)*	98	86	90
Illiteracy *(% of population age 15+)*	..	11	7
Gross primary enrollment *(% of school-age population)*	112	130	105
Male	115	131	106
Female	109	128	105



KEY ECONOMIC RATIOS and LONG-TERM TRENDS

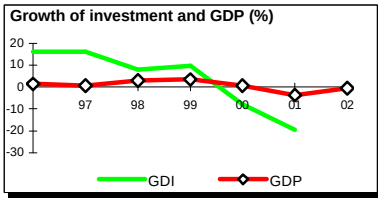
	1982	1992	2001	2002
GDP *(US$ billions)*	0.14	0.48	0.66	0.66
Gross domestic investment/GDP	33.5	24.1	21.0	..
Exports of goods and services/GDP	57.8	67.7	48.0	..
Gross domestic savings/GDP	7.4	15.3	7.8	..
Gross national savings/GDP	16.0	12.3	5.3	..
Current account balance/GDP	-21.5	-11.7	-12.7	..
Interest payments/GDP	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.5
Total debt/GDP	11.9	20.5	36.0	36.9
Total debt service/exports	1.4	3.5	7.1	..
Present value of debt/GDP	..	..	34.6	..
Present value of debt/exports	..	..	66.0	..

	1982-92	1992-02	2001	2002	2002-06
(average annual growth)					
GDP	9.2	1.4	-3.7	-0.5	..
GDP per capita	7.6	0.0	-4.6	-1.6	..
Exports of goods and services	12.0	-1.7	-15.6	..	..

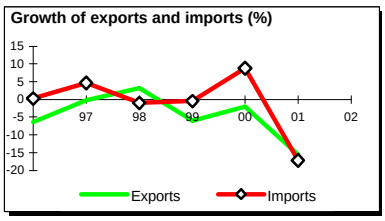


STRUCTURE of the ECONOMY

	1982	1992	2001	2002
(% of GDP)				
Agriculture	13.9	13.4	6.6	..
Industry	20.8	20.0	18.2	..
Manufacturing	9.1	7.5	4.4	..
Services	65.3	66.7	75.2	..
Private consumption	68.5	70.2	74.3	..
General government consumption	24.0	14.6	17.9	..
Imports of goods and services	83.8	76.5	61.2	..



	1982-92	1992-02	2001	2002
(average annual growth)				
Agriculture	6.4	-5.8	-19.2	..
Industry	10.2	1.7	-6.1	..
Manufacturing	9.6	-1.7	-17.8	..
Services	7.1	2.9	-1.6	..
Private consumption	9.9	2.3	-4.6	..
General government consumption	4.2	4.2	5.7	..
Gross domestic investment	9.9	2.1	-19.4	..
Imports of goods and services	11.1	0.1	-17.2	..



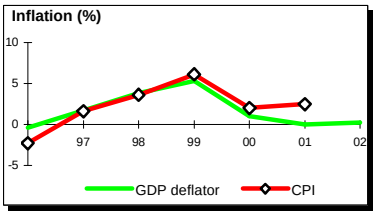
Note: 2002 data are preliminary estimates.

This table was produced from the Development Economics central database.

* The diamonds show four key indicators in the country (in bold) compared with its income-group average. If data are missing, the diamond will be incomplete.

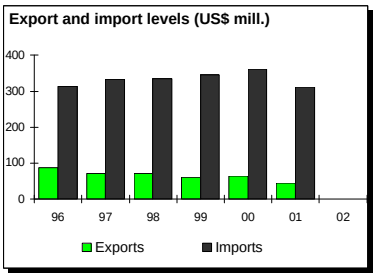
PRICES and GOVERNMENT FINANCE

	1982	1992	2001	2002
Domestic prices				
(% change)				
Consumer prices	4.6	5.6	2.5	..
Implicit GDP deflator	5.8	3.5	0.0	0.2
Government finance				
(% of GDP, includes current grants)				
Current revenue	..	25.5	24.8	..
Current budget balance	..	6.8	1.7	..
Overall surplus/deficit	..	-1.4	-4.5	..



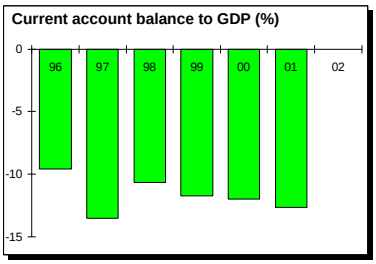
TRADE

	1982	1992	2001	2002
(US$ millions)				
Total exports (fob)	42	129	45	..
Bananas	16	68	33	..
Fruits and vegetables	0	1	1	..
Manufactures	15	31	0	..
Total imports (cif)	118	308	311	..
Food	25	59	65	..
Fuel and energy	14	16	15	..
Capital goods	20	66	61	..
Export price index *(1995=100)*	..	110	95	..
Import price index *(1995=100)*	..	94	84	..
Terms of trade *(1995=100)*	..	116	113	..



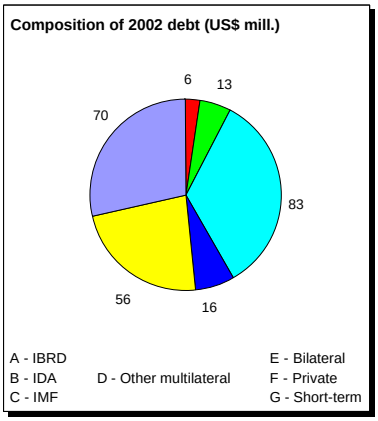
BALANCE of PAYMENTS

	1982	1992	2001	2002
(US$ millions)				
Exports of goods and services	86	324	343	..
Imports of goods and services	135	366	384	..
Resource balance	-49	-42	-41	..
Net income	-1	-30	-46	..
Net current transfers	14	16	21	..
Current account balance	-31	-56	-84	..
Financing items (net)	33	59	94	..
Changes in net reserves	-2	-3	-10	..
Memo:				
Reserves including gold *(US$ millions)*	8	54	97	..
Conversion rate *(DEC, local/US$)*	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7



EXTERNAL DEBT and RESOURCE FLOWS

	1982	1992	2001	2002
(US$ millions)				
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	17	98	238	244
IBRD	0	0	5	6
IDA	0	4	12	13
Total debt service	1	12	25	45
IBRD	0	0	1	1
IDA	0	0	0	0
Composition of net resource flows				
Official grants	4	5	18	..
Official creditors	2	22	-4	6
Private creditors	0	-1	7	0
Foreign direct investment	27	41	51	..
Portfolio equity	0	0	0	..
World Bank program				
Commitments	0	0	0	0
Disbursements	0	4	1	3
Principal repayments	0	0	1	1
Net flows	0	4	0	2
Interest payments	0	0	0	0
Net transfers	0	4	0	1

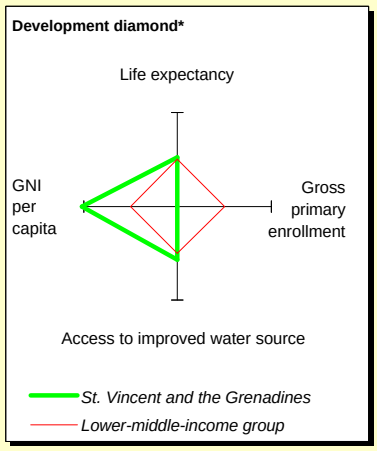


Note: This table was produced from the Development Economics central database. 8/20/03

St. Vincent and the Grenadines at a glance

8/29/03

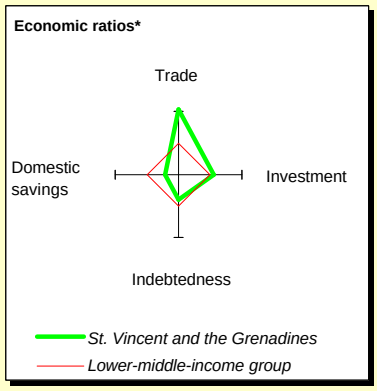
POVERTY and SOCIAL	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Latin America & Carib.	Lower-middle-income
2002			
Population, mid-year *(millions)*	0.12	527	2,411
GNI per capita *(Atlas method, US$)*	2,820	3,280	1,390
GNI *(Atlas method, US$ billions)*	0.33	1,727	3,352
Average annual growth, 1996-02			
Population *(%)*	0.7	1.5	1.0
Labor force *(%)*	..	2.2	1.2
Most recent estimate (latest year available, 1996-02)			
Poverty *(% of population below national poverty line)*	..	..	..
Urban population *(% of total population)*	57	76	49
Life expectancy at birth *(years)*	73	71	69
Infant mortality *(per 1,000 live births)*	17	27	30
Child malnutrition *(% of children under 5)*	20	9	11
Access to an improved water source *(% of population)*	93	86	81
Illiteracy *(% of population age 15+)*	..	11	13
Gross primary enrollment *(% of school-age population)*	..	130	111
Male	..	131	111
Female	..	128	110



KEY ECONOMIC RATIOS and LONG-TERM TRENDS

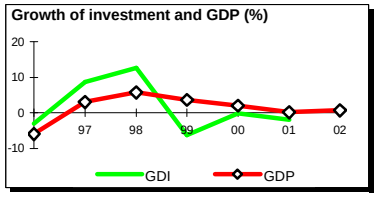
	1982	1992	2001	2002
GDP *(US$ billions)*	0.09	0.23	0.35	0.36
Gross domestic investment/GDP	27.9	24.3	27.4	..
Exports of goods and services/GDP	58.9	59.3	46.7	..
Gross domestic savings/GDP	-1.9	15.2	10.9	..
Gross national savings/GDP	..	20.1	10.6	..
Current account balance/GDP	-12.6	-10.4	..	..
Interest payments/GDP	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.2
Total debt/GDP	24.8	32.5	55.8	57.2
Total debt service/exports	3.1	4.8	7.9	..
Present value of debt/GDP	..	..	44.7	..
Present value of debt/exports	..	..	88.3	..

	1982-92	1992-02	2001	2002	2002-06
(average annual growth)					
GDP	6.0	1.7	0.2	0.7	..
GDP per capita	5.1	1.0	-0.6	0.0	..
Exports of goods and services	5.1	2.5	-12.6	..	..

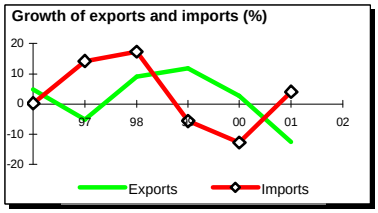


STRUCTURE of the ECONOMY

	1982	1992	2001	2002
(% of GDP)				
Agriculture	16.5	19.4	10.3	..
Industry	25.3	24.3	24.4	..
Manufacturing	10.9	9.5	5.4	..
Services	58.2	56.3	65.3	..
Private consumption	78.5	61.0	61.5	..
General government consumption	23.4	23.8	27.5	..
Imports of goods and services	88.7	68.4	63.1	..



	1982-92	1992-02	2001	2002
(average annual growth)				
Agriculture	6.5	-1.1	-5.0	..
Industry	6.2	1.8	2.5	..
Manufacturing	3.9	-2.0	1.0	..
Services	6.1	4.6	-0.8	..
Private consumption	5.2	2.0	16.7	..
General government consumption	4.8	6.4	3.3	..
Gross domestic investment	6.3	4.5	-2.0	..
Imports of goods and services	4.4	2.8	4.0	..



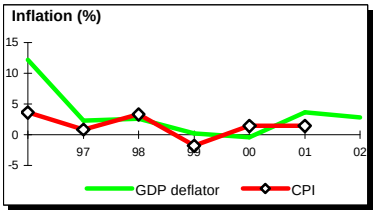
Note: 2002 data are preliminary estimates.

This table was produced from the Development Economics central database.

* The diamonds show four key indicators in the country (in bold) compared with its income-group average. If data are missing, the diamond will be incomplete.

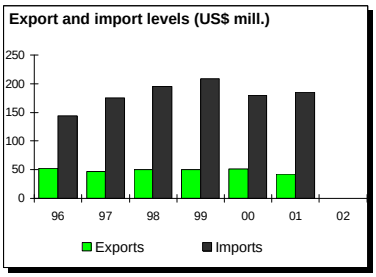
PRICES and GOVERNMENT FINANCE

	1982	1992	2001	2002
Domestic prices				
(% change)				
Consumer prices	7.3	3.3	1.4	..
Implicit GDP deflator	9.0	2.1	3.6	2.8
Government finance				
(% of GDP, includes current grants)				
Current revenue	..	25.7	23.8	..
Current budget balance	..	2.8	4.1	..
Overall surplus/deficit	..	-7.9	-0.5	..



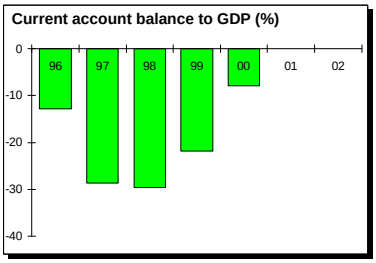
TRADE

	1982	1992	2001	2002
(US$ millions)				
Total exports (fob)	..	70	43	..
Bananas	..	37	13	..
Eddoes and dasheens	..	3	2	..
Manufactures	..	22	21	..
Total imports (cif)	..	116	186	..
Food	..	27	48	..
Fuel and energy	..	9	17	..
Capital goods	..	21	62	..
Export price index *(1995=100)*	..	109	..	..
Import price index *(1995=100)*	..	100	..	..
Terms of trade *(1995=100)*	..	109	..	..



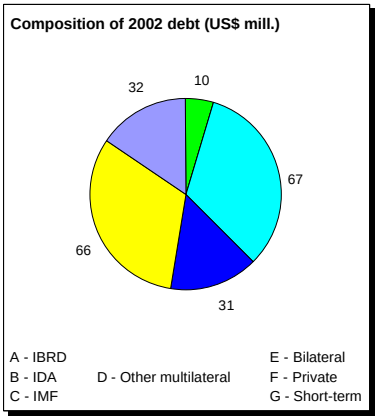
BALANCE of PAYMENTS

	1982	1992	2001	2002
(US$ millions)				
Exports of goods and services	48	119	174	..
Imports of goods and services	74	157	229	..
Resource balance	-26	-38	-54	..
Net income	-3	-7	-23	..
Net current transfers	18	19	18	..
Current account balance	-11	-24	..	..
Financing items (net)	7	35	..	..
Changes in net reserves	4	-11	5	..
Memo:				
Reserves including gold *(US$ millions)*	..	38	61	..
Conversion rate *(DEC, local/US$)*	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7



EXTERNAL DEBT and RESOURCE FLOWS

	1982	1992	2001	2002
(US$ millions)				
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	21	76	195	206
IBRD	0	0	0	0
IDA	0	8	8	10
Total debt service	2	6	14	14
IBRD	0	0	0	0
IDA	0	0	0	0
Composition of net resource flows				
Official grants	3	8	5	0
Official creditors	4	5	2	3
Private creditors	-1	0	0	8
Foreign direct investment	2	14	36	0
Portfolio equity	0	0	0	0
World Bank program				
Commitments	0	0	0	5
Disbursements	0	0	1	2
Principal repayments	0	0	0	0
Net flows	0	0	1	2
Interest payments	0	0	0	0
Net transfers	0	0	1	2



Note: This table was produced from the Development Economics central database. 8/29/03

Additional GEF Annex 6: Biodiversity Overview and PA Selection Criteria and Site Profiles
OECS COUNTRIES: OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods

I. Overview of Biodiversity Endowment and Identified Threats

Regional Biodiversity Endowment

The Eastern Caribbean region is endowed with a rich biodiversity which, partly due to its isolation within the Caribbean Sea, has resulted in relatively high rates of national and regional endemism.[15] The rates of endemism varies in the region varies with island topography. In small islands (e.g. in the North Sound Islands of Antigua), where species are particularly vulnerable to natural disasters, land-use changes and invasive species, there is less diversity relative to the larger, less vulnerable islands. In contrast, Dominica has the most diverse wildlife remaining in the Eastern Caribbean with relatively high levels of endemism due to its tremendous terrestrial and marine biodiversity, high level of forest cover, and unique ecosystems including 8 active volcanoes and the only boiling lake in the Western Hemisphere. Indicators of relative biodiversity significance can be found in Matrices 1a and 1b below for selected (reported) vertebrates and flora.

