

FINAL REPORT

Health Sector: A Policy and Institutional Analysis on Gender and Climate Change

Assignment: Sector-Wide Gender Assessments and Guidelines for Gender-Responsive SASAP Development



EnGenDER

Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean

Offer of Complimentary Funding through Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean (EnGenDER) Project

Prepared for: Government of Saint Lucia
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Prepared by: Niagara College Canada

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Executive Summary

Saint Lucia is one of nine Caribbean countries benefiting from the regional project, Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience (EnGenDER). This consulting assignment supports the efforts of the Government of St. Lucia to close existing financing gaps and to leverage sustainable and diverse sources of climate financing with specific attention to financing for gender-responsive and inclusive climate action. EnGenDER is implemented and coordinated through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean office, through funding support from Global Affairs Canada (GAC) and the UK Government.

Under the consulting assignment Niagara College Canada undertook institutional and policy reviews of six sectors – Health, Education, Tourism, Resilient Ecosystems, Energy and Infrastructure and Spatial Planning. The reviews focused on: identifying the intersection of gender and climate change in each sector, assessing the institutional capacities and gaps in addressing gender responsive sector planning and developing relevant gender responsive guidelines and tools for use in the development of Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans (SASAP).

This report outlines the findings of the policy and institutional capacity assessment of Gender and Climate Change adaptation planning in the health sector of Saint Lucia. The process had limitations of time and constraints on movement, working arrangements, travel and in-person communications and consultations brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. Notwithstanding these limitations, the report captures significant information obtained from desk reviews and online consultations with key informants.

The desk review encompassed:

- Saint Lucia’s climate change impacts and existing climate change adaptation policies and plans, assessing these for the extent to which they include gender dimensions in identified risks, vulnerabilities and responses.
- Available global literature on gender, sector specific climate change issues, and the development of gender responsive adaptation policies and plans.
- A situational analysis, based on secondary research, on gender in relation to the sectors of interest in Saint Lucia, as well as the gender dimensions of climate change impacts.

Additionally, the process benefitted greatly from direct, online consultations with key informants in the health sectors’ institutional mechanism for development of SASAPs, as well as other selected State and civil society stakeholders involved in climate change and/or gender responses in Saint Lucia.

Findings

St. Lucia faces extreme vulnerability to physical, economic and social impact from climate related hazards. In this context, the GoSI has created a macro framework of policies and plans for climate change adaptation to reduce vulnerabilities and improve resilience. The existing policies and plans however, have limited analyses of and responsiveness to different types and levels of vulnerability experienced by specific population groups based on gender, age, disability, socio-economic status, geographic location among other factors.

The assessment report elaborates a framework for such analysis. It illustrates how relative access to resources, benefits and services; participation in decision-making, and differences in roles and responsibilities have a direct bearing on how different population groups are affected by climate change impacts and the differences in their capacity to adapt and have resilience. In this context, gender-related realities experienced by females and males is shown to be one of the important factors for consideration and response. The report illustrates women's specific vulnerabilities. These are associated with their care-giving roles and responsibilities, their higher levels of unemployment, comparatively lower levels of income, their under-representation in decision-making at national and community levels, their increased vulnerability to violence during times of disaster and their greater reliance on health services for themselves and dependents.

The review, based on desk research and stakeholder consultations, determined the following gaps and weaknesses in health sector policies and plans:

- Most policies and reports lack specific language, objectives & outputs on how to recognize, measure and implement “gender sensitivity”, “awareness”, “empowerment”;
- Older policies do not explicitly make the clear connection between “climate” and “emerging diseases” and “communicable diseases” (double burden of disease); rather use language such as “adverse conditions”, “natural disasters”, and “humanitarian disasters”;
- Examples of specific, realistic and measurable outputs are required for stated objectives to ensure connections to *both* gender responsiveness and climate resilience;
- On a national scale, limited civil society and private sector consultation has occurred to generate and/or elaborate on sex and other demographically disaggregated data; and
- Capacity Development (training, education, public awareness) for gender analysis and know-how for development of gender responsive climate change adaptation policies and programmes is needed.

The report underscores the urgency for a climate change adaptation policy and action plan to be developed for the health sector, the need for robust analysis of the population differences that act as determinants of health and for equitable representation of demographic groups that are most vulnerable to climate change risks and to adverse health consequences.

