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United Nations Development Programme
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)



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UNFCCC

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cob is 5/28/97.
Thank you
Yuki

From: Richard Hosier 
Principal Technical Adviser
Climate Change

Subject: Submission of enabling activity proposals for comments

Please find attached the following Climate Change enabling activity proposals for your consideration and comments:

Cooperative Republic of Guyana
~~Saint Lucia~~
Islamic Republic of Iran

Thank you.

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**

Proposal for Review

Country: Saint Lucia

Project Title: Enabling Saint Lucia to Prepare its First National Communication in Response to its Commitments to the UNFCCC

GEF Focal Area: Climate Change

St. Lucia Eligibility: Eligible under a financial mechanism of the UNFCCC
 Eligible under paragraph nine (b) of the Instrument

Date of Ratification: 21 March 1994

Total Costs: US \$ 174,700

GEF Financing: US \$ 174,700

Counterpart Financing: n. a.

GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP

Executing Agency: Government of Saint Lucia

Local Counterpart Agency: The ministry of Planning, Development and Environment

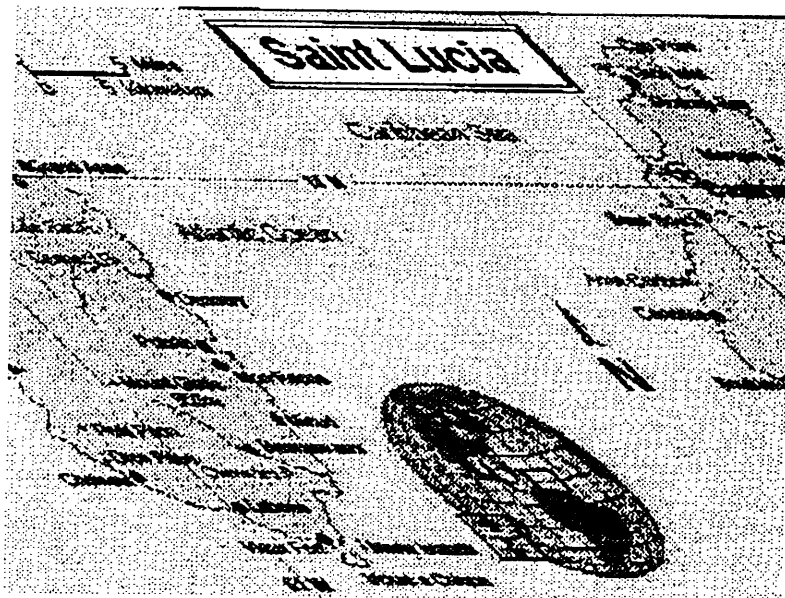
Estimated Starting Date: June 1997

Project Duration: 18 months

BACKGROUND AND PROJECT CONTEXT

Country Information

Saint Lucia is found north of Trinidad and Tobago, between the islands of Martinique and Saint Vincent in the eastern Caribbean Sea. The second largest of the Windward Islands group of the West Indies, the island covers an area of 616 square kilometers. The country has a territorial sea extending 12 nautical miles around its 158 km of coastline. Castries is the capital city and the main port.



Saint Lucia is a parliamentary democracy with two legislative houses and is a member of the

British Commonwealth. It was first visited by Europeans in about 1500. The French claimed the island in 1635. It was ceded to the British in 1814. The island achieved self-government in 1967 and gained full independence in 1979.

Environment

This island nation has a volcanic origin. Twin volcanoes, Gros Piton and Petit Piton, with elevations of 786 and 738 meters respectively, rise from the sea along the southwest portion of the island. This area has geothermal activity, a potential source of energy.

The climate is tropical with heavy rainfall and a mean temperature of 27°C. Temperatures are moderated by northeast trade winds. A dry season extends from January to April, and a rainy season from May to August.

A backbone of mountains stretches from North to South. Mount Gimie is the highest peak rising 950 mts. above sea level. Forests, sandy beaches, minerals (pumice), and mineral springs all form part of the natural resources of the island.