The Region also serves as an important link in the seasonal migrations of many birds. In the autumn months, a wide range of thrushes, vireos, cuckoos and warblers migrate through the Eastern Caribbean in large numbers. One species, the Blackpoll Warbler is unique in that the total population is believed to use the area for stop-over sites during autumn. The Region also contains significant breeding sites for approximately 25 species of seabirds, many of which are endemic species or sub-species.

Islands in the Eastern Caribbean archipelago are also important for marine turtles which move from summer to winter nesting and feeding grounds. This includes such rare fauna as the green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricate)*, the leather back turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*), and wood tortoise (*Geochelone carbonaria*).

The principal ecosystems characterizing the Eastern Caribbean are dry and humid tropical forests, wetlands and tidal flats, sandy and rocky beaches, coral reefs, seagrass beds, mangroves, offshore islets, as well as extensive karst and volcanic areas with their respective, distinct biodiversity associations. The reef, seagrass and mangrove systems of this area are recognized as some of the most productive in the world.[16]

Matrix. 1a Selected Vertebrate Indicators (reported) of Biodiversity Significance of OECS PMS

Country	Total Species	Endemic Species	
		Regional4	Insular
Antigua & Barbuda /1			
Selected vertebrate species			
amphibians	2	1	-
reptiles/2	19	-	6
birds	182	8	-
mammals /3 /9	14	2	-
Dominica			–
Selected vertebrate species			
amphibians	4	2	-
reptiles /6	19	6	2
birds	175	13	2
mammals /7 /9	23	4	-
Grenada			

Selected vertebrate species			
amphibians	4	4	1
reptiles/6	17	3	2
birds	150	9	1
mammals /3 /9	22	-	0
St. Kitts & Nevis			
Selected vertebrate species			
amphibians	4	4	1
reptiles /2	12	-	0
birds	77	-	1
mammals /8 /9	12	5	0
St. Lucia			
Selected vertebrate species			
amphibians	4	-	0
reptiles /6	21	3	5
birds	150+	12	6
mammals /3 /9	9	3	0
St. Vincent & the Grenadines			
Selected vertebrate species			
amphibians	4	-	1
reptiles /6	16	3	3
birds	153	9	3
mammals /3 /9	16	3	-
Total Insular Endemics			**34**

1/Antigua only; 2/Includes 3 marine reptiles; 3/Includes 7 marine mammals; 4/Includes Lesser Antilles only; 5/CR(critically endangered); EN (endangered); VU(vulnerable); LR/NT (low risk/near threatened); 6/Includes 4 marine reptiles; 7/Includes 11 marine mammals; 8/Includes 5 marine mammals; 9/Introduced mammal species not included

Matrix. 1b. Selected Flora Indicators (reported) of Biodiversity Significance of OECS PMS

Country	Endemics	Threatened
Antigua & Barbuda	1	3
Dominica	-	3
Grenada	6	5
St. Kitts & Nevis	-	3
St. Lucia	10	9
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	6	8
Totals	23	31

Threats, Casual Factors and Constraints affecting the Conservation of Biodiversity in the OECS Region

Despite the significance of the region's biodiversity endowment, there have been reductions in both its quantity and quality over historical time. Much of the terrestrial landscape in the Lesser Antilles has been heavily modified particularly in the "low" islands (e.g., Antigua and Barbuda). As a result, much of the rural area is dominated by grasslands and savanna sub-types derived from anthropomorphic influences; mainly clearing for sugar cane production and the direct harvesting of forests for production of wood and charcoal. In contrast, secondary forests predominate at mid-elevations in the "high" islands and the only remaining primary forest ecosystems that are undisturbed are confined to the relative higher and inaccessible elevations (e.g, in Dominica). Similarly, many of the region's highly productive offshore ecosystems are coming under increasing pressure from a variety of sources.

The major threats to biodiversity in the OECS Region are: (i) loss of habitat, (ii) direct loss and/or change to biodiversity, (iii) changes in water quality, (iv) conflicts and resulting changes to water quantity, and (v) increased erosion and sedimentation processes. The relevance of each of these threats to the Region's major habitats is presented below (Matrix 2).

The major causal factors contributing to these threats are: (i) poorly-planned development, (ii) inappropriate agricultural practices, (iii) untreated industrial/urban effluents, (iv) non-sustainable exploitation of natural resources, (v) illegal hunting, (vi) unmanaged growth in tourism, and (vii) the introduction of exotic species (Matrix 3).

A constraints analysis to any effort attempting to address and resolve one or more of these underlying root causes identified the following factors: (i) an inadequate policy/legal framework, (ii) weak institutions, (iii) lax enforcement of existing laws, (iv) weak inter-sectoral co-ordination, (v) low public awareness and support for biodiversity conservation, (vi) information and data gaps, (vii) funding constraints, (viii) limited community participation, (ix) insecure/unclear land tenure, and (x) lack of alternative livelihoods to existing, mostly extractive, sources of income (Matrix 4).

Matrix 5 shows the relationship between proposed project components/activities and the aforementioned constraints.

[15]For example, in St. Vincent alone, there are 26 endemics with 1 of these now extinct. In St. Lucia alone, this rich biological diversity is illustrated by its 1,300 known species of plants, 14 of which are endemic; over 150 birds (5 endemic); 21 species of herpetofauna (5 endemic), several invertebrates and a few mammals. Additionally, 250 reef fish species and 50 coral species have been recorded for the island. Grenada's dry forest is the primary habitat to the endemic Grenada Dove (*Leptotila wellsi*).
[16]Kelleher, G., et. al., 1996. A Global Representative System of Marine Protected Areas, Volume 11,(CNPPA, Switzerland).

Existing Protected Areas

There is a varied history in the region to the establishment of protected areas (PAs). In Dominica, a system of national parks was created as early as 1975 that has now been expanded to cover in excess of 20 % of the total land areas. This system includes 2 national parks and 2 forest reserves (Table 1). In St. Lucia, a national plan for a system of PAs was developed in 1992 but was never formerly adopted. In. St. Vincent & the Grenadines, an effort was recently launched which will result in the development of a national system plan. Despite being identified as priorities in the respective Participating Member States (PMS') national Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans, PA System Plans still do not exist in Antigua & Barbuda, Grenada, or St. Kitts & Nevis.

There are however, 98 gazetted protected areas in the OECS and an additional 9 PAs that are in process of being created (Table 1). Of these, 32 were created through two pieces of legislation in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Of the total PAs, 8 and 15 are national parks and forest reserves, respectively. There are 45 marine protected areas divided among 4 designation categories.[17] The majority of these marine protected areas however are not demarcated and do not have management plans.

[17]It appears that there is no uniformity between marine PA designation and management objectives in the region.Wednesday, 28 January 2004.

Table 1. Numbers of Protected Areas by Category in the OECS Region

	Country						
PA Designation	**Antigua/Barbuda**	**Dominica**	**Grenada**	**St. Kitts /Nevis**	**St. Lucia**	**St. Vincent/the Grenadines**	**Total**
National Parks	1	3	2	1	1	-	8
Forest Reserves	-	2	2	-	10	1	15
Marine Reserves	3	1	-	-	27	-	31
Marine Parks	-	1[3]	-	-		-	1
Marine Conservation Areas	-	-	-	-	-	9	9

Marine Management Area	-	-	2	-	2	-	4
Wildlife Sanctuary	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Wildlife Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	23	23
Nature Reserve	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Other	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Non-declared PA[1]	1[2]	-	4	2[4]	2[5]	-	9
Totals	5	8	11	3	47	33	107

1/In Cabinet, waiting to be gazetted, etc.; 2/Wallings Forest Reserve; 3/Marine park as part of Cabrits National Park; 4/Central Forest Reserve and Southeast Peninsula Conservation Area; 5/Praslin Protected Landscape and Pointe Sable National Park.

An analysis of the major ecosystems represented in existing and proposed protected areas in the region reveal that there are fewer terrestrial ecosystems represented relative to their coastal/marine counterparts, particularly dry tropical forest. In part, this is due to land scarcity and tenure issues characteristic of the Eastern Caribbean. Offshore cays appear to be the least represented "marine" ecosystem. St. Kitts/Nevis followed by Antigua/Barbuda are notable among the 6 PMS for their relatively few PA and absence of ecosystem diversity in existing protected areas.

Table 2. Major Ecosystems Represented in Existing National Protected Area Systems

Country	Antigua/ Barbuda	Dominica	Grenada	St. Kitts /Nevis	St. Lucia	St. Vincent & the Grenadines
Ecosystem						
Dry tropical forest	-	x	x	-	x	-
Humid tropical forest	-	x	x	x	x	x
Freshwater systems						
Wetlands and tidal flats	-	x	-	-	x	x
Sandy beaches	x	x	x	-	x	x
Rocky coasts	-	x	x	-	x	-
Mangroves	x	x	x	-	x	x
Coral reefs	x	x	x	-	x	x
Seagrass beds	x	x	x	-	x	x
Offshore cays	-	-	-	-	x	x

Matrix 2. Key Threats to Major Habitats in OECS Region

Analysis Summary	Selected Critical Habitat Characteristic of the OECS Region									
	Dry tropical forest	Humid tropical forest	Freshwater Systems	Wetlands & tidal flats	Sandy beaches	Rocky coasts	Man-groves	Coral reefs	Seagrass beds	Offshore islets
Key Threats										
- habitat loss	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-
- direct loss/change in biodiversity	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
- changes in water quality	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	-
- water quantity conflicts	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-
- increased erosion/sedimentation	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	x	-

Matrix 3. Major Underlying Root Causes of Threats in OECS Region

	Key Threats				
	Habitat Loss	Loss/change in Biodiversity	Changes in Water quality	Water Quantity Conflicts	Increased Erosion/ Sedimentation
Major Underlying Root Causes					
- poorly planned development					
water diversion	x	x	-	x	-
land conversion	x	x	-	x	x
coastal development	x	x	x	x	x
coastal sand mining	x	x	x	-	x
dredging	x	x	x	-	x
road construction	x	x	x	x	x
quarry mining	x	x	x	-	x
- inappropriate ag practices					
overuse of chemical amendments	x	x	x	-	-
crop residue burning	-	x	x	-	x
uncontrolled grazing	x	x	-	-	x
- untreated industrial/urban effluents	x	x	x	-	-
- non-sustainable exploitation of NR					
deforestation	x	x	x	x	x
over-fishing	-	x	-	-	-
-illegal hunting	-	x	-	-	-
- unmanaged tourism impacts	x	x	x	x	x
- exotic species introduction	x	x	-	-	-

Matrix 4. Major Constraints to Addressing Threats and Underlying Root Causes in OECS Region

	Constraints									
Major Under Lying Root Causes	inadequate policy/legal framework	weak institu-tions	lax legal enfor-cement	weak inter-sectoral coordination	little public awareness/support	information/ data gaps	funding constraints	limited community participation	insecure0 /unclear land tenure	lack of alternative livelihoods
poorly planned evelopment										
water diversion	x	x	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-
land conversion	x	x	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-
coastal development	x	x	-	x	x	x	-	x	-	-
coastal sand mining	-	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-
dredging	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-
road construction	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-
quarry mining	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-
inappropriate ag ractices	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-
overuse of chemical amendments	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-
crop residue burning	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	x	-
uncontrolled grazing	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-
untreated ndustrial/urban ffluents	x	x	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	x
non-sustainable xploitation of NR										
deforestation										
over-fishing	x	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x
illegal hunting	-	x	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	-
unmanaged tourism mpacts	x	x	-	x	x	-	x	x	x	-
exotic species ntroduction	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-

Matrix 5. Project Components/Sub-components Addressing Major Constraints in OECS Region

ject Components/ -components	Constraints									
	inadequate policy/legal framework	weak insti-tutions	lax legal enfor-cement	weak inter-sectoral coordination	little public awareness/ support	information/ data gaps	funding cons-traints	limited community participation	insecure/ unclear land tenure	lack of alternative livelihoods
As Policy, Legal and Institutional angements										
Policy, Legal & Institutional Arrangements Reform	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	-
Updating/Preparation of New National PA System Plans	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	-	-
Supporting Studies	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-
rotected Areas Management and ociated Alternative & New elihoods										
Creation of New and Strengthening of Existing PAs	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-
Supporting Alternative and New Sustainable Livelihood Opportunities	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	-	x
SPF Capacity Building and Support	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	-	x
uilding Capacity for Biodiversity servation and PA Management Increasing Public Awareness										
Training	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Awareness Program	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	-	-
roject Management, M&E and rmation Dissemination										
Project Management & Coordination	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information Dissemination	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-

II. Project Site Selection Criteria and Methodology

Initial criteria for selection of sites were developed during a regional project preparation workshop of PMSs in November 2002. Following the workshop, these criteria were reviewed and adapted to local circumstances in follow-up discussions between workshop participants and representatives from their respective national agencies. The criteria are listed below:

Ecological criteria

- Biodiversity significance (variety or richness of ecosystems, habitats, species, or communities).
- Integrity (degree to which the area is an intact unit).
- Uniqueness (rarity).
- Connectivity (relation of the existing PA to other protected areas).
- Threat **(**degree of threats to species, habitat, community or system).
- Sensitivity (degree to which the area is susceptible to threats).
- Vulnerability is the susceptibility of the area to biodiversity loss.

Social criteria:

- Local public support **(**degree to which the area will be accepted and supported by local communities)

- Land tenure (well-defined land ownership and rights of use and/or access).
- Physical displacement (whether resettlement of people living within the proposed area is required).
- Socio- cultural value (non-environmental values characteristic of the proposed site).
- Educational value (utility to support local, national and international education activities).

Pragmatic criteria

- Political will/support (measured by indicators such as counterpart funding, staff time, legal acts, etc.).
- Other funding sources (presence of other sources of external finance in the proposed PA).
- Earlier precedents (results from PA interventions in the proposed PA).
- Legal precedents (existence of PA enabling legislation, PA authority, management plan, etc.).
- Financial Sustainability (existing/potential demand, environmental goods and services, etc.)

Based on PMS-specific PA selection criteria and complementary guidance provided by OECS ESDU, national PMS working groups identified one or more candidate sites. Due to the relatively few number of potential sites per PMS, no attempt was made to use these criteria to quantify potential sites for purposes of ranking. Initial site selection was followed by joint national - OECS ESDU staff site visits and stakeholder consultations to confirm that the proposed sites represented both national priorities and would qualify for GEF funding.

Three sites were fully prepared for the Project Brief: North Sound Islands National Park (Antigua/Barbuda), Pointe Sable National Park (St. Lucia), and Tobago Cays Marine Park (St. Vincent & the Grenadines). In the case of St. Lucia, 3 proposed sites were initially identified (Grand Anse National Park, Praslin Protected Landscape, and Pointe Sable National Park). This was facilitated through The Nature Conservancy Site Conservation Planning methodology (see document file). As part of the process, there was a 4-day expert's workshop hosted by the St. Lucia National Trust. Following the transformation of the project from a national to a regional project, at the WB's request, one site was eliminated (Grand Anse NP). In a subsequent October 2003 consultation with the country's national steering committee, it was also decided to eliminate the proposed Praslin National Landmark as well due to the likelihoods that the land owners were likely to sell the property to development concerns. These three pre-selected sites have been described and project-supported interventions identified below. The selection process was facilitated through The Nature Conservancy Site Conservation Planning methodology (see document file). As part of the process, there was a 4-day expert's workshop hosted by the St. Lucia National Trust. Following the transformation of the project from a national to a regional project, at the WB's request, one site was eliminated (Grand Anse NP). In a subsequent October 2003 consultation with the country's national steering committee, it was also decided to eliminate the proposed Praslin National Landmark as well due to the likelihoods that the land owners were likely to sell the property to development concerns.