The report recommends that Gender and vulnerability analysis be treated as crosscutting concerns to be applied to the health topics that are prioritized by the sector. The relevant literature reviewed indicate that the following general health topics most readily allow for such a gender responsive approach to climate change adaptation and mitigation planning, namely:

- ✓ Health Promotion
- ✓ Food Security & Nutrition
- ✓ Communicable diseases and Non-communicable Disease - incidence and prevalence
- ✓ Disease Prevention (mitigation)
- ✓ Epidemic, Emergency & Disaster Preparedness & Management
- ✓ Access to health services

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

DFID: Department for International Development

EnGenDER: Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience

FCDO: Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office

GAC: Global Affairs Canada

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

GoSL: Government of Saint Lucia

HDI: Human Development Index

IMF: International Monetary Fund

IPCC: Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change

NAP: National Adaptation Plan

NCCC: National Climate Change Committee

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization

OCF: Offer of Complementary Funding

PAHO: Pan America Health Organization

SASAP: Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

WHO: World Health Organization

DEFINITION OF TERMS

The assessment addresses and incorporates the following terms and definitions:

Adaptation: Coping processes and mechanisms implemented by individuals, communities, and countries given the consequences of climate change.

Climate Change Risks: Social and economic impacts resulting from direct or indirect climate variability.

Gender: Roles, responsibilities, and opportunities that are associated with different societal groups resulting from socialization and learning processes. These relationships are often governed by hidden power structures between them.

Gender Equality: A sustainable development precondition and indicator where responsibility, rights, and opportunities are not dependent on gender while recognizing the interests, needs, and priorities of all gender groups.

Gender-Based Analysis Plus: Exploring the links between gender and climate change within each sector to identify practical considerations for prioritizing, implementing, and monitoring and evaluating gender responsive climate actions.

Gender Mainstreaming: Gender mainstreaming is defined as the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality. (St Lucia Gender Policy)

Gender Responsiveness: Outcomes that encourage participation and fair distribution of benefits with the understanding of localized gender roles and inequalities.

Human Security: People-centered, comprehensive, context-specific, and prevention-oriented responses to assist governing bodies in identifying and addressing the challenges to the survival, livelihood, and dignity of their constituents.

Human Rights Based Approach: A conceptual framework for the process of human development based on international human rights standards that is process-oriented towards promoting and protecting human rights.

Intersectionality: The recognition that gender overlaps with other socio-cultural characteristics such as race, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation, age, geographic location (urban, rural) and socio-economic status. It considers societal norms and values related to these identity factors, and

the consequent, cumulative effects and multiple forms of social barriers or privileges that groups of persons can experience based on these different identities.

Mitigation: The lessening or minimizing of the adverse impacts of a hazardous event. The adverse impacts of hazards, in particular natural hazards, often cannot be prevented fully, but their scale or severity can be substantially lessened by various strategies and actions. Mitigation measures include engineering techniques and hazard-resistant construction as well as improved environmental and social policies and public awareness. It should be noted that, in climate change policy, “mitigation” is defined differently, and is the term used for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions that are the source of climate change.

Resilience: The extent by which a system, community, or society can efficiently adapt, accommodate, and recover from the effects of a hazard.

Sex-disaggregated data is data that is collected, presented and analyzed separately for women, men, girls and boys. It allows the identification of existing and potential inequalities based on gender. It is the basis for effective gender analysis (UNICEF, 2017; UN Women Training Centre, 2017).

Vulnerability: The susceptibility of an individual, community, or system to hazards resulting from physical, social, economic, and environmental conditions.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Saint Lucia is one of nine Caribbean countries benefiting from the regional project, Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience (EnGenDER). The project is aimed at improving delivery of services to the most vulnerable, in an equitable, gender responsive manner and with increased capacity for accelerating climate change adaptation, risk mitigation and reduction, as well as post-disaster recovery. The EnGenDER project is implemented and coordinated through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean office, through funding support from Global Affairs Canada (GAC) and the UK Government.

As part of the project, this consulting assignment was commissioned to support the efforts of the Government of St. Lucia to close existing financing gaps and to leverage sustainable and diverse sources of climate financing with specific attention to financing for gender-responsive and inclusive climate action.

Under the assignment, Niagara College Canada undertook institutional and policy reviews of six sectors – Health, Education, Tourism, Resilient Ecosystems, Energy and Infrastructure and Spatial planning. The reviews focused on identifying the intersection of gender and climate change in each sector, assessing the institutional capacities and gaps in addressing gender responsive sector planning and developing relevant gender responsive guidelines and tools for use in the development of Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans (SASAP).

The findings of the assessments provide the Government of Saint Lucia (GoSL) with a comprehensive baseline understanding of gender needs, and priorities to be addressed with respect to gender and climate change adaptation within each sector. This supports the National process to extend the GoSL National Adaptation Plan 2018- 2028, to include gender responsive Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans (SASAPs).

1.1 THE ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The assessment process involved desk reviews of the following:

- Saint Lucia’s climate change impacts and existing climate change adaptation policies and plans, assessing these for the extent to which they include gender dimensions in identified risks, vulnerabilities and responses.
- Available global literature on gender, sector specific climate change issues, and the development of gender responsive adaptation policies and plans.
- A situational analysis, based on secondary research, on gender in relation to the sectors of interest in Saint Lucia, as well as the gender dimensions of climate change impacts.