Deforestation and soil erosion, particularly in the northern region, are of concern. Other natural hazards include hurricanes and volcanic activity.

People

The majority of the population is descended from African slaves brought to St. Lucia to work on sugar plantations. English is the official language, although French patois, a Creole dialect, is also spoken. More than 90 percent of the population is Roman Catholic. Primary education is free and compulsory by law, but it is not enforced. Although recent information is unavailable, in the 1980's literacy rates were below 70%. Saint Lucia has a Human Development Index rating of 76.

Currently the island is home to 156,000 people. In 1995, this population grew at an annual rate of 1.17%. Estimates for 1993 state that the labor force of 43,000 people could be broken down as follows: agriculture 43.4%, services 38.9%, industry and commerce 17.7%.

Economy

The economy is based largely on tourism and agriculture. In 1994, visitors spent US\$226 million. In comparison, revenues from bananas represented US\$46.7 million.

As Table 1 shows, commerce and services comprise the largest portion of Saint Lucia's economy. This sector is directly and indirectly responsible for improvements in communications, Castries harbor development, the new international airport and other infrastructure projects.

Table 1

Structure of the Economy of St. Lucia by % of GDP		
1	Agriculture	13.8%
2	Industry	17.2%
3	Mining	0.7%
4	Commerce and Services	68.3%
5	Total	100.0%

More than half of the cultivated land is in small farms. Though foreign investments in manufacturing and information processing in recent years have increased Saint Lucia's industrial base, the economy remains vulnerable due to its heavy dependence on banana production. This single major cash crop is subject to periodic droughts and tropical storms. The destructive effect of Tropical Storm Debbie in mid-1994 caused the loss of 60% of that year's banana crop. Before that, in 1980 Hurricane Allen destroyed almost the entire banana crop, reduced tourism, and hurt the country's economy. Increased competition from Latin American bananas will probably further reduce market prices, exacerbating Saint Lucia's need to diversify its economy. The country is taking this challenge head on, by expanding tourism, manufacturing and construction.

Industrial production accounts for 17.2% of Gross Domestic Product, and in 1990 grew at a rate of 3.5%. Agriculture accounts for 14% of GDP, but its contribution to the labor force (43.4 %) makes it the largest employment sector in the country. With an unemployment rate calculated at 25%, underestimating the importance of the banana agro-industry is difficult.

Saint Lucia's industrial sector produces clothing, beverages, corrugated cardboard boxes, plastics, and fertilizers. Electrical components are manufactured and assembled, along with lime and coconut processing.

The country's budget includes US\$121 million in revenues, with expenditures of US\$127 million including a capital expenditure of \$104 million (1992 est.). The country's external debt was estimated at \$96.4 million (1992). St. Lucia is a member of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), with whom the Eastern Caribbean Dollar (EC\$) is shared (1 US\$ = 2.7 EC\$).

Exports from St. Lucia totaled \$123.7 million (f.o.b., 1992). As mentioned before, bananas constitute the main source of revenue with a 57% of the share. The main export destinations are: the United Kingdom with 56%, the United States, 22%, and the Caribbean Common Market (CARICOM) countries with 19% (1991). In 1995, the country imported \$304.4 million (c. I. f.) worth of goods.

St. Lucia possesses an exclusive economic zone measuring 200 nautical miles or to the edge of the continental margin, in which fishing and marine eco-tourism have the potential to be developed.

The Energy Sector

Saint Lucia imports approximately 360,000 barrels of oil each year. Currently two companies provide the oil: Shell and Texaco. A terminal facility operated by Hess maintains an export business. This business also provides part of the fuel for the power company. The oil companies operate under an established system which uses Mean Caribbean Posted Prices as a starting point. The country is exploring a comprehensive review of its supply policies in light of the cost of fuel.