Based on the findings of site visits, profiles of additional potential PMS sites were developed. Final site selection and sub-project preparation for these additional sites will depend on the progress achieved in building national capacity in the project's first years of implementation together with further expressions of interest from PMSs supporting their respective sites. A list of major ecosystems characteristic of the proposed project protected areas and selected indicators of global biodiversity significance in the three pre-selected PAs are provided in Tables 3 and 4 respectively, below.

Table 3. Major Ecosystems Represented in the Proposed PA

Country	**Antigua/ Barbuda**1	**Dominica**	**Grenada**	**St. Kitts /Nevis**	**St. Lucia**1	**St. Vincent & the Grenadines** 1
Protected Area	**North Sound**	**Cabrits**	**NE Coast**	**Central**	**Pointe**	**Tobago Cays**

	Islands2	NP	Archipelago MPA	FR	Sable NP2	NP
Ecosystem						
Dry tropical forest	x	x			**x**	
Humid tropical forest				x		**x**
Freshwater Systems						
Wetlands and tidal flats		x				**x**
Sandy beaches	x		x		**x**	**x**
Rocky coasts	x	x	x		**x**	
Mangroves	x	x			**x**	**x**
Coral reefs	x	x	x		**x**	**x**
Seagrass beds	x	x	x		**x**	**x**
Offshore islets	x		x		**x**	**x**

[1]To be supported in the initial phase of project implementation; [2]To be created.; Key: MR –marine reservreserve; NP – national park; MPA – marine protected area; FR – forestry reserve; PL – protected landscape

Table 4. Selected Indicators of Global Biodiversity Significance (reported) in Three Pre-selected PAs.

Pre-selected sites	Threatened, rare and endangered species	Migratory species	Insular Endemics
North Sound Islands NP (Antigua & Barbuda)	hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) leatherback turtle *(Dermochelys coriaces)* West Indian whistling duck (*Dendrocygna arborea*). Zenaida dove (*Zenaida aurita*) brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*	red-billed tropic bird (*Phaethon aethereus*) Pieridae (whites and sulphurs) Hesperiidae (skippers). brown booby (*Sula leucogaster*) laughing gull (*Larus atricilla*) magnificent frigatebird (*Fregata magnificens*) sooty tern (*Sterna fuscata*)	**worm snake (*Typhlops monastus*)**[1] **Antiguan Racer (*Alsophis antiguae*)**[1] **Watts' anole (*Anolis wattsi*)** **Spotted anole (*Anolis bimaculatus*) subspecies *leachi*** **Antiguan ground lizard (*Ameiva griswoldi*** Indigenous to the protected area.**)** **Antiguan dwarf gecko (*Sphaerodactylus elegantulus)***
Point Sable NP (St. Lucia)	hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) leatherback turtle *(Dermochelys coriaces)* West Indian whistling duck (*Dendrocygna arborea*). Zenaida dove (*Zenaida aurita*) brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*	green turtle *(Chelonia mydas)*	**St. Lucia Racer snake (*Liophis ornatus*)** Maria Islands ground lizard (*Cnemidophorus vanzoi*) St. Lucia pigmy gecko (*Sphaerodactylus micropleis*) tree lizard (*Anolis luciae*) fer-de-lance snake (*Bothrops caribbaeus*)
Tobago Cays MP (St. Vincent and the Grenadines)	iguana (*Iguana iguana*, red-necked pigeon (*Colomba squamosa*) hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) leatherback turtle *(Dermochelys coriaces)*	Zenaida dove (*Zenaida aurita)* sea gulls (*Larus sp.)* frigate bird (*Fregata spp)* brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*) brown booby (*Sula leucogaster*) bridled tern (*Sterna antillarum*) red-billed tropicbird (*Phaeton aethereus*) sooty tern (*Sterna fuscata*) common tern (*Sterna hirundo*).	
Totals	6	10 +	11

[1]Indigenous to the protected areas.

Selected Protected Area Profiles

Detailed descriptions of the proposed sites are available in project files.

Antigua/Barbuda: North Sound Islands National Park

The North Sound Islands National Park (NSINP) is located just off the northeast coast of Antigua and comprises a cluster of limestone islets with associated coastal and marine ecosystems that include mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass beds, rocky shores, sandy beaches, coastal and dry scrubland vegetation (Map 1).

The 3,100 ha area supports numerous endemic and globally threatened species that include the critically endangered Antigua Racer Snake (*Alsophis antiguae*), marine turtles and other sea birds. These islands are considered the last retreat for some species that formerly existed on the mainland of Antigua.

The area serves to support important livelihood activities in the surrounding communities of Seatons, Parham, Willikies and Glanvilles villages. These include artisanal fishing, educational tours and water-based tourism activities such as yachting, diving or beach recreation activities. Recreational visitation in the area alone is estimated to account for over 20,000 people per year.

The 30 plus publicly owned islands are uninhabited, but current uses of the fragile resources in the area are threatened in large part by hurricanes, infestation by rats and the Asian mongoose in addition to the unmanaged/uncontrolled fishing and aforementioned visitor use (e.g. overuse of existing trails, anchoring boats to mangroves or coral reefs, BBQ pits and other campground wastes). The area is currently in the process of being declared a marine park under the National Parks Act (Cap 290) and will be managed by the country's National Park's Authority.

The project will support the revision and updating of an earlier OAS (see project files) which will include zoning, development of a user fee structure, implementation of environmental management and monitoring protocols for the area and implementation of collaborative strategies with neighboring communities. Investments to be supported under the project include: (i) the installation of demarcation buoys to delineate the park boundary; (ii) purchase of a suitable boat and 4X4 truck to support park staff logistics; and (iii) purchase and installation of radio communication equipment to assist in data collection, security of park staff and support enforcement of park rules. In addition, the National Parks Authority with the Environmental Awareness Group, a small NGO, will require continuing support for on-going research and educational activities.

St. Lucia: Pointe Sable National Park

The proposed Pointe Sable National Park (PSNP is located in the southeast of St. Lucia between Savannes Bay and Mathurin Point (Map 2). The proposed 250 hectare National Park encompasses four coastal ecosystem types; coral reefs (the country's longest fringing coral reef), mangroves (including the largest remaining stand of coastal mangrove forest in St. Lucia), sea grass beds, and 3 offshore islands (the Maria Islands, and Scorpion Island in Savannes Bay); *in toto*, a representative sample of tropical Caribbean island coastal ecosystems in a relatively intact state. An overall management strategy would consolidate several existing PA (i.e., 5 marine and nature reserves, a recently declared RAMSAR site at the Mankoté mangrove, historic sites and a national landmark with other as yet undeclared natural and historic sites) into one management unit.

This designation would protect the habitats of 5 endemic species of herpetofauna: (i) the St. Lucia Racer

snake (*Liophis ornatus*); (ii) Maria Islands ground lizard (*Cnemidophorus vanzoi*); (iii) St. Lucia pigmy gecko (*Sphaerodactylus micropleis*); (iv) the tree lizard (*Anolis luciae*); and (v) the Fer-de-lance snake (*Bothrops caribbaeus*). The racer and ground lizard are found only on Maria Islands.

Permanent human population within the park area is negligible, but there are six human settlements adjacent to the proposed PA with a total population exceeding 2,100. There is also an international airport and small-scale industry in proximity to PSNP. The primary economic activities in these communities are agriculture and charcoal production. However, between 39 and 45% of the work force is unemployed or inactive. The surrounding area is used for tourism-related activities that include hotel development, nature recreation, and various forms of marine recreational activity uses such as wind surfing and pleasure boating. While these activities provide economic opportunities, they also combine to impose considerable pressure on the natural resource base if not adequately managed. Major threats include: over-fishing, infrastructure development, solid waste, and reef siltation. Of special concern are the destruction of coral reefs and mangroves, coastal erosion, and deforestation, all of which would be exacerbated by on-going and proposed development within and near the park boundaries.

There has been considerable conservation work in this area since 1981, and it is widely regarded as one of the best-managed areas on the island. Some surrounding communities have spearheaded ecotourism efforts with incipient infrastructure development (bird watching tower and trails) and guided tours in the community-managed Mankoté mangrove in order to supplement the income of the charcoal producers. Visitation, while minimal at present, would likely increase significantly after designation of the area as a National Park supported by promotional activities to be undertaken under the project. This will reduce pressure on other areas such as reef dive sites and increase local community revenues by providing recreational alternatives in new areas.

Infrastructure investments to be supported under the project include: (i) the renovation of a building located on Pointe Sable Beach belonging to the St. Lucia National trust to be used as a park headquarters and an interpretation centre; (ii) development of trails between the Savannes Bay area and the park headquarters; (iii) construction of a jetty to facilitate visitor access to the offshore islands of Maria Island Nature Reserve; and (iv) construction of a boardwalk in the Mankoté mangrove. In addition, the following equipment will be purchased by the project: (i) a dingy and 4X4 truck, (ii) SCUBA gear for park staff; and (iii) communication equipment for park HQ and staff/wardens.

St. Vincent & the Grenadines: Tobago Cays Marine Park

Tobago Cays Marine Park (TCMP) is an archipelago comprised of five small uninhabited, islands (Petit Rameau, Petit Bateau, Baradal, Petit Tobac and Jamesby) located in the Southern Grenadines (Map 3). The park consists of a 1,400 ha sand-bottomed lagoon, which encompasses four uninhabited cays and the 4 km Horseshoe Reef. While the Cays are uninhabited, they are surrounded by the three larger inhabited islands of Union Island, Mayreau and Canouan.

The most extensive and well-developed coral reef complexes in SVG occur on shallow shelves around the windward sides of Mayreau and Union Islands and the Cays, themselves. In addition, principal vegetation types include beach vegetation and dry forest. With the exception of a small mangrove in Petit Rameau and salt pond in Mayreau, there are no wetlands in the Cays.

Major users of the area include: cruise ships (an estimated 50,000 visitors each year of which 10,000 visit the Cays); yachts (an estimated 3,000 yachts anchor in the lagoon each year); day charters (from nearby hotels); sport divers and snorklers; and fishers.

Despite being described in various sources as one of the largest remaining pristine coral reefs groups in the Windward Islands, there is growing evidence that this ecosystem is being affected by non-sustainable use and natural environmental impacts. Significant sources of "natural" threats to corals are storm damage and white band disease and bleaching. Key human induced impacts include: (i) overfishing attributed to both local fishermen and visiting yachts (particularly in the use of spear guns); (ii) physical impacts associated with visiting yachts (anchor damage and running aground); (iii) snorkling and diving; and (iv) bilge and wastewater discharge from yachts. Visitation is difficult to control due to the number of boats (many of which are under an international flag) exacerbated by the absence of regular coast guard patrols. Major stakeholder groups include "boat boys" (locals who service the visiting yachts); diver and hotel operators; and the fishers. There appears to be a growing perception among many of the locals that despite the increasing number of tourists and the presence of a world-class resource, they are not benefiting from the development of the area.

The area has tremendous potential for revenue generation from the various yachts, day charters and cruise ships visitors, which will allow for the future sustainable management of the PA. In addition, it could support activities such as scientific study and research, medicinal research, eco-tourism (land based and underwater tours), mariculture of lobster and conch, and sanctuaries for threatened and endangered species.

Existing park infrastructure and equipment includes: an administrative office, two boats (both in need of repair), and installed marker and mooring buoys. A draft management plan exists which was based on an early 1980s effort supported by the Organization of American States (OAS) which is in need of updating. Despite its creation, the exact boundaries of the park have yet to be defined. Existing legislation also needs to be regulated.

Specifically, support provided through OPAAL would be used to: (i) rehabilitate and equip the park administration office; (ii) equip a small marine interpretation center in neighboring Mayreau managed by a small NGO which overlooks the Tobago Cays; (iii) rehabilitate existing and install new marker and mooring buoys; (iv) place two toilets on one of the Cays for vendors and day visitors; (v) purchase two boat and motors to support ranger patrol and monitoring of the area; (vi) equip park staff (uniforms, SCUBA, radios, safety gear, etc.); (vii) support a number of training workshops in both Union Island and Mayreau; (viii) update the management plan; and (ix) develop park related information material (including a webpage and brochure).

Brief Descriptions of Potential Additional PMS PA Sites

Antigua & Barbuda (site #2): Cades Bay Marine Reserve

The Cades Bay Marine Reserve (CBMR) was declared a protected area by the Antigun Fisheries Department under the Fisheries Act of 1983 and represents one of the country's 3 marine reserves (Map 1). Located on Antigua's southwest coast, the Reserve extends from the mean high water mark (and accompanying wetlands) seaward for a distance of approximately one mile and encompasses a total area of approximately 7 mi.2 Major ecosystems within the CBMR include mangrove forests and associated wetlands, sandy beaches, sea grass meadows, and coral reefs.

The CBMR and surrounding area supports a number of user communities of which the most important are: local fisheries (both subsistence and commercial), dive and tour operators, yacht and other recreational boat owners, beach visitors, charcoal harvesters and hotel owners.

While the ecosystems of Cades Bay remain relatively intact and healthy, there is growing evidence that they are at risk to both natural and human-induced sources leading to their degradation. In recent years, perhaps the biggest threat may be the impacts associated with the relatively high frequency of hurricanes that have passed in proximity to Antigua (e.g., Hugo in 1989 followed by Luis in 1995). These have affected both the coastal ecosystems (particularly the mangrove areas) and the offshore reefs. Fortunately, there appears to be evidence of regeneration in both ecosystems. As visitation rates grow, there are also growing indications that the reef communities are suffering damage due to boat anchors and dive operations.

Identified priorities that could be considered for project support include: (i) updating and completion of an existing management plan, and (ii) supporting plan implementation. Under the former, this would include finalizing a zoning scheme, creation of a local management authority, and the development of a sustainable financing strategy for the area. Under the latter objective, this would include provision for basic park infrastructure and equipment, signage, vehicles, and training.

Dominica: Cabrits National Park

The Cabrits Peninsula is located in the northern half of Dominica, approximately one mile north-west of the town of Portsmouth (Map 4). The Peninsula is dominated by two volcanic peaks, East Cabrit (140 m in elevation), and West Cabrit (180 m) which are separated by a central valley. In addition to its historical importance, the Peninsula is also rich in biological diversity and contains some of the most significant stands of dry tropical forest remaining in Dominica. East Cabrit is separated from the mainland by the island's largest wetland. Offshore, the marine communities are dominated by sea grass beds and coral reefs.

In December 1986, the Cabrits peninsula and surrounding marine area was added to the Dominica National Park System as the island's second national park. The park is 1,313 acres in extent of which the terrestrial portion measures approximately 260 acres, a substantial proportion occupied by the aforementioned wetlands. It is the only PA in Dominica that includes both terrestrial and coastal/marine resource areas. Since its declaration, a cruise ship berth and reception facility and a visitor center were constructed in 1990 and 1998, respectively.

The Peninsula, with its range of habitats (dry forest, coastal vegetation, swamp, marsh, forest plantations and scrub), provides habitat for several different groups and species of wild animals. The area is inhabited by all the major groups of fauna on the island, including mammals (16), reptiles (12 species), amphibians (1), birds (66, a figure which includes migrant birds), fish, crustaceans and a wide variety of insects and other arthropod species. Three species of marine turtles nest on Dominica's sandy beaches, and two of these are known to nest on the beaches to the northeast and southeast of the Cabrits peninsula.