Additionally, the process was informed by direct consultations with key informants in the sectors’ institutional mechanism for development of SASAPs, and selected civil society stakeholders involved in climate change and gender responses in Saint Lucia. A summary of the initial project consultation is available through the document titled *“Inception Mission Report: Sector-Wide*

Assessments and Guidelines for Gender-Responsive SASAP Development". This document can be accessed through the GoSL Department of Economic Development.

The structure of each sector analysis includes an overall literature review of the existing intersections of global climate change and gender, situating the GoSL approach within global best practices. In addition, there was analysis of key sector policy documents serving as the foundation for a technical gendered analysis of the sectors of interest.

1.1.1 LIMITATIONS

The assessment is based on a comprehensive review of available documents and input of stakeholders. It is not an exhaustive assessment due to limitations of time and constraints on movement, working arrangements, travel and in-person communications and consultations brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. Notwithstanding the limitations, the report offers key findings and analyses, validated with feedback and input from key stakeholders from both government and civil society.

2.0 BACKGROUND

This section provides a detailed overview of the key concepts explored throughout the duration of this project.

2.1 DIMENSIONS OF SAINT LUCIA'S CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITIES

For the purposes of this assessment the geographical/physical, economic, and human dimensions of vulnerabilities associated with climate change are explored. It should be noted that within these dimensions the impacts of climate change are not hierarchal or singular, but are varied and often present simultaneously.

2.1.1 GEOGRAPHICAL/PHYSICAL VULNERABILITIES

There is ample evidence of significant, increased risks and vulnerabilities faced by small island developing states due to climate change impacts. Saint Lucia has long recognized this and has taken steps to ensure policy and program plans address both mitigation and adaptation.

Saint Lucia's most recent National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2018-2028 makes note of the fact that:

Small Island Developing States are particularly threatened by climate change. They face the prospect of partial or total inundation by sea-level rise, more intense tropical storms, increased coastal erosion and saline intrusion, higher air and sea temperatures and more erratic rainfall conditions (NAP, page 18).

The NAP further describes the conditions that increase Saint Lucia's vulnerability to these risks, namely, its small size which results in country-wide impact of disasters, its geographic location in an area at high risk for cyclones, earthquakes, volcanoes and so on; and its economic dependence on a few sectors – agriculture and tourism- both susceptible to climate-related disasters (NAP, page 18).

The Saint Lucia National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan identifies potential climate change impacts more specifically as, among other things, loss of coral reefs and other marine and terrestrial biodiversity; depletion of water supplies, reduced agricultural productivity, increases in contagious, vector borne and other diseases as well as increased coastal erosion and infrastructure damage due to sea level rise, more frequent and intense cyclones, storm surges and changes in temperatures for Saint Lucia (NAP, pages 21-31).

The International Monetary Fund Country Report of June 2018 on its Saint Lucia Climate Change Policy Assessment¹, carried out jointly with the World Bank, provides the following table

¹ IMF Country Report # 18/181; St. Lucia Climate Change Policy Assessment; June 2018; International Monetary Fund, Washington; <https://www.imf.org/~media/Files/Publications/CR/2018/cr18181.ashx>

summarizing the main, projected, climatic developments stemming from climate change and the related consequences for Saint Lucia:

Table 1. St. Lucia: Expected Climatic Developments and Consequences	
Temperatures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St. Lucia is projected to be warmer by up to 1.1⁰C–1.5⁰C between 2020 and 2039, with more pronounced increase in warm/wet seasons (June–November).¹ • Sea surface temperatures in the Caribbean are projected to go up by as much as 2 degrees Celsius by the end of the century. • Rising temperatures could exacerbate both the activity of and the damage caused by tropical cyclones. Average annual damages in the Caribbean could increase between 22 and 77 percent by 2100.² • Disruption to marine ecosystems (including coral bleaching, seaweed invasion, and fish populations), with cost to the tourism and fisheries sectors.
Precipitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Circulation Models (GCMs)³ predict a median decrease of up to 22 percent for annual rainfall between 2020 and 2039.⁴ • Changes in rainfall patterns are projected to increase the likelihood of water shortages and heighten the risk of drought.
Sea level rise ⁵	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 1 m rise in sea level would put one of the two airports, all ports, and 7 percent of the major tourism properties at risk. Low-lying agricultural areas would also be affected. • 100 m of beach erosion would affect 30 percent of all major tourism resorts and 53 percent of sea turtle nesting sites.
Extreme weather events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projections show increased inter-annual variability, with more intense effects of each severe weather event.⁶ • Greater intensity could accelerate soil erosion, leading to the contamination of groundwater, the salinization of water sources, and the sedimentation of dams and reservoirs, adversely impacting the quality of the country's water resources.
<p>¹ World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal (http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportal/).</p> <p>² Acevedo, S., "Gone with the Wind: Estimating Hurricane and Climate Change Costs in the Caribbean," IMF WP/16/199.</p> <p>³ General Circulation Models are climate models used to simulate the response of the global climate system to increasing greenhouse gas concentrations.</p> <p>⁴ World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal.</p> <p>⁵ CARIBSave Climate Change Risk Profile for St. Lucia, March 2012.</p> <p>⁶ World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal, St. Lucia.</p>	