About 30% of petroleum fuel is utilized for the production of electricity. The country has an installed capacity of 33,960 KW, and an annual production of 112 million KW. Overall, about 75% of the households have access to electricity.

Fuelwood, in the form of charcoal and firewood, are an important source of energy in Saint Lucia. Charcoal is used in up to 80% of the households, and 18% of the homes depend on this biomass fuel¹.

¹Ashby, Roddy. Energy Policies for Caribbean States, The Case for St. Lucia. University of West Indies, Centre for Environment and Development. 1996.

Land Use

Saint Lucia has a sizable forest cover. Most of the undisturbed forest cover is in the form of primary and scrub forests. Scrub forests and secondary forests provide sufficient fuelwood at the current consumption rates, although no reliable measurements are available.

Table 2

Land Use			
Class	Structure	Detail	Area in Ha.
Primary Forest	12.7%		7,823
Rain Forest		11.0%	6,776
Montane Thicket		1.0%	616
Mangrove		0.1%	62
Elfin Woodland		0.2%	123
Plantations		0.4%	246
Scrub Forests	20.4%		12,566
Open Woodland	3.0%		1,848
Mixed Agriculture - Secondary Forest	48.6%		29,938
Developed Agriculture	11.6%		7,146
Urban Influences	2.7%		1,663
Grassland	1.0%		616
Total	100.0%	12.7%	61,600

Source: Piitz, 1983.²

Some deforestation is taking place in rural locations with high demand for charcoal and firewood. The remaining primary forest is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Forestry and Lands, and are protected.

Mixed agriculture/secondary forest accounts for 48.6% of the total surface area, representing the largest land use in the country. Food production for internal consumption, as well as export crops, are bundled together with private wood lands. Agricultural residues are underutilized and represent an unexploited energy resource. Developed Agriculture occupies less than 12% of the land. Out of these 7,146 hectares, about 1,000 hectares are irrigated.

² Op cit. Table 6, page 27.

Current, Planned and Ongoing Projects Related to Climate Change

Responding to the need to reduce oil costs as well as to diversify its sources of energy, the Government of St. Lucia has taken steps in three main areas:

- Established an energy unit responsible for energy analysis, planning and management on behalf of the government.
- Explored the diversification of energy sources, including renewable energies, energy efficiency and energy conservation measures.
- Requested technical, financial and other forms of assistance in order to build national capacity in the field of energy.

As electricity requirements increase, Saint Lucia has undertaken the exploration of energy resources for the production of electricity, the potential for demand side management and energy efficiency measures.

The country has entered into a power purchase agreement for a Wind Power Joint Venture. This project consists of the installation of a 10 MW wind power station. This effort is the result of continued work with the support of the Government of Canada. Probyn & Company, Inc., along with York Windpower Corporation are actively discussing the project with Saint Lucia's Electricity Services (LUCELEC) - the power company.

At the same time, the country is interested in re-exploring its geothermal potential. The geothermal fields located in the southern portion of the island provide a site for potential development of geothermal power. Unfortunately, the extent and feasibility of utilizing this resource is unknown. A pilot research project was undertaken between the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resource Exploration and the Government of Saint Lucia between 1987 and 1988. Although two exploratory wells were dug, technical problems rendered an inconclusive result.

A charcoal production project is underway in Mankote. The project responded to the need to integrate energy into a project for the conservation of St. Lucia's southeastern coast. The community was over harvesting the mangroves and threatening the integrity of the ecosystem. The project includes the reforestation of 10 hectares with *Leucaena*. The results of the project are mixed, due to the lower than expected yields of the fast growing species. Additional research has been recommended to better monitor growth and yield characteristics of the *Leucaena*.

Finally, the Centre for Environment and Development of the University of West Indies is also providing technical assistance in the development of an Energy Policy for St. Lucia. Besides assistance in the policy arena, UWI is helping the government identify renewable energy applications for the island.