Given its importance, the area is increasingly coming under pressure from tourism visitation. Offshore, there are growing resource use conflicts. Of particular concern is the growing number of yachts anchoring in the national park's coastal waters adversely impacting coral reefs and coming into conflict with local fishermen.

Priorities for support under the project include: (i) an elevated boardwalk trail linking the beach to the existing system of in-land trails, supported by interpretive substation platforms and lookout towers; (ii) signage; (iii) marked self-guided underwater trails; (iv) training of boat tour guides recruited from the local fishermen; (v) interpretative displays to provide information on marine life in the park; (vi) provision of marine information and an interpretative center; (vii) the construction of a small jetty to provide access and facilitate aquatic visitation; and (viii) a snorkel dock and a small boat concession rental facility.

Grenada (site #1): North East Coast Archipelago Marine Protected Area

The proposed North East Coast Archipelago Marine Protected Area consists of a marine area and three privately held islands (Sugar Loaf, Green and Sandy Islands). The area is located in proximity to the Levera National Park and Levera Pond (Map 5). The area represents an important hatching ground for turtles. Offshore, the area is characterized by coral reefs and seagrass beds. There appears to be a growing conflict between turtles and their nesting sites and the use of beaches for recreation. The on-going development of a hotel complex and 18 hole golf course represents a major new threat to the proposed area.

Specifically, support provided through OPAAL could be used for: (i) partial conversion of an existing interpretation center to support marine visitation, (ii) placement of additional moorings and marker buoys in the marine area, (iii) signage, (iv) equipment for the interpretation center, (v) a boat and truck, and (vi) updating of the management plan.

Grenada (site #2): Molinere/Beausejour Marine Protected Area and Multi-Zone Management System

The Molinere/Beausejour Marine Protected Area and Multi-Zone Management System (M/BMPA) represents only one of the two declared MPAs in Grenada (Map 5). The objective of the multi-zonal designation is to manage large areas for sustainable multiple use primarily for economic activities and secondarily for nature protection. In the case of M/BMPA the major uses are fishing (Beausejour, Flamingo, and Dragon Bays), biodiversity conservation (Happy Hill and Molinere Marine Reserves), recreational boating (Grand Mal), and an area of multiple-use.

The Molinere Reef is located approximately 3 miles north of St. George's on the leeward side of the island. The area consists of a series of coral reefs and associated communities. At one time it was thought to represent one of the finest coral reefs on the island. Its easy accessibility to St. George's and the large number of tourist hotels located further south in Grand Anse has resulted in high visitation rates including most of the island's six dive operators. However, there appear to be growing conflicts between fishermen and yachtsmen.

If properly managed, it could serve a number of objectives including, biodiversity conservation, recreation and tourism, education and research. There is some basic infrastructure and equipment in place that includes: a small interpretation center, a vehicle and boat, signage, and several fishing buoys located in the marine area.

OPAAL support could be used to: (i) construct a marine interpretation center, (ii) convert the existing interpretation center to a national marine parks administration center, (iii) placement of additional moorings and marker buoys in the marine area, (iv) equipment for the interpretation and administration centers, and (v) updating of an existing management plan.

Nevis & St. Kitts: Central Forest Protected Area

St. Kitt's Central Forest Protected Area (CFPA) represents a mountain cluster dominated by three volcanic centers and a chain of adjacent residual hills (Map 6). For the purposes of protection and sustainable management of vital water and biodiversity resources, the area above the 1000 ft contour has been classified as Crown (publicly owned) lands and includes a range of mountains and hills in the northeast extending from Mountain Liamuiga (elevation 3,792ft) through a middle range to the southeast. A gentle sloping saddle which separates the middle and southeast ranges links the north watershed of Phillips to that

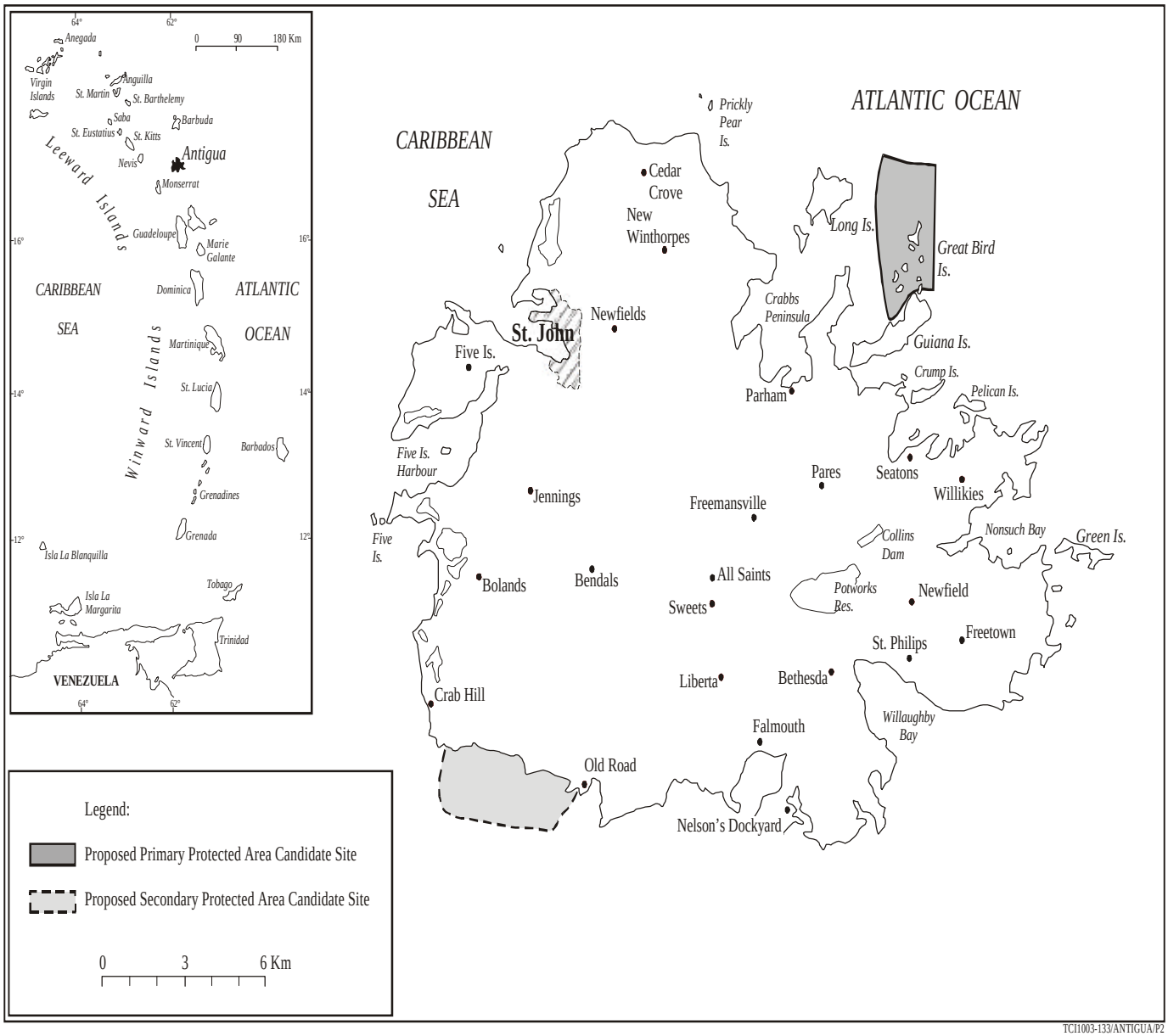
of Wingfield in the south. This largely forested area occupies almost one quarter of the entire landmass of St. Kitts.

The major ecosystems are rain forest, elfin woodland, and plam brake. The area is rich in floral biodiversity according to the last detailed study that identified 926 plant species, 45 of which were considered endemic to the country or the Lesser Antilles (Beard, 1949). One species, the red necked pigeon, is considered endangered. Faunal populations are limited but the notable presence of introduced species such as the African Green Vervet Monkey on both islands of St. Kitts and Nevis is cause for concern particularly for the farming community. The proposed CFPA has a network of nature and scenic trails which supports much of the country's eco-tourism ventures as well as recreational and educational programs.

The proposed CFPA appears to be fairly healthy although there is evidence of illegal encroachment in forest areas by farmers and some trail degradation has occurred as a consequence of hurricanes in recent times. In the absence of any monitoring of the ecosystems or the activities that impact them, it is not possible to determine the status and rate of change in faunal or floral composition. The decline of the sugar industry and growing evidence of agriculture encroachment above the 1000 ft contour reflect the urgent need for a regime of management that would protect the watershed areas.

Specifically, support provided through OPAAL could be used to: (i) prepare for the declaration of the area; (ii) develop a management plan for the protected area, which will include the establishment of the institutional/management authority, a zoning plan, fee structure and operational mechanisms; (iii) provide for the infrastructure and equipment (e.g., construction of a management office/visitor center, signage, a truck, and communications equipment); and (iv) and support for enforcement, environmental education, training, and monitoring and evaluation.

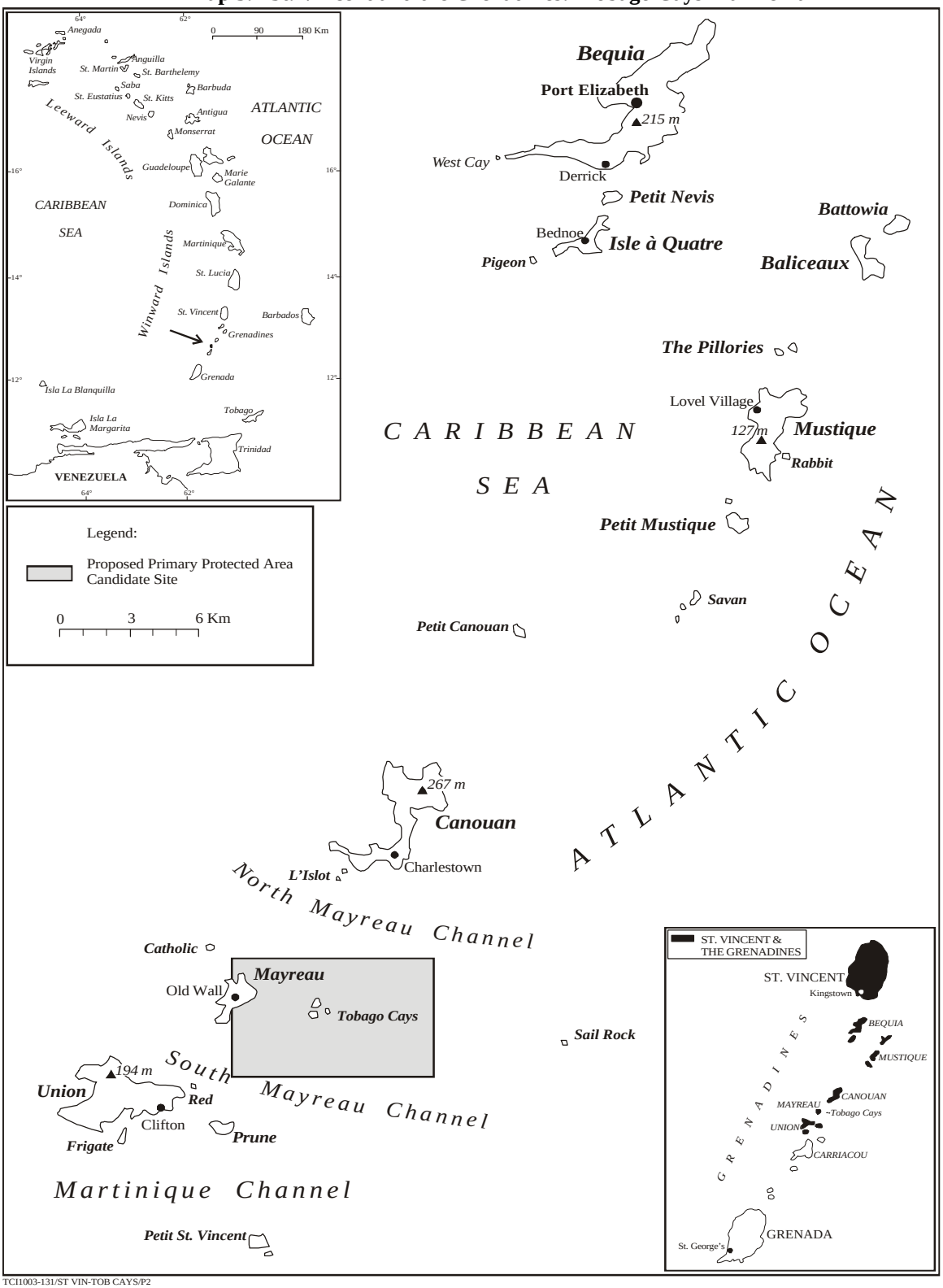
Map 1. Antigua: North South Islands National Park (Primary Site)