2.1.2 ECONOMIC VULNERABILITIES

Saint Lucia's economy is highly vulnerable to adverse weather events. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF):

Saint Lucia's annual average loss from wind-related events and floods averages just under US\$49 million, or 3.4 percent of GDP. Once every 100 years, on average, these costs are expected to exceed US\$882 million, or more than 61 percent of GDP—i.e., even before climate change, there is a 1 percent probability in any year that a natural disaster will impose national costs of more than 61 percent of GDP (IMF 2018, page 13).

Added to climate change related costs, Saint Lucia now faces the unprecedented economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Prime Minister Allen Chastanet, in remarks, indicates that:

Saint Lucia was poised to record robust economic growth in the region of 3.5 percent in 2020 according to the International Monetary Fund. As a result of COVID-19, this favorable projection has been significantly reversed, with the economy estimated to contract in the range of 8 to 18 percent.²

Against this background, the Prime Minister of Saint Lucia in his 2018/2019 Budget address “Building Resilience Today to Secure Our Future” listed climate change as one of six areas of focus of the government over the next four years and spoke to the importance of building resilience in the economy to recover from natural disasters and bolster the effects of climate change among other desired outcomes.³

2.1.3 HUMAN VULNERABILITIES

Physical, geographic and economic vulnerabilities create and/or worsen human vulnerabilities and increase **human insecurity** as people face a multiplicity of impacts including:

- Income insecurity/loss of income and livelihoods;
- Physical displacement due to vulnerability of settlements;
- Food, water and health insecurity and crises;
- Loss of autonomy and self-determination as dependence increases;
- Violence including gender-based violence and violence against children;
- Adverse mental health/psychological effects;
- Reduced opportunities for education and training; and

² St Lucia Economic Recover and Resilience Plan: Moving from Pandemic to Recovery with Collective Action; Public Sector Modernisation, Ministry of Public Service, Information and Broadcasting, July 2020; Prime Minister's Remarks, Page 6; [saint-lucia-economic-recovery-and-resilience-plan.pdf \(govt.lc\)](#)

³ Hon. Allen Michael Chastanet; Budget Address for Financial Year 2018/2019; Pages 11 and 25; [Web Portal of the Government of Saint Lucia \(govt.lc\)](#)

- Increased poverty among households headed by women where incomes are lower and the number of dependents higher than in male headed households⁴ and among males who dominate in the economic sectors hardest hit and most disrupted by climate change impacts including fisheries, agriculture and forestry.

Not everyone will be affected to the same degree or in the same ways. Human vulnerability and resilience differ based on the socio-economic status of different demographic groups – their relative access to resources, benefits and services; their participation in decision-making, the roles and responsibilities they have and how directly these are affected by climate change impacts and/or affect capacity to adapt and have resilience. In this context, gender-related realities experienced by females and males become one of the important factors in analyzing the differential impacts of climate change and in determining the responses that will be appropriate, necessary and effective.

The Saint Lucia Human Capital Resilience Project Social Assessment report (2019, page 5) citing the 2017 UNDP Human Development Report, notes that Saint Lucia had positive indicators of human development. These included average life expectancy of 75.7, with that of females being 78.4 years compared to males' 73.0 years on average. The 2019 report also indicates there was significant decline in child mortality from 17.1 deaths per 1000 live births in 1990 to 11.1 in 2017 (Page 8).