National Institutions Dealing With Climate Change Related Issues

St. Lucia has undertaken its commitments to the UNFCCC by creating the National Climate Change Committee; Table 3 provides the names and stakeholder sector represented.

Table 3
National Climate Change Committee

Stakeholder	Name
Energy	Ministry of Planning, Development and Environment/ Energy Office
Climate Change Focal Point	Ministry of Planning, Development and Environment/ Permanent Secretary
Forestry	Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forests and Fisheries / Dept of Forests and Lands
Economy	Ministry of Planning, Development and Environment / Economic Planning Section
Climate Office	Ministry of Communications, Works, and Transport / Meteorological Services
Power Company	St. Lucia Electric Company
Fisheries	Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forests and Fisheries/ Fisheries Dept.
Regional Cooperation	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States / Natural Resources Management Unit
Private Trust	Saint Lucia National Trust
Land Use	Ministry of Planning, Development and Environment / Physical Planning Section
Business	Chamber of Commerce
Coastal Zone Mgt	Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forests and Fisheries / Coastal Zone Mgt Project

Measures Undertaken

To address its national priorities and comply with its commitments, St. Lucia has undertaken the following steps.

- St. Lucia signed and ratified the UNFCCC in June, 1993. It came into force in March 1994.
- Representatives from St. Lucia are participating in the CoP meetings as well as local and regional meetings which address climate change in their agendas.
- St. Lucia is one of the countries participating in the regional GEF-funded project entitled *Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change (CPACC)*. Early results from that work will be inserted in the Initial National Communication on Climate Change.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The immediate objective of the project is to facilitate the preparation of the first national communication of St. Lucia to the Conference of the Parties (CoP) in accordance with Article 12 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Besides meeting the communication obligations, the project can be seen as an essential exercise to enhance general awareness and knowledge of climate change related issues in St. Lucia, thus enabling the country to take those issues into account in general planning and strategy formulation for different economic and technical sectors, and also to strengthen its role in international scientific fora and negotiation processes related to climate change. A part of this task is to facilitate dialogue, information exchange and cooperation among all relevant players in the field including governmental, non-governmental, academic, private and "grassroots" sectors.

The project will strengthen an institutional framework, and build endogenous capacity to fulfil eventual additional communication obligations, and for further development and implementation of identified response measures addressing climate change and its adverse impacts.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

During project preparation the following components have been identified to respond to the objectives of the project and to implement the project successfully:

1. Organize the work by establishing a Project Steering Committee, and by organizing a project initiation workshop with participants from all the relevant sectors to present the objectives of the project, to clarify links to other relevant ongoing national and international activities, and to clarify institutional and other practical arrangements to facilitate successful implementation of the project. The Steering Committee will identify and hire a competent project manager to serve on a part time basis. Discussions are underway to establish terms of collaboration with neighboring OECS countries to address the possible management of this initiative as a regional effort.
2. Generate a project time line describing all the steps in the project in full detail, integrating the components described in this proposal with other Climate Change efforts in the country or abroad.
3. Strengthen the links to both national and international sources of information, and eventually establish an information center/network with adequate equipment and personnel to facilitate effective exchange of information between the participating institutions at the national level, as well as to assist them in gaining internationally available information on climate change related issues (e.g., from the United States Country Studies Program and other bilateral programs, UNEP, IPCC, CC: TRAIN, international research institutes, ongoing enabling activities in other countries etc.). The potential to use Internet/World Wide Web has been evaluated and, to the extent feasible, will be used to save travel costs and enhance the geographical coverage of available information. It is foreseen that the network will continue to operate after the project, thus allowing interested parties in St. Lucia to learn about other national or international activities, and permitting interested

individuals and institutions outside St. Lucia to obtain information regarding ongoing, planned or finalized climate change related activities in St. Lucia. In this context, the project will cooperate with the UNFCCC Secretariat's CC: INFO/Web initiative.