Map 2. St. Lucia: Pointe Sable National Park

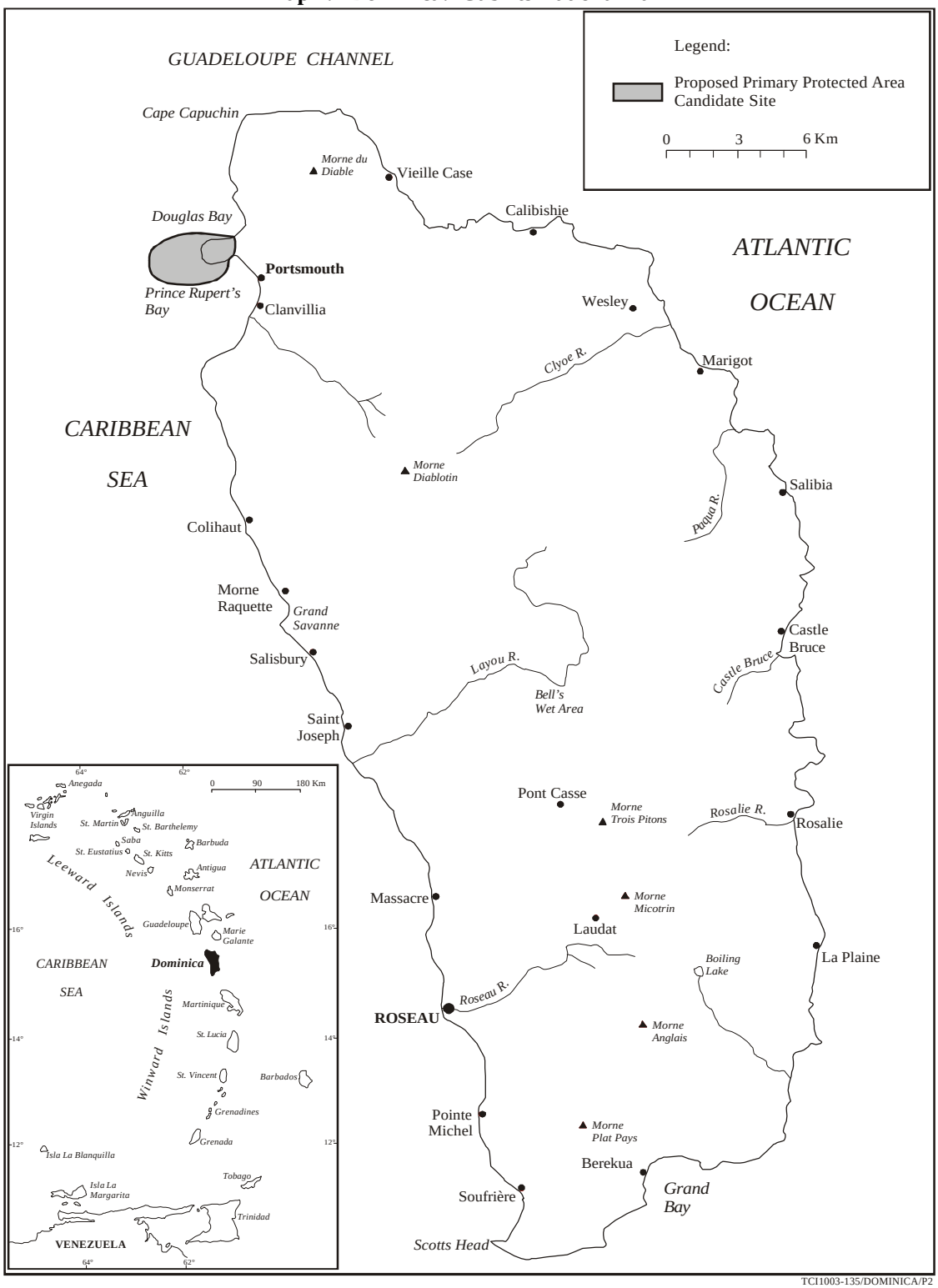
TCI1003-134/ST LUCIA/P2

Map 3. St. Vincent and the Grenadines: Tobago Cays Marine Park



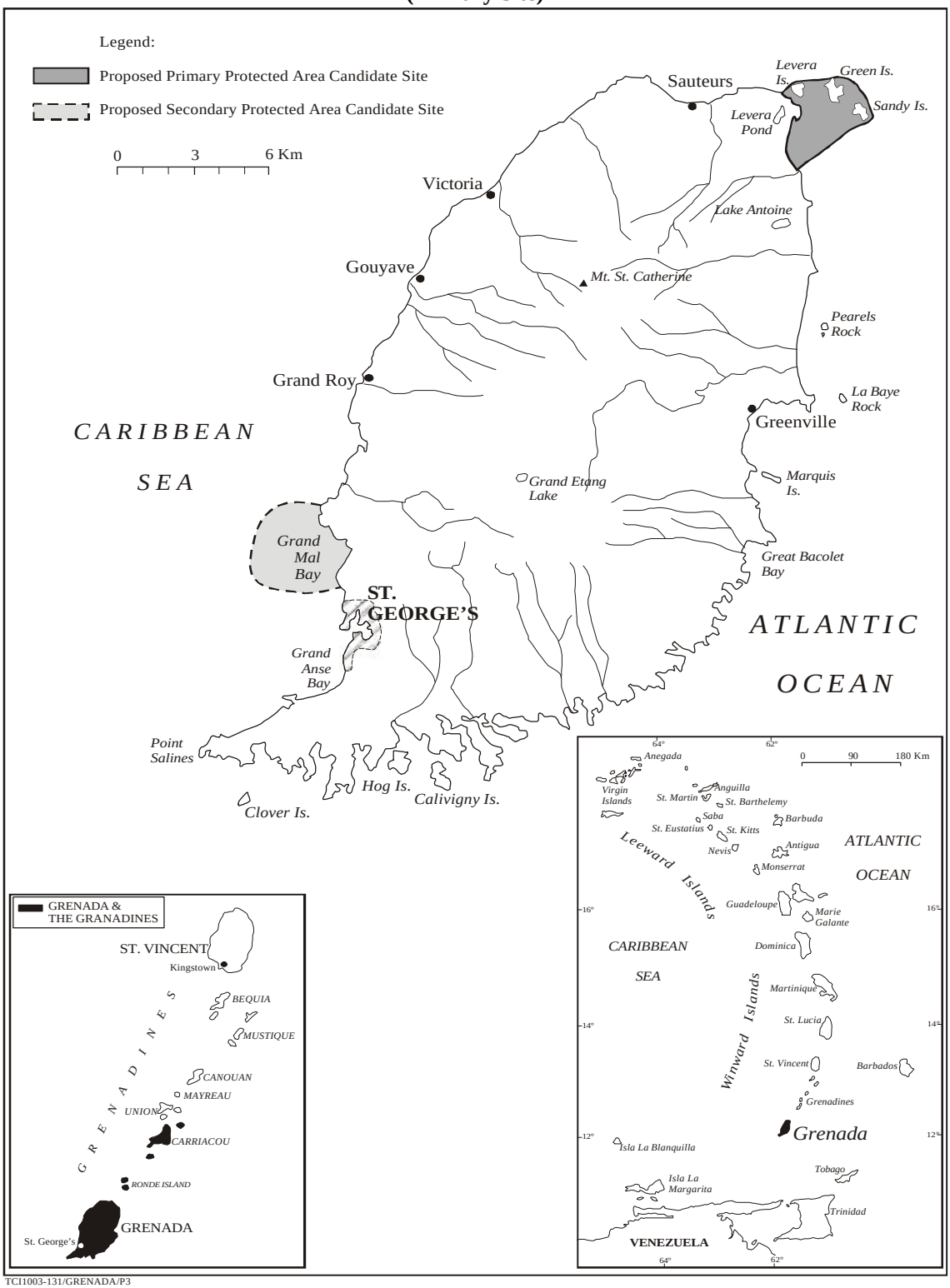
TCI1003-131/ST VIN-TOB CAYS/P2

Map 4. Dominica: Cabrits National Park



TCI1003-135/DOMINICA/P2

Map 5. Grenada and the Grenadines: N.E. Coast Archipelago Marine Protected Area (Primary Site)



TCI1003-131/GRENADA/P3

Map 6. St. Kitts and Nevis: Central Forest Protected Area

TCI1003-136/ST KITTS-NEVIS/P2

Additional GEF Annex 5: Environmental Assessment
OECS COUNTRIES: OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods

Introduction

This Annex summarizes a detailed Environmental Assessment prepared for the OPAAL project (full text available in project files), which identifies possible adverse impacts associated with the Parks and Protected Area and Alternative Livelihoods Project (OPAAL) and incorporates relevant mitigation measures in the project's design and implementation. Given the "demand-driven" nature of the project, it should be noted that some specific areas and respective project interventions will not be confirmed until project implementation. In response, an environmental management plan (EMP) has been developed which will ensure that potential future adverse impacts will be identified and addressed through one or more environmental safeguards which also have been incorporated into project design.

Three sites were fully prepared for this Project Brief: (i) North Sound Islands National Park (Antigua/Barbuda), (ii) Pointe Sable National Park (St. Lucia), and (iii) Tobago Cays Marine Park (St. Vincent & the Grenadines). In addition, there are a number of secondary sites that have been identified for possible future project support. Final site selection and sub-project preparation for the latter sites will depend on the progress achieved in building national capacity in the project's first years of implementation together with further expressions of interest from PMS supporting their respective sites. These are: (i) Cades Bay Marine Reserve (Antigua & Barbuda), (ii) Cabrits National Park (Dominica), (iii) North East Coast Archipelago Marine Protected Area (Grenada) (iv) Molinere/Beausejour Marine Protected Area and Multi-Zone Management System (Grenada), and (v) the Central Forest Protected Area (Nevis & St. Kitts).

Methodology

Although the project is intended to have positive environmental impact through supporting biodiversity conservation, it was considered important that all activities undergo specific screening and follow-up assessment, if needed, during preparation to ensure that project design is consistent with overall project goals. The screening process included reviewing each project subcomponent for environmental impact. This was facilitated by applying the OECS Environment and Sustainable Development Unit's environmental assessment checklist (in the project file)[2]. For all PA sites (primary and secondary), the screening process included a review of the available documentation. In addition, visits were completed to all sites[3]. Where potential adverse impacts were identified, stakeholders were consulted for their suggestions on possible mitigation measures, the latter which were incorporated into project design. Finally, a monitoring and evaluation system for compliance was developed for the project. A separate social impact assessment was conducted with results presented in Annex 14.

Environmental assessment requirements associated with development activities in most of the PMS is articulated in existing planning legislation. Generally, this legislation stipulates EIA requirements by category of project and its potential for environmental impact. Where necessary and applicable, the requirements of the EIA legislation in each of the PMC's will be applied. In addition, the various mechanisms for environmental impact assessments developed for the region by the OECS-ESDU will be utilized as there is no EIA legislation specific to PAs in the region.

Results

Assessment of impacts by project component.
The results of the screening process are presented in Matrix 1.

Component 1. Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks for PAs. In Component 1, the review of existing and preparation of draft national protected area systems policies, and related legal and institutional arrangements will be supported. This activity does not have any negative impact on the environment.

Component 2. Protected Areas Management and Associated Livelihoods. Under this component, the PA Management sub-component will support activities to establish or strengthen protected areas and increase their effectiveness in conserving biodiversity of global importance. However, despite the largely positive environmental impacts to be achieved under this sub-component, infrastructure development such as visitor and interpretive centers, trail development, viewing platforms, floating jetties and portable toilets. The specific nature and location of the activities implemented under this sub-component would be identified in the management plans of the protected areas.

The Alternative Sustainable Livelihood sub-component will support a limited number of sustainable-use activities for the communities living in and around the PAs. It is estimated that at least 3 livelihood opportunities (small scale environmentally sustainable economic activities) will be implemented in the buffer zones and/or the PA core areas. Productive investments with potential adverse impacts might include eco-tourism projects, sustainable economic use of flora and fauna, small-scale hunting and resource extraction and agricultural production (including livestock production). As these are demand-driven activities, they have yet to be identified. Proposed activities will be screened for environmental impacts during their preparation and appropriate mitigation measures incorporated into project design. This process will be facilitated by ESDU's existing Small Project Facility (SPF) guidelines and approval process which will be modified to conform with the project's conservation objectives and findings stemming from the social and environmental impact assessments.

Component 3. Building Capacity for Biodiversity Conservation and PA Management and Increasing Environmental Awarness. The main activities supported under this component will involve increasing capacity for biodiversity conservation and enhancement of protected area management through education, training and awareness building. Technical staff and communities will be trained to mitigate any environmental impacts caused by use and management of the protected area. These activities will not have any negative impact on the environment.

Component 4. Project Management, M&E and Information Dissemination. The project's final component includes support for project management by the OECS ESDU, monitoring and evaluation of the project and information dissemination. As the project management unit, ESDU will ensure that prior to the undertaking of these activities that environmental considerations are fully integrated into the development and management of the protected areas. Regular monitoring and evaluation activities will ensure that any unforeseen environmental impacts will be identified and mitigated as appropriate. These activities will not have any negative impact on the environment.

Matrix 1. Results of Scoping by Project Component

Component	**Category of Environmental Impact**
	physical/ecological/human/other/environments
Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks for PAs	N/BN/BN/BN/B

PA Management and Associated Livelihoods	Mi/Mi/N/B/Mi
Increased Capacity for Conservation and Management of PA	N/BN/BN/BN/B
Project Management, M&E and Information Dissemination	N/BN/BN/BN/B

Key: N/B (none - beneficial)
Mi (minimal)
Mo (moderate)
S (significant)

Assessment of impacts by project site.

The initial environmental screening indicated that the project's only potential adverse impacts would be associated with the PA Management and Associated Livelihoods Component (Matrix 1). Direct impacts to the physical environment are estimated to be minimal, particularly in light of current use. Project impacts on the ecology are also likely to be minimal, though some attention will need to be given to protection of existing threatened and/or endangered species. Project impacts on the human environment are likely to be mainly beneficial given that the project will be putting in place structures and/or systems that can accrue benefits to the communities in and adjacent to the project-supported PAs.

Subsequent to the screening process, follow-up site visits were made to both primary and secondary sites. Project-supported activities for the three fully-prepared primary PA sites are presented in Matrix 3. Similar potential adverse impacts associated with these project-supported interventions were identified in all sites. These were: (i) effects associated with increased visitation and infrastructure on threatened and/or endangered species; (ii) direct physical impacts on reefs and other environmentally-sensitive marine ecosystems associated with increased tourism; (iii) incremental discharge of solid and liquid waste also associated with increased visitation; (iv) sedimentation due to buoy and mooring placement; and (v) increased risk of introduction of exotic species associated with greater levels of visitation to the area.

Matrix 3. PA-specific Investments, Equipment, and Activities Supported Under the Project

	North Sound Islands National Park (Antigua/ Barbuda)	Pointe Sable National Park (St. Lucia)	Tobago Cays Marine Park (St. Vincent & the Grenadines)
Investments			
· Infrastructure			
buildings (rehabilitation)	x	x	x
floating pier/jetty (new)	x	x	-
moorings (new/rehabilitation)	x	-	x
marker buoys	x	x	x
(new/rehabilitation)	x	x	x
toilets	-	-	x
trails (new)	x	x	x
trails (improvement)	x	x	x
signage/billboards	-	x	-
rest stations (new)			

· Vehicles and equipment	x	x	x
boats	x	x	x
truck	x	x	x
other (e.g., computers, GPS, SCUBA, etc.)			
Other	x	x	x
workshops	x	-	-
environmental research	x	-	-
environmental education	x	-	-
technical assistance	x	-	x
assorted (study, web page, etc.)			

Proposed Mitigation Measures

Under component 2, the project will support the development of participatory management plans. These plans will establish the carrying capacity for the respective PA and identify mechanisms to ensure that visitor numbers are strictly controlled and maintained within acceptable limits. Infrastructure development is anticipated to be minimal in core areas and will improve management capabilities thus offsetting any negative impacts. Nevertheless, project-supported infrastructure will be constructed/rehabilitated only after management plans have been developed and approved. All infrastructure activities will have to be in accordance with management plans requiring a site analysis and environmental impact assessment. Possible negative impacts from increased tourism will be monitored carefully through an indicator/ standards/action monitoring framework such as Limits of Acceptable Change or Visitor Impact Management that would be incorporated into the management plan and general management framework. Both social and biophysical impacts would be monitored.

In addition, specific mitigation measures include:

Increased risk to endangered/threatened species. Zoning of areas within PAs will provide the protection of endangered (and/or threatened) species and species of special importance, as well as for their habitat, allowing for a range of compatible uses and activities at sustainable levels;

Increased solid and liquid waste discharges. This will be addressed through environmental education activities and the construction of toilet facilities to ensure limited sewage by-products are released into the project-supported PAs;

Increased marine sedimentation. Use of the "manta ray" type anchoring system for buoy and mooring placement is likely to cause only minimal damage to the (sand) substrate in which they are to be placed and the suspension of material is likely to be short-lived;

Direct physical damage to reefs. Enforcement of: (i) mooring and anchoring limitations to reduce physical damage to the reef structure anchors; (ii) a "look but don't touch" policy for divers, and training/awareness building for dive leaders to reduce physical damage to the reef structure by divers; and (iii) determination and strict enforcement of carrying capacity or limits of acceptable change of the PA supported by impact studies (e.g., flushing and water quality study in mooring/anchoring areas);

Introduction of exotic organisms. Regular monitoring and evaluation of the marine and terrestrial habitat

will be necessary to take speedy action if and when necessary to mitigate against long term negative impact of the entry of these exotics.

Footnotes:

[1]The OECS States are: The British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Anguilla, St.Kitts and Nevis, Antigua and Barbuda, the Commonwealth of Dominica, St.Lucia, St.Vincent and the Grenadines, and Grenada.

[2]Potential adverse impacts were grouped into four categories consisting of: (i) physical, (ii) ecological, (iii) human, and (iv) other environments. Physical impacts included impacts on air and water quality, flooding, slope instability and erosion, natural hazards, etc. Ecological impacts included impacts on rare and endangered species, migratory species, introduction of new species, pests and disease vectors, etc. The human environment category focused on human-related issues and included relocation of residents, conflicts with other users, competition for natural resources, employment, services and utilities, etc. Other environmental concerns included issues specific to the project that were not covered by the checklist. This includes marine and coastal systems; wave and current regimes, sediments transport, etc.