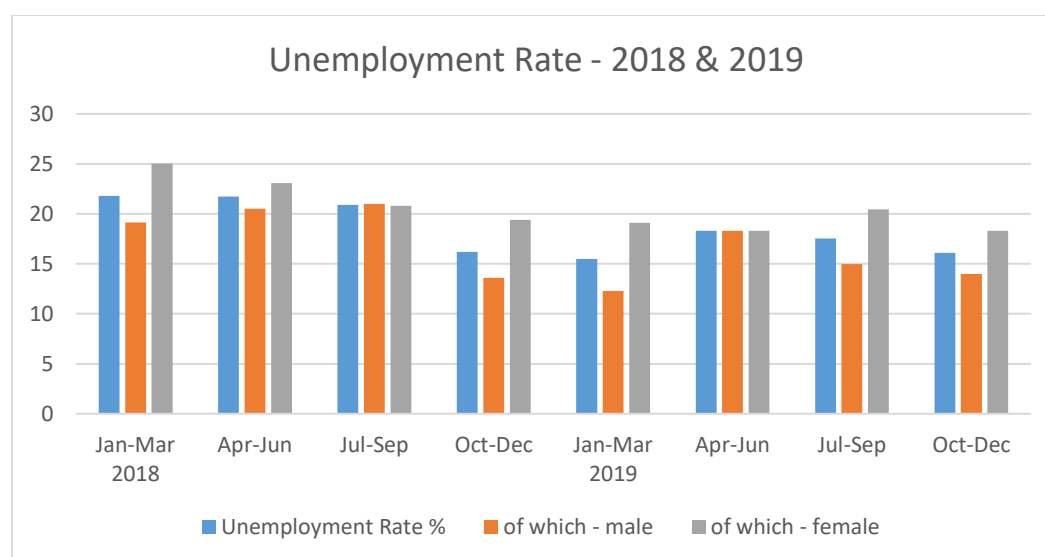
In addition to such positive indicators, however, the report (page 8) also cites St. Lucia's 2016 Survey of Living Conditions and Household Budgets which indicates that 25% of the population lived below the poverty line, child poverty stood at 34.5 percent, the poverty rate in female-headed households was 42.3 percent, and the unemployment rate was 20.2 percent with an even higher rate for youth unemployment at 36.3 percent.

While male unemployment may be more visible as males dominate the public spaces outside of the home and the incidence of anti-social behaviours, the data show that female unemployment rates are higher than male unemployment. This has implications for the over 40% of households headed by women especially as such households tend to have dependent children and, often, seniors. Gender disaggregated, quarterly data published by the Central Statistical Office of Saint Lucia for the period 2011- 2019 show consistently higher levels of unemployment among females than males but higher job seeking rates for females. Below is an extract of the unemployment data for 2018 and 2019, disaggregated by gender and based on an average population of persons 15 years and over of 170,440 in 2018 and 170,229 in 2019⁵.

⁴ Country Gender Assessment – St. Lucia, 2016; Caribbean Development Bank [Country Gender Assessment - Saint Lucia 2016 | Caribbean Development Bank \(caribank.org\)](https://www.caribank.org)

⁵Main Labour Force Indicators 2011- 2019; [Labour Force - The Central Statistical Office of Saint Lucia \(stats.gov.lc\)](https://stats.gov.lc)

Figure 1: Saint Lucia Unemployment Rate – 2018 & 2019



Source: Main Labour Force Indicators 2011- 2019; [Labour Force - The Central Statistical Office of Saint Lucia \(stats.gov.lc\)](http://stats.gov.lc)

The Human Capital Resilience Project Social Assessment report (2019, Annex 1, page 23) identifies factors impacting those who are vulnerable and in need of social protection as being, among other things:

- Limited access to resources (financial, material, educational, health, food, etc.)
- Limited access to relevant information on available/needed services.
- Existing programs which do not adequately cater to the needs of poor and vulnerable households and therefore do not adequately contribute to improving their competencies and building their capacities to reach their true potential.
- Chronic poverty and Inter-generational transmission of poverty as characteristics of the Saint Lucia poverty situation.
- High exposure to risks and vulnerable conditions/situations coupled with limited or no surplus capacity to absorb losses from the impact of hazards/shocks and to recover quickly, thus perpetuating their inability to manage their risks and enhance their resilience.

The heterogeneity of the population means that there are inequalities between and within each demographic group that impact the extent to which and the ways in which they participate in and benefit from the society's development efforts. Traditional gender socialization norms prevail in the region, defining the expected behaviors, roles and choices of girls and boys, women and men, and giving rise to several gender inequalities and differences in each group's life opportunities and experiences. These inequalities and differences in life experiences contribute to different types of vulnerabilities. These vulnerabilities may be further compounded by factors associated with age, ethnicity, disability, sexual and gender identity among others.

2.1.4 COVID-19 & CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITIES AND IMPACTS

Saint Lucia has fared comparatively well with respect to the incidence of confirmed cases and recorded COVID-19 mortality. Nonetheless, like the rest of the world, the country is reeling from dire impacts of the SARS COVID-19 pandemic. These are stark, far-reaching impacts that have set back global gains in human development such as in health, education, inequality and poverty; have disrupted trade and severely impacted economies. These consequences will continue to reverberate for an extended time exacerbating on-going climate change and other vulnerabilities and impacts and worsening social inequalities.

COVID-19 has given global researchers a tangible, current crisis under which to understand women and girls' distinct vulnerabilities as it relates to global health crises. A recent paper by researchers from Data2X, Open Watch Data and the Centre for Global Development discusses these vulnerabilities, stating: "From the imprecise data that are available, vulnerable countries seem ill-prepared to address women's vulnerabilities to the pandemic."⁶ An analysis of information from a UNDP-UN Women (2020) COVID-19 global response tracker raises particular concerns regarding policies that seek to increase women's labor market participation and calls for the need to have reliable monitoring data to assess if gender-sensitive programs will benefit vulnerable women and girls in practice.