4. Provide information on national circumstances.
5. Organize and undertake a national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of the following greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O), to the extent the country's capacities permit. Other greenhouse gases may be included at the discretion of the country. The guidelines and simplified default methodologies adopted by the IPCC should be used to the extent possible, and the best available data should be provided, being either for the year 1994 or alternatively for the year 1990. A two part workshop will be executed under the direction of an expert. The first workshop will concentrate in methodological aspects so local technicians may undertake the calculations. A second workshop will review, correct and improve results, as well as discuss policy implications. The expert(s) will oversee the production of the national GHG Inventory.
6. Undertake, as appropriate, the general description of steps taken or envisaged by Saint Lucia to implement the Convention including, as appropriate: (I) programs related to sustainable development, research and systematic observation, education and public awareness, training, etc.; (ii) policy options for adequate monitoring systems and response strategies for climate change impacts on terrestrial and marine ecosystems; (iii) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies in the context of coastal zone management, disaster preparedness, agriculture, fisheries and forestry, with a view to integrating climate change impact information, as appropriate, into national planning processes; (iv) in the context of undertaking national communications, building of national, regional and/or sub-regional capacity, as appropriate, to integrate climate change concerns in medium and long term planning; and (v) programs containing measures Saint Lucia believes contribute to addressing climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increases in greenhouse gas emissions and the enhancement of removals by sinks.
7. Integrate and coordinate the production of the Initial National Communication with the CPACC project. Both efforts respond to national priorities, and will be carried out by similar institutions and technicians. These will organize and undertake a study of the impacts of climate change and adaptation to it with respect to the specific geographical and climatological characteristics of St. Lucia. This study will build on ongoing or finalized national and international studies, and will use, as appropriate, existing methodologies and "tools", as well as results of other ongoing studies. St. Lucia is not requesting funding from UNDP / GEF for vulnerability and adaptation issues.

8. Prepare a national strategy for effective response measures to climate change.
9. Provide other information that the country considers relevant to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention and suitable for inclusion in its communication. This may include: proposals for projects for financing, including specific technologies, materials, equipment, techniques or practices that would be needed to implement such projects, along with, if possible, an estimate of all incremental costs, of the reductions of emissions and increments of removals of greenhouse gases, as well as an estimate of the consequent benefits; material relevant for calculation of global emission trends; constraints and obstacles; etc.
10. Organize a workshop (with wide local participation and relevant international partners) to present the results of this project, together with results or status of other ongoing national projects relevant to the issue, and to discuss the results with the objective of formulating a national action plan for effective response measures to climate change (focusing on a win-win mitigation and adaptation measures).
11. Using the outputs of this project as well as results of other ongoing projects, prepare the First National Communication of Saint Lucia to the Conference of the Parties.

The activities will be carried out in sequence so that tasks building on the results of prior activities are only undertaken if the prior steps have been effectively taken. For instance, the mitigation analysis will build on the results of the inventory. Any mitigation plan will build on the results of the mitigation analysis. Adaptation considerations will build on early results of the vulnerability assessments from the CPACC project.

With these activities the project is expected to cover all the steps needed to prepare the first national communication of St. Lucia to the CoP.

RATIONALE FOR GEF SUPPORT

The project is consistent with the GEF Operational Strategy and the GEF Revised Operational Guidelines for Enabling Activities to provide coordinated and timely assistance to countries to fulfil their commitments to the UNFCCC. The project responds to such objectives by implementing an activity needed to enable St. Lucia to prepare its first national communication to the CoP.

This proposal covers activities required in the initial communication. This includes: the inventory, mitigation analysis, policy issues related to climate change and the production of the initial communication itself. This proposal undertakes tasks not included in the regional GEF funded, *Caribbean: Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change (CPACC)*, which emphasizes vulnerability and adaptation issues and has a four-year time frame. This complementary project is

scheduled to start in the first quarter of 1997. Early results from policy issues derived from the CPACC project will be included into the national communication to the UNFCCC.

SUSTAINABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

The Government of St. Lucia fully supports the objectives of this project and gives a very high priority to it. The Government has also endorsed that the output of the project will be the national communication in compliance with the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

In financial terms the Government is covering costs for government experts and senior staff in the Steering Committee, non-dedicated local technical work and other matching contributions such as office costs and limited project support staff.

To ensure broad participation, a Project Steering Committee will be established on the basis of the existing National Climate Change Committee with representatives from the government, private development organizations and the business sectors listed in Table 3 above. The Steering Committee will have no more than ten members, and will attempt to include all interested sectors.

It is expected that after successful completion of the Project, the Project Steering Committee will continue to deal with UNFCCC related matters on a permanent basis. Also, as already mentioned, specific attention will be paid to the dissemination of, and public access to the information generated.

LESSONS LEARNED

The importance of involvement and cooperation of all relevant stakeholders, including key government ministries, NGOs, academic institutions and private sector, has been noted and duly reflected in the proposal. The project recognizes the importance of exchange of information and experience at the national level, as well as regional and international exchanges.

In implementing the different activities, the project will follow internationally adopted guidelines and use existing methodologies and tools whenever available. Technical assistance will be provided by regional and local experts whenever possible.

PROJECT FINANCING AND BUDGET

As an enabling activity related to the communication obligations of St. Lucia under the UNFCCC, the agreed full costs of the project will be funded by GEF. A detailed budget presented in the format consistent with the cost norms of the GEF Operational Criteria for Enabling Activities is presented as Annex III.

Since the main focus of the work is the production of the inventory and the preparation of the national communication, most of the resources are allocated to those items. No funds are required for vulnerability or adaptation studies because they are already covered under the CPACC project.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The Executing Agency of the project will be the Ministry of Planning, Development and Environment. The Project Steering Committee will be charged with overseeing and advising project execution and will have decision making power over all aspects of the project. The project will also collaborate closely with all the other relevant ongoing projects in St. Lucia, both through the Project Steering Committee and between the research teams in order to enable effective information exchange between the projects and full utilization of their results.

In regard to international collaboration, working links with relevant regional and international expert institutions will be created, and among others IPCC and UNEP will be consulted when selecting the methodologies and implementing the specific activities of the project. The project will also utilize results and lessons learned from other ongoing or finalized international projects like CC: TRAIN and the US Country Study Program to avoid duplication of efforts. As a means of identifying and disseminating information, the project will utilize, to the extent feasible, electronic networks such as Internet and cooperate with the CC: INFO initiatives of the UNFCCC Secretariat.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

After the detailed work plan has been prepared, an external review will be undertaken by an expert with experience in these types of projects. The purpose of the review is to identify in the early stage of the project eventual gaps, overlaps and other risks to successful implementation, as well as to identify potential partners and sources of information which the project could benefit from.

The executing agency together with the Project Steering Committee will be responsible for monitoring the project on a continuous basis. In order to do this, the project manager, with the help of the leaders of the research teams, will prepare regular reports on the progress of the project and the different sub-tasks under it.

For the remaining part, the project will rely on standard UNDP monitoring and evaluation practices including a mid-term evaluation and a tripartite review to be held within the first 12 months of the start of the full implementation of the project.