[3]In the case of the Pt. Sable site, great reliance was placed on The Nature Conservancy (TNC) biophysical analysis of the proposed PA sites using the Conservation Site Planning process which was developed for the earlier national GEF project (see the project file). In the Tobago Cay PA, the site visit also included snorkelling around the Cays to ground-truth the documented information on the status of the reefs, primarily sources from the 1988 OAS supported study (also in the project file); aspects related to terrestrial resources of the Cays were also confirmed.

Environmental Management Plan

OPAAL is expected to generate significant positive environmental benefits through the establishment of effective management systems to conserve the natural integrity and biodiversity of the participating member states (PMS), while providing opportunities for income generation for communities in and around the protected areas. The project will not support activities that could seriously harm the environment and so most project environmental impacts will be positive. Nevertheless, given that some PAs to be supported under the project and associated activities have yet to be specified, existing and additional mitigation measures have been specified and included in its design. These will ensure that the necessary procedures and resources are in place *a priori* to the final preparation and implementation of relevant activities and where necessary, appropriate mitigation and monitoring measures incorporated.

Approved PA management plans, a requirement prior to project fund disbursement to support any on-site PA activities, will provide the necessary framework to identify infrastructure works to be financed and to assess whether proposed smallscale, environmentally sustainable development activities are compatible with conservation criteria. The appropriate national agencies in the PMS will approve these plans and ensure that the proposed sustainable use activities adhere to their requirements. Infrastructure related activities are expected to be small-scale. An initial screening for potential environmental impacts associated with the design, construction and use of the infrastructure using ESDU environmental guidelines) and the identification of measures to mitigate the impacts identified will be undertaken by ESDU project management staff and/or through technical consultants, as required. An environmental assessment will be conducted, as needed.

Where private entities will be responsible for specific activities financed under the project (e.g., refurbishment or construction of PA infrastructure such as visitor centers, marked trails, and signage and/or eco-tourism activities), relevant safeguards will be specified and become part of their contractual obligations. The appropriate national agencies in the PMS will be responsible for the inclusion of mitigation measures in contracts and enforcing compliance with environmental mitigation measures.

The project will support extensive monitoring efforts at the overall project level and intensive environmental monitoring in pilot areas. The project will also assist community institutions to conduct their own monitoring of environmental impact as an essential element of the management approach supported under

Component 2. A monitoring and evaluation program including for example, indicators, on changes in land and other resource uses and ecosystem health, as well as species indicators, will be incorporated into PA management plans. The monitoring system will be designed to give early warning of major environmental degradation or change to managers of protected areas to permit mitigating actions.

Guidelines, technical assistance and environmental review and clearance by OECS-ESDU will ensure that the sub-projects supported under the Sustainable Livelihoods sub-component avoid adverse environmental impacts. Specifically, environmental screening procedures and mitigation requirements and procedures will be included in the project design and operational manual. To simplify the screening process, the operational manual will include a categorization of subprojects or activities and a standard list of mitigation measures where necessary.

Training workshops will be held with managers and staff of the protected areas supported under the project to improve their capacity to evaluate environmental impact, implement the management plans and design mitigation measures. They will also be given the opportunity to improve on the checklist/matrix of activities that will require environmental assessments and activities that should not be permitted, as well as the methods for implementing the checklists/matrix to ensure that the rules reflect the practical need in the field.

Matrix 2. Measures to Mitigate Possible Impacts in Secondary PAs

	Mana-gement Plan Conformity	**National EA Procedures**	**Contractual Obligations**	**Environ-mental Moni-toring**	**Guidelines, TA, ESDU Environ-mental Clearance**	**Training Workshops**
Component 2. Protected Areas and Associated Alternative & Livelihoods						
2.1. Establishing/Strengthening PAs Infrastructural development	x	x	x	x	x	x
2.2. Supporting Alternative and New Livelihood Opportunities	x	x	x	x	x	x

Additional GEF Annex 6: Social Assessment and Public Participation
OECS COUNTRIES: OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods

Introduction

In order to ensure that the prospective communities in and around the targeted sites benefit meaningfully from this project intervention, a social assessment was undertaken during project preparation, which is summarized in this Annex (full text available in project files). The objectives of the social assessment with respect to the three pre-selected PA sites Pre-selected PA sites include (1) Point Sable, St. Lucia; (2) Tobago Cays, St. Vincent and the Grenadines; and (3) North Sound Islands, Antigua and Barbuda. were to: (i) carry out a stakeholder analysis; (ii) carry out consultations with stakeholders; (iii) describe baseline socio-economic conditions with an emphasis on natural resource use issues; (iv) evaluate social criteria for site pre-selection; and (v) identify key issues for the human communities (both opportunities and potential conflicts or problems) to contribute to site specific action plans to be developed under the project. Social criteria for site pre-selection included: (a) degree of local support for the PA; (b) relatively well-defined land tenure and use or access rights; (c) ensure no physical resettlement; (d) socio-cultural values of the proposed site; and (e) educational value of proposed site (see Annex 11 PA Selection Criteria and Site Profiles for more detail). The other objectives of the social assessment were to: (i) define the steps for carrying out social assessments during project implementation for other PAs to be developed under the project; (ii) define participatory processes during project implementation; (iii) provide insights for the design of the Alternative Livelihoods sub-component; and (iv) formulate a Process Framework for the project for potential nonphysical displacement (see Attachment 1). The project will not involve or affect indigenous people, and will not cause involuntary resettlement.

Stakeholder Participation

Participation during project preparation

The original project proposal developed by the St. Lucia National Trust (May 2002) focused only on St. Lucia and was developed through a series of consultations over three years involving local and national St. Lucian stakeholders. In October 2002, the project was reformulated to become a regional project and it was considered vital that the regionalized project required a similar consultative process to collectively determine the objectives, elements and outputs, to secure broader buy-in and ownership, and to obtain important baseline information to help define project components. During a workshop on the regional project held in November 2002, a comprehensive matrix of critical stakeholders representing local, national and regional protected area interests was developed which served to guide subsequent consultations. These included among others, for example: (i) regional and international agencies such as the OECS Secretariat, the Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI), United Nations Environment Program- Regional Coordination Unit (UNEP-RCU) and the Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA); (ii) national Ministers and relevant agencies in each of the countries; NGOs; and (iii) site-specific constituencies such as fishermen, farmers, dive operators, tour operators, local associations and others.

A series of workshops, meetings, consultations and field visits was carried out from November 2002 through October 2003. These consultations contributed to the current design of the project as well as the selection of the first three target PAs as well as raising awareness among stakeholders of the multiplicity of issues surrounding areas of critical biodiversity on the islands. The stakeholder groupings and the general populace in the region concur on the need to protect these areas and discussions with them revealed a willingness to comply with new management systems. Local interviews and consultations revealed strong

concerns with natural resource preservation, controlling pollution and other destructive practices, and interest in improving livelihoods, further detailed in the site specific assessments. A broad regional stakeholder workshop to solicit feedback on the project design is scheduled to be held in November 2003 as a means of ensuring that PMS inputs are consolidated into the project document, and that consensus on national considerations, project elements and provisions is secured.

Participation during project implementation

Participatory processes have been thoroughly integrated into the project design. Some of the methods that will be used by the project include stakeholder analysis and social assessments to be carried out to prepare new PA sites to be developed under the project; development of local action plans for each PA to help determine local priorities for activities that might be eligible for financing under the project that could include among others, opportunities for support for alternative livelihood subprojects, technical assistance, training opportunities and involvement in PA co-management plans.

The project's Component 2, Protected Areas and Associated Alternative Livelihood Opportunities, includes a subcomponent to facilitate and finance sustainable livelihood subprojects with communities living in and around the targeted PAs. It is anticipated that this subcomponent would be supported by the existing OECS Small Project Facility (SPF). A project specific operational manual detailing application criteria and procedures is currently being developed. In addition, other subcomponents of Component 2 would finance the social assessments for new sites preparation, preparation and implementation of management plans, and periodic stakeholder workshops.

In addition, Component 3, Capacity Building for Conservation Planning and Management will include a subcomponent for technical assistance and training opportunities in support of development for future sustainable livelihood activities.

When **new sites** are being prepared under Component 2, the following processes, in the sequence identified below, will be employed. Step one would be to identify stakeholders and carry out a participatory social assessment focusing primarily on the communities that potentially might be affected by the establishment of the protected area with the goal of assessing the social criteria for site selection (see Annex 11) and identifying stakeholder concerns. Step two would be to develop action plans in consultation with stakeholders that would clarify potential benefits and methods by which the local communities might be involved in project activities, preliminary identification and prioritization of potential alternative livelihood subprojects, and clarification of institutional and organizational arrangements. These actions plans would also provide input for and guide local involvement in the development of the PA management plans.

Participatory monitoring and evaluation will be used at the project level in Components 1 and 3, and at the site level in Component 2 to undertake assessments of project activities, policy interventions and institutional arrangements.

Site Specific Social Assessments

Site specific social assessments were carried out for: (i) proposed North Sound Islands National Park (Antigua and Barbuda); (ii) the proposed Point Sable National Park (St. Lucia); and (iii) the Tobago Cays National Marine Reserve (St. Vincent and the Grenadines). The St. Lucia site social assessment was carried out by The Nature Conservancy in collaboration with the Point Sable Park Steering Committee, the St. Lucia National Trust Southern Office and communities. The Tobago Cays National Marine Reserve (St. Vincent and the Grenadines) and the proposed North Sound Islands National Park (Antigua and Barbuda) social assessments were carried out by OECS-ESDU in collaboration with

the Tobago Cays Management Park Board and the Environmental Awareness Group respectively, and communities. Methods included secondary data review, interviews and consultations with a broad spectrum of stakeholders including government agencies, local organizations and community members. These are summarized below. Further related detailed information on the selection criteria and site profiles can be found in Annexes 11 and 12.

Site specific social assessment for North Sound Islands National Park (proposed), Antigua and Barbuda

Introduction and site description. Antigua and Barbuda is located in the middle of the Leeward island chain in the Eastern Caribbean. The islands are the largest of the English speaking Leeward Islands, encompassing 280 km2 and 161 km2, respectively.

The proposed site is the 3,100 ha North Sound Island National Park (NSINP) and consists of six uninhabited islands: Great Bird Island, Little Bird Island, Redhead Island, Rabbit's Island, Great Exchange Island and Little Exchange Island. Together they comprise some of Antigua's most pristine natural resources: a cluster of limestone islands and the surrounding coastal and marine ecosystems including mangroves, coral reefs sea grass beds, rocky shores, sandy beaches coastal vegetation and dry scrubland vegetation. The total area covers 30 mi2 northeast of the mainland of Antigua and is refuge to many species of rare and unique endemic flora and fauna (some of which no longer exist on the mainland). For example, several traditionally used medicinal plants that have become rare on the mainland are still abundant on the islands. The area also contains artifacts from the Arawak indigenous people from the pre-colonial era. The marine ecosystem of the area provide nurseries for fish, couch, lobster and other species. The great beauty and protected reefs of the proposed site make it a prime tourist destination. Several of the offshore islands boast pristine and underdeveloped white sand beaches which are appreciated greatly by both tourist and local recreational users.

Through the NGO Environmental Awareness Group (EAG), and the Antiguan Racer Conservation Project (ARCP) a lot of work in the North Sound has been done with regard to protecting the endangered racer snake, conservation of indigenous flora and fauna and public awareness. As a consequence of this work, the ARCP has gradually transformed into a broader Offshore Island Conservation Programme (OICP). The goal of the OICP is to conserve indigenous and globally significant populations of flora and fauna of the offshore islands, and to promote the sustainable use of the resources.

In September 1999, EAG held a workshop for tour operators to increase awareness of the tour operators for conservation and management. In August 2000, another workshop was held for recreational users of the area.

Baseline social conditions. The six offshore islands of the proposed NSIPA are uninhabited but are widely used to support tourism, and tourist-related activities, fisheries and local recreational activities. The communities on mainland Antigua within a few kilometers of the PA are the most intensive users. These are Seatons, Parham, Willikies, and Glanvilles with a total population of about 2,000 persons. Key features of natural resource use include diving, anchorage, fishing (mainly recreational), bathing, swimming, snorkeling, picnics, and day tours. Local institutions include one NGO (EAG) and three churches.

Among human pressures on the environment, current fishing practices are placing too much pressure on near-shores stocks. Anchoring by tour operators and "ghost"fish traps are taking a toll on the coral reefs. Recreational activities on island beaches are another major source of environmental stress. It is estimated that the area receives over 20,000 visitors per year including local recreational tourists.

With respect to land tenure, the Government owns the six islands proposed for inclusion in the PA. Other offshore islands are mostly privately owned hence will not be included within the PA until ownership

transfer will be negotiated.

Local stakeholder issues. Local stakeholders consulted included a broad cross-section of stakeholders ranging from representatives of the National Parks Authority, Fisheries and Forestry Divisions to fishermen, tour operators, recreational users and the private sector, among others. The social assessment clearly identified a high level of interest and commitment to the proposed PA. The main concerns highlighted included need to: (i) protect the reefs from damage (such as from anchors, divers, snorkelers and fish pots); (ii) implement a protected area (including, among others, demarcation buoys, new signage, employment of a park warden, better law enforcement and establishing user fees); (iii) control illegal types of fishing (though fishing grounds are mostly outside the proposed park); and (iv) improve management of solid and liquid wastes. There were also interests expressed in alternative livelihood options, specialized training, and recreational uses.

Lessons learned. The environmental organizations working here have recognized the importance of community involvement and have supported public awareness efforts. As a result, there appeared to be strong interest in further establishment of a protected area. There are clear needs for an updated management plan, institutional strengthening of the National Parks authority, and greater involvement of local populations and NGOs in PA management.

Site specific social assessment for Point Sable National Park (proposed), St. Lucia

Introduction and Site Description. St. Lucia is a small island economy with a population of approximately 159,000, and a growth rate of 1.6 per cent. The majority of the population is concentrated in the capital city of Castries and in the northern towns and villages of the island. The island's economy is based on a few agricultural products for export but is also undergoing a structural transformation to services as the main growth sector with tourism playing an increasingly important role.

The proposed 250 hectare Pointe Sable National Park is located on the southeast coast of St. Lucia. The PA spans four coastal ecosystem types: coral reefs, mangroves (including the largest remaining stand of coastal mangrove forest in St. Lucia), sea grass beds; offshore islands and a sandbank; a representative sample of tropical Caribbean island coastal ecosystems in a relatively intact state. St. Lucia's largest mangrove and longest fringing coral reef are found in this area. An overall management strategy would amalgamate several existing protected areas including five marine reserves, several nature reserves, the recently declared RAMSAR site at the Mankote mangrove, historic sites and a national landmark with other as yet undeclared natural and historic sites into one management unit, the Pointe Sable Protected Area.

Baseline Social Conditions. The populations that are or would be potentially affected by the proposed protected area reside around the inland and coastline communities of the Eastern and Southern areas of the town of Vieux-Fort. Permanent human population within the PA is negligible. A total of seven communities with a combined population of about 14,000 people constitute this area including: Belle Vue,. Beausejour, Moule-A-Chique, Retraite, Pierrot, Cacoa/Vige. The communities have access to schools, hospitals and health centers and a significant number of households already have piped water.

While these communities are located outside the limits of the proposed protected area, natural resource uses are many and competing including timber harvesting for charcoal production, fishing, crab hunting, sea moss cultivation, community based tourism, agricultural production, and recreational activities. The major natural resource users in the region are: charcoal producers; fishermen (some of whom are involved in crab

hunting and sea egg cultivation); sea moss farmers in the Savanne Bay area; watersports users (scuba divers/snorklers); livestock farmers; and restaurateurs.