⁶ Understanding Women's and Girls' Vulnerabilities to the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Gender Analysis and Data Dashboard of Low- and Lower-Middle Income Countries. By: Mayra Buvinic, Lorenz Noe, Eric Swanson (Page 3)

3.0 OVERVIEW OF GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The urgency with which countries like Saint Lucia must respond to address their capacity for adaptation and mitigation cannot be overstated. It requires a collaborative approach across Ministries, Departments and Agencies of government in partnership with civil society and the private sector. Such an approach is consistent with the emphasis of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). As cited in Saint Lucia’s National Adaptation Plan 2018- 2023, the Fifth Assessment Report, of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change emphasizes that:

“adaptation and mitigation can be understood as complementary components of islands’ response to climate change and that adaptation generates larger benefit to small islands when delivered in conjunction with other development activities” (NAP, Page 8).

An effective response with measurable results will need to be evidence-based to ensure plans respond to the actual situation and needs of different demographic groups and are informed by consultation with prospective beneficiaries and stakeholders, ensuring equitable representation of the voices of women, men, persons with disabilities, youth, seniors and other demographic groups.

3.1 MULTI-DIMENSIONAL GENDER CONSIDERATIONS IN PLANNING

The *Toolkit for a gender-responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans (NAP Global Network, 2019)* outlines that gender responsiveness in the planning process should take account of factors in three key areas.⁷

Figure 2: Elements of a Gender-responsive NAP Process



⁷ Toolkit for a Gender Responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans; NAP Global Network 2019; page 11- [Toolkit for a Gender-Responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans \(NAPs\) | NAP Global Network](#)

The toolkit (pages 12-15) elaborates on key issues to consider in each of the three areas:

- **Gender and other demographic factors such as age, race, ethnicity, disability and class influence people’s vulnerability to climate change** and influence people’s access to resources, information, opportunities and their adaptation needs and capacities. Awareness of the differences in social roles and responsibilities of different groups, how these shape how people experience the impacts of climate change, the types of adaptation measures that are appropriate to their needs and their ability/availability to participate in adaptation measures is necessary for responsive adaptation planning and implementation.
- **Including gender focal points and external, non-government, gender actors and demographically representative community members in consultations** in the planning process demonstrates recognition of gender and other demographic differences in adaptation needs and capacities and fosters gender equitable participation in adaptation planning and decision-making processes.
- **Gender differences in income/pay, access to credit, access to and use of technology; education and training; access to information and services; occupational options, domestic roles and responsibilities etc.** can impact the extent to which males and females are positioned to benefit equitably from financial resources and other benefits resulting from adaptation measures. Adequate data on such differences and ensuring strategies to foster equitable access are a key element of gender-responsive adaptation planning.

Robust planning and policy development processes take account of issues of differences in:

- Degrees of access and participation;
- Levels of inclusion or exclusion of different demographic groups;
- The vulnerabilities and risks experienced by demographic groups in society; and
- The potential for differences in the type, nature and degree of impact of the plan or policy on the different groups.

Good practice ensures equitable representation and participation of different demographic groups, in particular the most vulnerable, in the processes of analysis and decision-making, and ensures that plans and policies respond to and mitigate inequalities, exclusion and/or harm.

In addressing the cross-cutting nature of gender in planning, Saint Lucia’s NAP cites examples of women’s progress in politics and the civil service, for example their leadership of four of ten Ministries, positions as Permanent Secretaries and leadership of the key Ministries and agencies tasked with leading climate change related policy. It cites ways in which females have advanced relative to males such as in rates of gain and decline in employment and concludes that:

In this context, and to foster equality in adaptation benefits, Saint Lucia’s NAP and associated SASAPs focus their attention on vulnerable groups, and although gender-disaggregated information will be collected and assessed, the NAP and SASAPs include activities focusing on women and men based on other vulnerabilities (NAP, Page 47).

3.1.1 APPROACH TO GENDER ANALYSIS

Gender analysis involves a **multidimensional approach** to take account of how gender norms, roles and responsibilities intersect with other identity factors such as age, ability/disability; race/ethnicity etc. and socio-economic factors such as poverty, to impact lives, impact the relative status of different groups and their needs and capacities for participation and benefit from adaptation measures.

In its publication, *Mainstreaming Gender in Health Adaptation to Climate Change Programmes*, the World Health Organisation 2012⁸ provides guidance that “outcomes often vary greatly for different groups of women and men as in addition to gender, mediating factors include issues related to age, class and other differences”.