**Coverage of Activities
To Prepare the Initial National Communication**

Annex I

St. Lucia		Type of activity ¹		
Information to be included into the national communication	Enabling activity to produce the information needed	Planning ² and Execution	Capacity Building	
			Institutional	Human
1 National Circumstances	Compilation of information from existing sources	X	X	X
2 Greenhouse Gas Inventory (incl. CO₂, CH₄, and NO₂) for -all energy sources -industrial processes -agricultural processes -land use change and forestry -other sources	Data gathering and inventory of GHG emissions -all energy sources -industrial processes -agricultural processes -land use change and forestry -other sources	X X X X X	X X X X X	X X X X X
3 General Description of Steps				
a) programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.	An assessment of potential impacts of climate change in the country	CPACC	CPACC	CPACC
b) policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts. c) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies.	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change	CPACC	CPACC	CPACC
d) building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning.	An analysis of potential measures to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks	X	X	X
e) programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement and enhancement of sinks	Formulation of programs for implementation of the identified GHG abatement measures	X	X	X
4 Other information including, as appropriate				
a) Financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under art. 4 and 12. b) Projects for financing c) Materials relevant for calculation of global emission trends	Based on the results of the studies compilation of additional information that the country wants to present in its national communication	X	X	X
5 Compilation and production of national communication	Based on the results of the studies compiled for the national communication (incl. prep. of an executive summary).	X	X	X

¹ X Activities covered by the proposed project
CPACC activities of the proposed project complementing the activities undertaken by the CPACC Project

² including data gathering and research related to the preparation of the national communication

**Budget for Expedited Processing of The Enabling Activity Proposal III
For Preparing the Initial National Communication**

St. Lucia		Type of activity			Total US\$
Information to be included into the national communication	Enabling activity to produce the information needed	Planning and Execution	Capacity Building		
			Institutional	Human	
1 National Circumstances	Compilation of information from existing sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
2 Greenhouse Gas Inventory	Data gathering and inventory of GHG emissions	\$ 37,900	\$ 15,300	\$ 23,400	\$ 76,600
3 General Description of Steps					
a) programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.	An assessment of potential impacts of climate change in the country	na	na	na	\$ -
b) policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts.	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change	na	na	na	\$ -
c) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies.					
d) building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning.	An analysis of potential measures to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks	\$3,600	\$2,200	\$4,800	\$ 10,600
e) programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement and enhancement of sinks	Formulation of programs for implementation of the identified GHG abatement measures	\$7,700	\$7,900	\$5,300	\$ 20,900
4 Other information including, as appropriate					
a) Financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under art. 4 and 12.	Based on the results of the studies compilation of additional information that the country wants to present in its national communication	\$4,200	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,200
b) Projects for financing					
c) Materials relevant for calculation of global emission trends					
5 Compilation and production of national communication	Based on the results of the studies compiled for the national communication (incl. prep. of an executive summary).	\$7,400	\$7,700	\$3,700	\$ 18,800
Project management		\$8,600	\$8,200	\$ 6,700	\$ 23,500
Monitoring / Evaluation		\$15,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,000
Operational Budget		\$84,400	\$41,300	\$43,900	\$ 169,600
Percentage of total budget		49.8%	24.4%	25.9%	100.0%
Project support services 3%					\$5,100
GRAND TOTAL					\$ 174,700

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22/09 '96 00:52 ☎ 1 808 4522 506

MIN OF PLANNING



Richard Hooier

INCOMING MAIL UNDP/GEF
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ACTION: <i>PT/RH/LP</i>
AUG 22 1996
P. O. BOX 708 CASTRIES, SAINT LUCIA, WEST INDIES.
FILE: _____

GOVERNMENT OF SAINT LUCIA

MINISTRY OF PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT

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P. O. BOX 708
CASTRIES,
SAINT LUCIA, WEST INDIES.

FAX COMMUNICATION

FROM: Mr. Cletus Springer TO: Mr. Rafael Asenjo
Permanent Secretary Executive Coordinator, UNDP-GEF

DATE: August 22, 1996 FAXNO.: (212) 906-6998

SUBJECT: GEF FUNDING FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS FOR UNFCCC

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS ONE: 1

MESSAGE:

The Government of Saint Lucia, recognizing the negative impacts of, Climate Change phenomenon and sea level rise particularly on small island developing states ratified the United Nations Framework on Climate Change on June 14, 1993.

In accordance with Article 4 and 12 of the Convention this Ministry on behalf of the Government of Saint Lucia requests GEF funding to prepare its initial national communication.