The Mankote Mangrove with four distinct types of mangroves, covers an area of approximately 63 acres and it is the largest area of mangroves on the island. In the early 1980s, there was an effort made to protect the area by giving the community a stake in managing and protecting the resources within the mangroves and the community-based Aupicon Charcoal and Agricultural Producers Group (ACAPG) was established which produces charcoal on a sustainable basis.

The Savannes Bay is highly utilized for fishing and to a lesser extent for sea moss production. In 2002, according to statistical data for the Department of Fisheries (DOF), there were 362 licensed fishermen, and five sea moss cultivators in the Vieux-Fort area.

The economy of the region is primarily agricultural, and the area is considered to be one of the largest fishing communities on the island, with expanding service and tourism sectors. However, during the social assessment process, it was noted that in the Vieux-Fort area, tourism has not been able to attract the scale of investments needed for the sector to be an integral component of the southern region's economic base.

Some surrounding communities have spearheaded eco-tourism efforts with incipient infrastructure development (bird watching tower and trails) and guided tours in the community in order to supplement their incomes. Visitation to these eco-tourism sites, while minimal at the present time, would likely increase significantly after designation as a protected area, promotion of the tourism product, and as nature based tourism opportunities are developed under the project. The government's policy is to create and strengthen economic opportunities at the local level through heritage tourism. The Point Sable protected area proposal would help reduce pressure on other areas such as reef dive sites and, also increase local community revenues by providing recreational alternatives in new areas.

The majority of the land in the area is tenured under the Government of St. Lucia (GOSL), but vested in the statutory bodies of the St. Lucia Air and Sea Port Authority and The National Development Corporation (NDC). The NDC has ownership over most of the land within the park. Over the years, the Pointe Sable Beach has been opened to conservation groups and many developmental agencies have initiated sustainable activities within the area. It is anticipated that legally binding agreements such as land trust arrangements or conservation lease agreements will be negotiated as part of project implementation. The National Trust, Department of Planning, Department of Forest and Lands, and the National Conservation Authority together have the legal authority and power to deal adequately with the various techniques and instruments for land use conservation.

Local Stakeholder Issues. Local stakeholders consulted included community representatives and pertinent government agencies (e.g. Forestry Department, Fisheries Department and others). The main local concerns highlighted by the social assessment in relation to the proposed protected area included interests in ensuring local involvement in co-management of the proposed protected area; protecting the mangroves; ensuring livelihoods from charcoal production, sea moss cultivation and fishing; and promoting recreational uses in the area and eco-tourism. There appears to be a high level of local support for the proposed PA. Other concerns included ambiguities about land tenure status in some areas, dumping of garbage and waste in rivers, mangroves and the sea; and use of agrochemicals. The assessment noted some distrust of government information on environmental issues and that some farmers' land management practices were based on erroneous assumptions such as that land clearing increases fertility.

Lessons Learned. The previous experience of the establishment of the Aupicon Charcoal and Agricultural

Producers Group (ACAPG) in the Mankote mangroves is highly instructive for the current project. Lessons learned include the importance of strong involvement of national resource management agencies, in this case the DOF. Second, DOF granted exclusive rights to the ACAPG to harvest in the mangrove. This improved the morale of the group and also provided a mandate for protecting the mangrove from outside harvesters. The other lesson learned from the Mankote experience is that of local participation. It is noteworthy that when the need for protecting the mangrove was first recognized, there was no organized local stakeholder group to work with, yet the proposal to formally involve the economic and socially marginalized charcoal producers was controversial, and was largely based on three considerations: (i) their knowledge of the ecology of the mangrove was extensive and would be necessary for developing strategies for protection and regeneration, (ii) their stake in the protection of the mangrove was too large to be ignored, and (iii) the failure to involve them could have resulted in their active resistance to the project. This experience therefore suggests that in attempting to involve local organizations in managing mangroves or other harvested resources, consideration should be given to (i) the nature of their interests in the area's management, (ii) tangible potential benefits as balanced against costs, (iii) the likelihood of the organization being able to participate over an extended timeframe, and (iv) attention to technical assistance and other support the local organization may require.

A second case in the south of St. Lucia that provides lessons for participatory management involves the work carried out by the DOF in sea urchin management. According to the DOF, after a period of closure brought about by excessive harvesting of sea urchins, a new participatory system of sea urchin management was adopted in order to curb previous overexploitation of this resource. This new system involved the issuing of harvest permits to persons who have completed a number of requirements and who have also agreed to harvest under certain conditions specified by the department (e.g. assisting in the annual pre-harvest monitoring and assessment of the sea urchin resource; participating in meetings to assess previous harvests; etc.). What has occurred is the involvement of licensed harvesters in surveillance of the harvest area and demonstrates that (i) such involvement of a user group can play an important role in ensuring sustainable exploitation; (ii) this system of co-management will work under conditions where the user community has sole access, proximity to the resource, and where the resource is sufficiently small to be managed by the group; and (iii) such approaches require joint negotiations and development of a system with the involvement of all relevant parties.

Site specific social assessment for Tobago Cays National Marine Reserve, St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Introduction and Site Description. St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a small Eastern Caribbean island state consisting of 30 inlets and Cays, which have a total land area of 345 km2. The island of St. Vincent has 84 km of coastline and a central mountainous terrain (rising to an elevation of 1234m at its highest peak, La Soufriere Volcano) running north-south with numerous valleys that drain into the narrow coastal belt. The Grenadines consist of Bequia, Mustique, Canouan, Mayreau, Union Island, Palm Island, Mayreau, Petit St. Vincent and the Tobago Cays. The Grenadines are much smaller and less rugged than St. Vincent, with white sandy beaches due to coral-reef deposition. The population of St. Vincent and the Grenadines is approximately 115,460 people, with more than 90 percent located on St. Vincent; 27.7 percent live in the capital of Kingstown and its environs. St. Vincent and the Grenadines is heavily dependent on agriculture which continues to employ over 40 % of the workforce. The 2002 agriculture census showed 6,871 persons in root crop and banana cultivation.

The overall area of the Tobago Cays Marine Park is rectangular in shape with a total area of 1,400 ha. The marine area includes the Tobago Cays, five small uninhabited islands (Petit Rameau, Petit Bateau, Jamesby, Baradal and Petit Tobac), that enclose a sand bottom lagoon and the island of Mayreau. A 1995 survey indicates that some 14,000 yacht people, 25,000 charter-boat day trippers and 10,000 cruise-ship

passengers visit the Tobago Cays per year.

The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines (GOSVG) began the process of establishing the Tobago Cays National Marine Reserve (TCNMR) in the 1980s designating the initial area and working on planning with the OAS. In the 1990s, the French provided technical cooperation for the marine park, a board was established, regulations promulgated and a manager hired. In 1998, the first management plan of the park was developed. In 1999 the GOSVG finalized the purchase of the area from a private party who sold on condition that the area would remain a park. The area's management plan was revised in 2000 and is not yet approved. Although considerable groundwork has already been done – including extensive community consultations and public awareness campaigns – to date the steps taken to protect, conserve and improve the natural resources of the Tobago Cays remain more on paper than in effect. In addition, much of the currently unapproved management plan remains unimplemented.

Baseline social conditions. The Southern Grenadines where the PA is located are small unique islands where all communities - plant, animal and human - are limited and ecologically fragile. According to the 1991 census, only about 2.7 percent of the country's population lives in the southern islands, approximately 3,000 persons (of which the labor force is about 1,300 persons). The unemployment rate is about 20 percent.

Sixty-eight per cent of the population resides on Union island which is the administrative center and the conduit for daily excursions to the Tobago Cays, Mayreau, and Palm Island. The tourism industry is the main source of income and white sandy beaches, coral reefs, sheltered waters, yachting and day excursions characterize its tourism product. Approximately 14 percent of the labor force are directly employed in tourism and about 2 percent work indirectly as vendors and craftsmen. The remainder of the labor force are involved in small-scale subsistence agriculture (mainly pigeon peas, sweet potatoes, corn and some livestock) and fishing, with others involved in construction. As early as 1980, the fishing industry had begun to experience difficulties for reasons such as the decline in fish catch (most of the fish were sedentary), limited fishing technology, and inadequate market intelligence. Consequently, most fishermen complement their incomes usually in tourism related activities.

Direct natural resource users of the PA include fishermen who dive for lobsters and conch and indirect users are primarily ship peddlers or boat boys (who sell fruits, vegetables and seafood and other commodities to the yachtsmen and also act as agents for grocery shops on Union Island and Mayreau). Other indirect users are local craftspeople, souvenir and t-shirt peddlers and itinerant hair-braiders. There are also expatriate resource users and these include: yacht operators of which some 3,000 anchor in the lagoon annually; day-charters which are organized and operated mainly by foreign nationals to Palm Island, Mayreau and the Tobago Cays; and cruise ships.

The socio-cultural patterns of the Southern Grenadines are similar to the wider OECS region. The family structure is matrifocal related in part to male migration to other parts of the region and North America. The levels of support for many families are precarious and dependent on limited economic opportunities and shifting conjugal alliances. Southern Grenadines are mainly of African descent with a very small but economically powerful white population. Expatriates own most of the high-end hotels. Social stratification in the **region, especially in small rural** communities, is complex and entails more than wealth as color, education, reputation and respectability, and tastes are factored in. Major social institutions include the Tobago Cays NMR Board, Tourist Board, lending institutions, NGOs (such as Union Island Association for Ecological Protection (UIAP), Union Island Eco-tourism Movement (UIEM), Roots Connection Culture Club, Lions Club of Union) as well as churches.

Local stakeholder issues. Local stakeholders consulted included a broad cross-section of inhabitants and users from representatives of the Mayreau Environmental Development Board and TCNMR Park Board to yacht owners and dive operators to fishermen and boat taxi operators, among others. The main local concerns highlighted by the social assessment in relation to the proposed protected area included: (i) interests in protecting and regulating the Cays and its reefs as well interest in demarcation, zoning, user fees, and education and training on the ecological and economic values of the natural resources; (ii) earning livelihoods from the use of the Cays (e.g., vendoring; and enhancing the water taxi - boat boy – business) and reducing conflicts between yachts and taxis and between taxis; (iii) conducting day-tours to the Cays; (iv) reducing illegal fishing by locals and visitors (such as spear fishing or off-season); (v) managing liquid wastes and garbage; and (vi) recreational uses. There are also concerns expressed about boat overcrowding and boat safety (including theft).

Lessons learned. The barriers to the effective management of the Tobago Cays over the past 15 years were created by the absence of a system to ensure accountability at the various levels of management. The development of three management plans that were not implemented signals deficiencies within the Tobago Cays Board to ensure effective execution of recommendations. In addition, the absence of empowerment to enforce Board decisions, the disconnection between Board decisions and their implementation, and insufficient involvement of all stakeholders in the decision-making and implementation process contributed to the lack of progress to date.

The expressed opinion of many stakeholders was that new endeavors should build upon previous initiatives, yet should be more effective, particularly in terms of building stakeholder ownership, accountability, and conflict resolution processes. In recognition of the aforementioned difficulties encountered in past efforts, and to ensure success, this project will incorporate the following lessons: (i) the importance of a proper management system with broad stakeholder support, involvement, and accountability; (ii) the need for an on-site manager; (iii) a framework to ensure timely execution of recommendations (cited as problematic in the past); and (iv) the need for an extensive public awareness campaign to distinguish the project from previous efforts.

Attachment 1: Process Framework for Mitigating Potential Livelihood Impacts

Project Summary.

The objective of the OECS Parks and Protected Area and Associated Livelihoods Project is to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity of global importance in the OECS region by removing barriers to effective management of protected areas and to increase the involvement of civil society and private sector in the planning, management and sustainable use of these areas.

No Physical Displacement.

During project implementation there will be no involuntary physical displacement or resettlement of persons from the selected protected areas being supported under the project.

Potential Impacts on Livelihoods.

Overall the project is expected to improve livelihood opportunities throughout the project areas in particular by identifying and supporting sustainable livelihood subprojects for low-income neighboring communities, and by local involvement in PA management as well as expected additional or improved opportunities from park management and nature-related tourism.

However, some livelihood activities could potentially be impacted due, for example, to the limiting of fishing areas through zoning, limiting fish catches or restricting certain fishing and agricultural practices in sensitive areas. It should be noted that some restrictions currently exist in the proposed areas but are not regularly enforced because of capacity issues. This Process Framework outlines the criteria and procedures that the project will follow to ensure that eligible, affected persons are assisted in their efforts to restore or improve their livelihoods in a manner that maintains the environmental integrity of the proposed PAs. These criteria and procedures would be detailed in the Management Plans to be developed for the PAs. In all such cases, the project would address the livelihood issues of affected populations in a manner which is fair, just, and in accordance with local laws, as well as consistent with the World Bank's Safeguard Policies on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) and Natural Habitats (OP 4.04).

Targeting.

The project activities for mitigating potential nonphysical displacement would target local low-income communities that neighbor and use natural resources in the PAs that have been selected for project support.

Protected Area Establishment and Management**.**

During project preparation considerable efforts went into biophysical and participatory social assessments of the three pre-selected PAs. Through a collaborative process the following issues were evaluated: (i) geographic and habitat classification; (ii) the conservation status of marine and estuarine flora and fauna and their ecological relationships with the physical environment; (iii) history and development of the proposed protected area; (iv) current human use and development; (v) the extent to which ecosystems and species of conservation concern can survive under existing levels of human use and disturbance, and (vi) potential land tenure or use rights issues. New sites to be developed under the project will also undergo biophysical and social assessments prior to being selected for project support.

The project approach is that local commitment and participation is vital to the successful implementation of PAs. The three site specific social assessments already carried out indicated broad local support for establishing the pre-selected PAs with a concomitant interest in local involvement and improving livelihoods that are environmentally sustainable.

Component 2, Protected Areas and Associated Alternative Livelihood Opportunities, would finance a series of activities that would permit a thorough understanding of human uses of PA resources, identify any specific adverse effects on livelihoods, develop mitigation strategies, plan and implement alternative livelihood activities, and address any identified conflicts. In addition, the project would support the active involvement of local communities in the formulation of the protected area management plans as described below.

The process for area declaration and zoning will include the following elements:

- A **review of pertinent biophysical/social data** including any management plans that may exist in order to identify opportunities and limitations within the protected area sites as well as the need to collect any additional data which would be undertaken at each site during project year one and two;
- **Formulation of an action plan** with local communities at each PA site that would help define the types of local activities in relation to the protected area that the project may support, including, among others, opportunities for support for new or alternative livelihood subprojects (compatible with project objectives), technical assistance, training opportunities and involvement in possible PA co-management plans, where relevant;
- During project year one **additional analysis of potential livelihood limitations** would be carried out to identify specific impacts on resource users such as fisherman and agriculturists who may be impacted through project activities. This process would involve an analysis of existing practices, proposed project activities, conflicts and potential remedial actions;
- **Broad stakeholder participation and public consultation,** to develop and review proposed area boundaries, zoning schemes and permitted uses would be the guiding principle for all planning;
- **Physical demarcation** of proposed protected areas as well as all zoning would be developed in a participatory manner through broad based stakeholder participation. This would be part of the process of preparing the proposed management plans. Stakeholders would include relevant government agencies, NGOs, resource users, local community members and landowners. Notices for meetings would be announced and proposed areas and zoning demarcations would be published.
- **Mitigation measures** in cases where livelihoods have clearly been compromised by the project, these would be linked to the Project's Alternative Livelihood subcomponent and focus primarily on assistance in the development of new or alternative livelihoods that would improve the economic condition of affected people. Alternatives could include: (i) training and employment opportunities such as tour guiding, park ranger and warden patrol; (ii) training for agriculturists to improve planting techniques, pesticide use, as well as product development and marketing; and (iii) subprojects such as sustainable sea moss harvesting or sustainable charcoal production, among others.
- **Enforcement** of new restrictions as a result of zoning would be the responsibility of the PA Manager, the relevant government agencies and/or the co-management committees which may be established to oversee the proposed areas. No new restrictions that can be demonstrated to restrict legitimate livelihood activities would be enforced until mitigation measures have been developed and mechanisms for their implementation exist.
- An analysis of potential conflicts based on current and past resource use patterns whether legal or not; the project would build upon lessons learned at the Soufriere Marine Managed Area for conflict

resolution. Conflict resolution will be addressed through a thorough assessment that would include an identification of the nature of the conflicts and the stakeholders involved. Stakeholders would be afforded the opportunity to participate in the resolution of conflicts.