The publication sets out that in treating with gender issues in the development of policies and plans it is important to take account of gender considerations in **five dimensions** which relate to males’ and females’ access to and control over household and societal resources, namely:

- **Economic resources**, both formal and informal, such as credit, money, microcredit, land, health insurance and housing;
- **Political resources**, such as positions of leaderships and opportunities for communication and negotiations, as well as civil, economic, social, political and cultural rights;
- **Social resources**, including community resources, social support networks, transport systems and other social services. It also includes information, education and skills resources in the form of both formal and informal education, availability of information to be able to make decisions, and opportunities to exchange information and opinions;
- **Time resources**, the amount of flexible work hours, and the amount of hours in a day that a person can use as wanted; and
- **Internal resources**, which include the ability to express one’s own interests, as well as self-esteem and self-confidence.

Factoring gender needs and the implications of policy and plans across these dimensions also requires awareness that gender is an important, but not singular factor that impacts people’s life chances and outcomes.

⁸ Mainstreaming Gender in Health Adaptation to Climate Change Programmes; WHO 2012; Page 8
https://www.who.int/globalchange/publications/Mainstreaming_Gender_Climate.pdf

3.1.2 INTERSECTIONALITY OF GENDER CONSIDERATIONS

The concept of **intersectionality** recognizes that gender overlaps with other socio-cultural characteristics such as race, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation, age, geographic location (urban, rural) and socio-economic status. It takes into account societal norms and values related to these identity factors, and the consequent, cumulative effects and multiple forms of social barriers or privileges that groups of persons can experience based on these different identities.

3.1.3 GENDER MAINSTREAMING

The goal of gender mainstreaming in policy and program planning and implementation means taking account of the concerns, experiences and needs of men and women as an integral dimension of all phases of program and policy development. It requires assessment of the implications of any planned policy and action for males and females. The end purpose for gender mainstreaming is that both men and women benefit equitably, and that programs and policies do not result in or perpetuate existing inequalities.⁹

3.2 GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE APPLICATIONS

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) *Gender, Climate Change and Community Based Adaptation Guidebook 2010*¹⁰ outlines gender differences that are relevant to understanding the vulnerabilities to climate change impacts and the extent to which different groups of males and females (depending not only on gender factors but also age, socio-economic status, etc.) have the capacity to bounce back from climate change impacts. These include differences in:

- **Access to resources.** Including land, security of tenure, livestock, tools, and credit.
- **Dependence on natural resources.** Women and men have different types of use/dependence on natural resources with women typically being more primary users for example of water and wood for a range of household purposes (consistent with their expected roles and responsibilities as care-givers) and males more likely to relate to and rely on natural resources (marine /water resources, forests, fisheries, etc. for income and value added purposes).
- **Sexual division of labor.** Males and females have variable and gendered occupational choices and opportunities. This impacts their time, income, burden of unpaid work (both in households and communities); their mobility and availability to access employment, the types of employment which are made available to them and their exposure to situations of exploitation, harassment and violence in the occupational setting. These and other

⁹ WHO, 2012, page 11

¹⁰ Gender, Climate Change and Community Based Adaptation Guidebook; UNDP, New York; 2010; [Gender, Climate Change and Community Based Adaptation Guidebook | UNDP](#)

gendered, labour related issues contribute to greater or lesser levels of vulnerability, adaptability and resilience to adverse climate change impacts.

- **Education and access to information.** Education increases resilience through higher employability and labour value, increased mobility (social and geographic) and access to information. While in the Caribbean there is equality in primary and secondary enrollment and amongst those with favourable achievement, females tend to outperform males in literacy, numeracy, various secondary subjects and in tertiary enrollment, the overall situation is one of under achievement with reports¹¹ indicating that about 30 percent of the eligible age cohort sits the Caribbean Secondary Examination Certificate (CSEC) annually, about 25 percent achieve five passes or more, less than 50% of the those aged 25 years or older have secondary education certification and less than 15% of the population have tertiary education. The situation of underachievement becomes even more pronounced for persons with disabilities and students attending schools in less affluent communities. The reports indicate fewer gender disparities in achievement at higher socio-economic levels.
- **Mobility.** Women are often more restricted in their movement/mobility, whereas movement/migration is often a coping mechanism more easily available to males. This is due to the fact that traditional gender roles result in women having major responsibility for care-giving of children, elderly relatives and others. With less freedom of movement and fewer options for employment/income earning women must often remain where climate change impacts have hit hard. This increases the relative vulnerability of women and their dependents.
- **Participation in Decision-Making.** Women and men have different levels of power, participation and representation in decision-making at the household, community and national levels. Each demographic group has important perspectives to bring to decision-making processes. A participatory process that involves different groups, women, men and others in equitable, representative numbers is likely to yield more relevant and responsive decisions.