Implementation.

Project implementation will be carried out under the direction of the OECS-ESDU with guidance from the Policy Steering Committee. On the ground activities may be carried out by a variety of implementing agencies including government agencies working in the area, subcontractors, NGOs, community groups or consultants, with the National Technical Advisory Committees playing an advisory role. The Site Implementing Agencies would have direct responsibility of identifying conflict issues in the field and scheduling resolution activities. All incidents would be carefully documented following a protocol established by the OECS-ESDU. This would facilitate monitoring and evaluation while providing a level of project accountability.

Monitoring and evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation of the Process Framework implementation would be included as part of the overall Project M & E activities and the results will be made available for all stakeholders. In addition, beneficiary assessments will be undertaken yearly beginning in year two by the OECS-ESDU Field Officer and included in the material presented during review missions.

Attachment 2: Cultural Property

The three pre-selected protected areas to be supported under the project include several historical sites and one includes small archeological findings. Future sites to be supported may also be found to include culturally important or historical or archeological sites. The management plans to be developed for all protected areas under the project would include regulations and procedures for the appropriate protection and preservation of these cultural properties consistent with World Bank Operational Policy Note 11.03, Cultural Property.

Additional GEF Annex 14
Brief Summary of Institutional and Legal Situation in PA Management in the OECS Countries
OECS COUNTRIES: OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods

Member States Commitments to Biodiversity Related International Conventions

The Member States have committed to many international and regional conventions that either directly or indirectly address global biodiversity conservation (See Table 1). Of particular note, the OECS member states were some of the first countries to ratify the Convention on Biological Diversity. All of the member states (excluding St. Kitts and Nevis) have ratified the Cartagena Convention, which is the only regional environmental treaty for the Wider Caribbean Region. The Cartagena Convention serves as a vehicle for the implementation of global initiatives and legal instruments, such as the CDB, and is supplemented by the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW) in the Wider Caribbean Region (ratified by St. Vincent and the Grenadines and St. Lucia). Finally, all of the member states have ratified the St. George's Declaration, which includes a commitment to the conservation of biological diversity and the protection of areas of outstanding cultural, spiritual, ecological, scenic and aesthetic significance. Despite these noteworthy commitments, however, implementing national laws and regulations that apply the treaties' general provisions has been more challenging for OECS member states.

Table 1: OECS Member States Commitments to International and Regional Conventions

Key Multilateral Environmental Agreements	Country					
	Antigua & Barbuda	**Dominica**	**Grenada**	**St. Kitts & Nevis**	**St. Lucia**	**St. Vincent & the Grenadines**
CBD	Sgn 05/06/92 Rtf 09/03/93 1st National Rep Mar 2001	Rft 06/04/94 Biodiversity Strategy & Acton Plan – Jan 2002	Sgn 03/12/92 Rtf 11/08/94 National Biodiversity Profile 1988 Biodiversity Strategy & Acton Plan – July 2000	Sgn 12/06/92 Rtf 07/01/93	Rtf 28/07/93 1st & 2nd National Reps Biodiversity Country Study 1998 Biodiversity Strategy & Acton Plan – 2000	Rtf 03/06/96 National Biodiversity Profile 1986
CITES	Ac 08/07/97 Wef 16/10/97	Ac 04/08/95 Wef 02/11/95	Ac 30/08/99 Wef 28/11/99	Ac 14/02/94 Wef 15/05/94	Ac 15/12/82 Wef 15/03/83	Ac 30/11/88 Wef 28/02/89
WHC	Ac 01/11/83	Rtf 04/04/95	Ac 13/08/98	Ac 10/07/86	Rtf 14/10/91	
Cartagena Convention and SPAW protocol	Convention Rtf 11/ 09/86 SPAW Protocol Sgn 18/01/90	Convention Rtf 05/10/90	Convention Sgn 24/03/83 Rtf 17/08/87		Convention Sgn 24/03/83 Rtf 30/11/84 SPAW Protocol Sgn 18/01/90 Rtf 25/04/00	Convention Rtf 11/07/90 SPAW Protocol Sgn 26/07/91 Rtf 26/07/91
RAMSAR					Wef 19/06/02 2 Sites Decl.	
UNCLOS	Sgn 07/02/83 Rtf 02/02/89	Rtf 24/10/91	Rtf 25/04/91	Rtf 07/10/93	Sgn 10/12/82 Rtf 27/03/85	Rft 01/10/93
ICW	Wef 21/07/82	Wef 18/06/92	Wef 07/04/93	Wef 24/06/92	Wef 29/06/81	Wef 22/07/81
MARPOL	Wef 29/04/88 Annex 3 Annex 4 Annex 5				23/08/85 Annex 3	28/01/84 Annex 3 Annex 5
CCC	Wef 21/03/94	Wef 21/03/94	Wef 09/11/94	Wef 21/03/94	Wef 21/03/94	Wef 02/03/97
BASEL	Wef 04/01/93			Wef 06/12/94	Wef 09/03/94	Wef 02/03/97

Sgn – signed; Rtf – ratified; Ac – acceded to; Wef – with effect from (date of coming into force)

Overview of National Protected Areas Legal and Institutional Frameworks in the OECS

The OECS countries have inherited or enacted many laws related to biodiversity conservation and the protection of natural areas and the built heritage (See Table 1). Many of these laws and the areas protected under them have been in existence for a considerable time. For example, the King's Hill Forest Reserve in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, created by the King's Hill Enclosure Ordinance in 1791, is one of the oldest protected areas in the western hemisphere. As a result, in some of the OECS countries an appreciable percentage of the land area is under some form of protection. In Dominica, for example, protected areas comprise nearly 30% of the land area. Although they are of comparatively recent vintage, laws also exist for the protection of marine areas and a number of sites in the waters of OECS countries have been protected under these laws. Some of the protected areas in the OECS are of international importance and two, Brimstone Hill Fortress National Park in St. Kitts and Nevis and Morne Trois Pitons National Park in Dominica, have already been recognized as World Heritage Sites.

Table 2: Baseline of Protected Area Related Legislation

Countries	Protected Area Related Legislation	Date Ratified
A&B	National Park Act No.11	1984 (amend 1986)
	Fisheries Act No. 14	1983
	Marine Areas (Preservation and Enhancement) Act No. 5	1972
	Forestry Ordinance (Cap. 99)	1941
DOM	National Parks and Protected Areas Act No. 16	1975
	Forestry and Wildlife Act No. 12	1976
	Forestry and Wildlife Act (Amendment Act)	1982
	Forest Ordinance	1959
	Forests Rules No. 17	1972
	Stewart Hall Water Catchment Rules	1975
	Fisheries Act No. 11	1987
GRD	Grand Etang Reserve Ordinance (Cap. 135)	1906
	The Forest, Soil and Water Conservation (Amendment) Ordinance no. 34	1984 1986
	The Grenada Fisheries Act No. 15	1967
	National Trust Act	
SKN	National Conservation and Environment Protection Act	1989
	The Forestry Ordinance	1903 (amend 1921)
	The Forestry Ordinance No. 5	1928
SLU	Saint Lucia National Trust Act	1975
	Forest, Soil and Water Conservation Act	1946 (amend 1957/1983)
	The Fisheries Act	1984
SVU	The Fisheries Act No. 8	1986
	The Wildlife Protection Act No. 16 of 1987	1986

Source: CEP Technical Reports No. 36 (1996): Status of Protected Area Systems in the Wider Caribbean Region

The existence and substance of PA-related legislation varies throughout the region. In all cases, protected areas have been created through Forestry and Fisheries enabling legislation (St. Kitts/Nevis is the exception). However, there appears to be a trend to draft more comprehensive PA legislation. In Dominica, there is a specific Parks and PA Act (1975) which permits the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) to set aside lands as protected areas and the creation of a National Park Services and a National Park

Advisory Council. In 2001, St. Vincent & the Grenadines' National Parks, Beaches, and Rivers Authority Act made provision for the creation of a unit to create and administer national parks. More recently, changes in Antigua's National Parks Authority is likely to result in an expansion and diversification of its mandate to include natural PA to complement its existing historical - cultural areas.

Despite these efforts, many of the operative laws remain obsolete and do not reflect contemporary approaches to environmental management. Even at the national level, much less the regional level, these measures are not systematically related and do not provide a comprehensive framework for biodiversity conservation and protected areas management. Additionally, many of these laws have never been implemented by the promulgation of rules and regulations, which is one of the main reasons that they are not effectively enforced. The other is that the OECS countries have a limited pool of persons with professional and technical training and experience in biodiversity conservation and protected areas management. As a result of competing demands on the public purse, the funding, facilities and equipment available to the agencies responsible for performing these functions is inadequate. Given these deficiencies, the relevant agencies do not have the institutional capacity to enforce the existing laws effectively.

In addition, the management of protected areas often depends upon collaboration between several agencies with responsibility for physical planning, the management of different aspects of the terrestrial and marine environment and law enforcement. Institutional responsibility for biodiversity management and conservation is dispersed among a number of institutions depending on the approach adopted by the PMSs (Table 2). One approach uses existing sectoral legislation to declare PAs. Responsibilities are typically divided between the Departments of Fisheries (marine protected areas) and Forestry (forest reserves and wildlife management), often housed in a single ministry (e.g., Agriculture). A recent FAO-assisted project resulted in the harmonization of fisheries legislation in the region, which provides for the creation of marine reserves. Another model common in the region consists of national park "units" typically housed in mainline ministries such as Tourism or Health and Environment (e.g., Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica, and St. Vincent & the Grenadines). A third model is based on the creation of a number of statutory bodies (Trusts) established to create and/or administer one or more PAs, created to preserve the historical or natural heritage of the country (e.g., Nevis Historical and Conservation Society). These exist in Dominica, St. Kitts/Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent & the Grenadines. Typically, they are empowered to raise funds, acquire property and make regulations governing the use of the properties they hold in "trust" for the nation. In several cases, more than one model prevails in a country often resulting in overlapping mandates and institutional inefficiencies.

Table 3. Institutional Arrangements to Manage PA in PMSs

Country	National Park Authority	Mainline Technical Agencies				National Trust
		Forestry	Fisheries	Environment	Other	
Antigua & Barbuda	x	x	x	-	-	-
Dominica	x	x	x	-	-	x1
Grenada	-	x	x	-	-	-
St. Kitts & Nevis	-	-	x	x	-	x2
St. Lucia	-	x	x	-	-	x
St. Vincent & Grenadines	x	x	x	-	x3	

1Only for Cabrits NP.
2Only for Brimstone Hill Fortress NP (historical cultural site).
3Stautory Authority created only for Tobago Cays NP.

Key Issues Identified in the Current Legal and Institutional Framework

There are several problems that are common to a number of OECS countries. Foremost amongst these is uncertainty about the extent and boundaries of areas that are protected, stemming from the vague manner in which these were defined in the governing laws. In St. Kitts and Nevis all forested lands above the limit of cultivation were declared to be forest reserves in 1903. Likewise, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, all unallocated Crown lands in excess of 1000 feet above sea level were reserved in 1912. The same problem exists in Antigua and Barbuda where all forested Crown land was declared to be forest reserve in 1941. These lands were never surveyed or demarcated and land records in these countries, particularly historical records of grants and leases of Crown land, are generally so poor that the protected areas cannot be defined accurately. This has led to encroachment into these areas and the alienation of some lands for development.

Another common problem is that the protection afforded to areas designated under some of the older laws in the region is limited. In Game Sanctuaries created under the wildlife laws, habitat is not protected although specific faunal species, usually birds and animals considered ground game, are. Likewise the reservation of forests does not preclude the extraction of timber or fuel wood from those areas. However, the existence of these old laws has facilitated the extension of some protection to vulnerable areas pending the enactment of modern laws for the establishment and management of a system of protected areas. For example, the area within the proposed Tobago Cays National Park in St. Vincent and the Grenadines was designated as a Forest Reserve, Wildlife Reserve and Marine Reserve under three different statues, pending enactment of legislation providing for the creation of National Parks.

On the other hand, it is often the case that new legislation has been enacted without amendment or rationalization of the existing laws, leading to redundancy and jurisdictional conflict. In some cases this has resulted from inadequate customization of OECS Model legislation. In Antigua and Barbuda, for example, the 1972 Marine Areas (Preservation and Enhancement) Act provides for the designation of restricted areas, including adjacent land, if this appears necessary for the protection of the natural beauty or resources of marine areas. In addition, under the 1983 Fisheries Act, which is based on the FAO-OECS model fisheries legislation, any area of Antigua and Barbuda waters and any adjacent land may be declared as a marine reserve for the purpose of protecting its flora and fauna and the natural habitat, or for promoting scientific research. Regulations have been made for the implementation of both Acts and three restricted areas – Diamond and Saltfish Tail reefs in Antigua and Palaster reef in Barbuda – have been declared under the former Act; while one Marine Reserve – Cades Bay – has been designated under the latter Act. These conflicting laws are administered by the same agency; however, this is not the case in St. Kitts and Nevis, where the 1984 Fisheries Act and the 1987 National Conservation and Environmental Protection Act (NCEPA) provide for the designation of Marine Reserves by different agencies.

Most of the OECS countries have now adopted legislation providing expressly for the creation of National Parks and other types of protected areas; however, there are deficiencies in most of these enactments. For example, the 1984 Antigua and Barbuda Act does not provide for the creation of any class of protected area other than a National Park. Likewise, the 1990 Grenada National Parks and Protected Areas Act does not provide for the protection of marine areas, although proposals for Protected Seascapes appear in the 1988 Plan for the System of National Parks and Protected Areas. While the St. Kitts and Nevis NCEPA provides for the establishment of National Parks and seven classes of protected areas, unlike the Antigua and Barbuda National Parks Act, the NECPA makes no provision for the inclusion of private lands in the system of National Parks and protected areas without the agreement of the landowner or compulsory acquisition of the land. The same is true of the Grenada Act. Both the 1975 Dominica National Parks and Protected Areas Act and the Grenada Act prohibit the use or occupation of land within designated areas and the Dominica Act prohibits any sale or disposition of such lands. These provisions limit the areas to

which protection can be extended and the options that can be utilized for the development and management of the system.

Innovative Provisions and Best Practices to Draw Upon

On the other hand, some of the enactments contain innovative provisions that are worthy of wider adoption. For example, the Antigua and Barbuda National Parks Act recognizes that it may be necessary to include private land in protected areas and gives the National Parks Authority the power to veto any proposals for the development of private land within a National Park. The Grenada National Parks and Protected Areas Act provides for the establishment of a National Parks Development Fund, for the purposes of the administration management and control of the National Park System. The St. Kitts and Nevis NCEPA provides for the delegation by Government of responsibly for the management of National Parks and other protected areas to NGOs. This provision recognizes the role that NGO's have played and, in light of the lack of institutional capacity in the public sector, must continue to play in the establishment and management of protected areas in the OECS. Some of these NGO's, such as the St. Lucia.