¹¹ Reports that were reviewed include:

Implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development in the Caribbean: A review of the period 2013–2018; Francis Jones et al; ECLAC 2019, Page 20

https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/44473/S1801148_en.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

Status of Women and Men Report: Productive Employment and Decent Work for All, Alecia Mondesire, UN Women, 2019; Page 2 ;

<https://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20caribbean/attachments/publications/2019/status%20of%20women%20and%20men-web.pdf?la=en&vs=5426>

Caribbean Synthesis Review and Appraisal Report on the Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action; Alicia Mondesire, UN ECLAC 2015; Page 17; https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/39054/S1500700_en.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

Caribbean Human Development Report 2016; Multidimensional Progress: Human Resilience Beyond Income; UNDP, New York, 2016; Page 82 file:///C:/Users/jethro/Documents/2019/SAGE/Resource%20documents/undp_Caribbean%20HDR_2016.pdf

Table 2: The UNDP 2010 Guidebook summary of vulnerabilities in relation to gender:

WOMEN	MEN
Gender disparities that increase risks in disasters:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher levels of poverty; • Extensive responsibilities of caring for others; • Domestic violence; • Traditional women’s occupations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational segregation; • Internalized norms of masculinity; • Roles in the family and in the home.
Gender experiences that can increase capacities for managing disaster situations:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social networking; • Caring abilities; • Extensive knowledge of communities; • Management of natural and environmental resources; • High levels of risk awareness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional and work contacts; • Technical abilities; • Limited childcare responsibilities.

4.0 REVIEW OF SAINT LUCIA’S SECTOR PLANNING PROCESS

Prior to sector specific assessment and analysis, a comprehensive review of the key stakeholders and planning entry points for the development of Saint Lucia’s SASAPs was undertaken. A summary of the key stakeholders and the defined entry points that are relevant to this work is outlined in the following.

4.1 KEY STAKEHOLDERS OF THE SASAP PROCESS AND OTHER GENDER AND VULNERABILITY RESPONSIVE PLANNING

Stakeholder involvement is an essential element of the planning process for the development of a SASAP. Stakeholders’ knowledge, expertise and lived experience assist in deepening understanding of the issues to be addressed, priorities to be set and the strategies and actions that might be most effective in achieving desired outcomes.

Equitable representation of demographic groups that are most vulnerable (based on gender, age, disability, socio-economic status, community vulnerability or other factors) to climate change risks and to adverse health consequences is important. Women have specific vulnerabilities associated with their roles and responsibilities, their higher level of unemployment, comparatively lower levels of income, under-representation in decision-making at national and community levels, their increased vulnerability to violence during times of disaster and their greater dependence on health services for themselves and dependents.

As put by the Green Climate Fund’s Gender Policy:

“The impacts of climate change can exacerbate existing gender inequalities...climate change initiatives are more sustainable, equitable and more likely to achieve their objectives when gender equality and women’s empowerment considerations are integrated into the design and implementation.... Further, women and vulnerable communities are also part of the solution to climate change and should, therefore, be effectively engaged in discussions and decisions that affect them.”¹²

See the [NAP Global Network Framework for Gender-Responsive National Adaptation Plan Processes](#), Table 1 – Key Issues for NAP Teams to Consider, for a comprehensive outline of steps for gender mainstreaming in the planning process for NAPs/SASAPs. Involving stakeholders may be achieved through, among other means:

- Membership on SASAP committees/sub-committees/working groups
- Consultative meetings/events/forums/focus groups
- Rapid assessments, surveys and other research methods

¹² Green Climate Fund, Gender Policy; Updated Gender Policy and Action Plan 2020-2023; “Rationale” Page 1; [Gender policy | Green Climate Fund](#)

The SLU NAP Stocktaking, Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Report (2018) identifies key stakeholder, State and private sector agencies as follows:

- Ministry of Tourism, Information and Broadcasting
- Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Physical Planning, Natural Resources and Co-operatives:
 - Agricultural Division
 - Fisheries Department
 - Forestry Department
- Ministry of Economic Development, Housing, Urban Renewal, Transport and Civil Aviation
 - Physical Planning Section
- Ministry of Finance, Economic Growth, Job Creation, External Affairs and Public Service
- Ministry of Health and Wellness
- Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Enterprise Development and Consumer Affairs
- Water Resources Management Agency
- Ministry of Education, Innovation, Gender Relations and Sustainable Development
- Ministry of Equity, Social Justice, Empowerment, Youth Development, Sports and Local Government
- National Conservation Authority
- Ministry of Home Affairs, Justice and National Security
- Ministry of Infrastructure, Ports, Energy and Labour
- Saint Lucia Hotel and Tourism Association
- Saint Lucia National Trust
- National Emergency Management Organisation (NEMO)
- Saint Lucia Solid Waste Management Authority
- Water Sewage Company
- Land Conservation Board

The gender bureau/unit and focal points of the Ministry of Health and Wellness as well as other relevant Ministries where they exist are important actors to be included. NGOs and community-based organizations as well include:

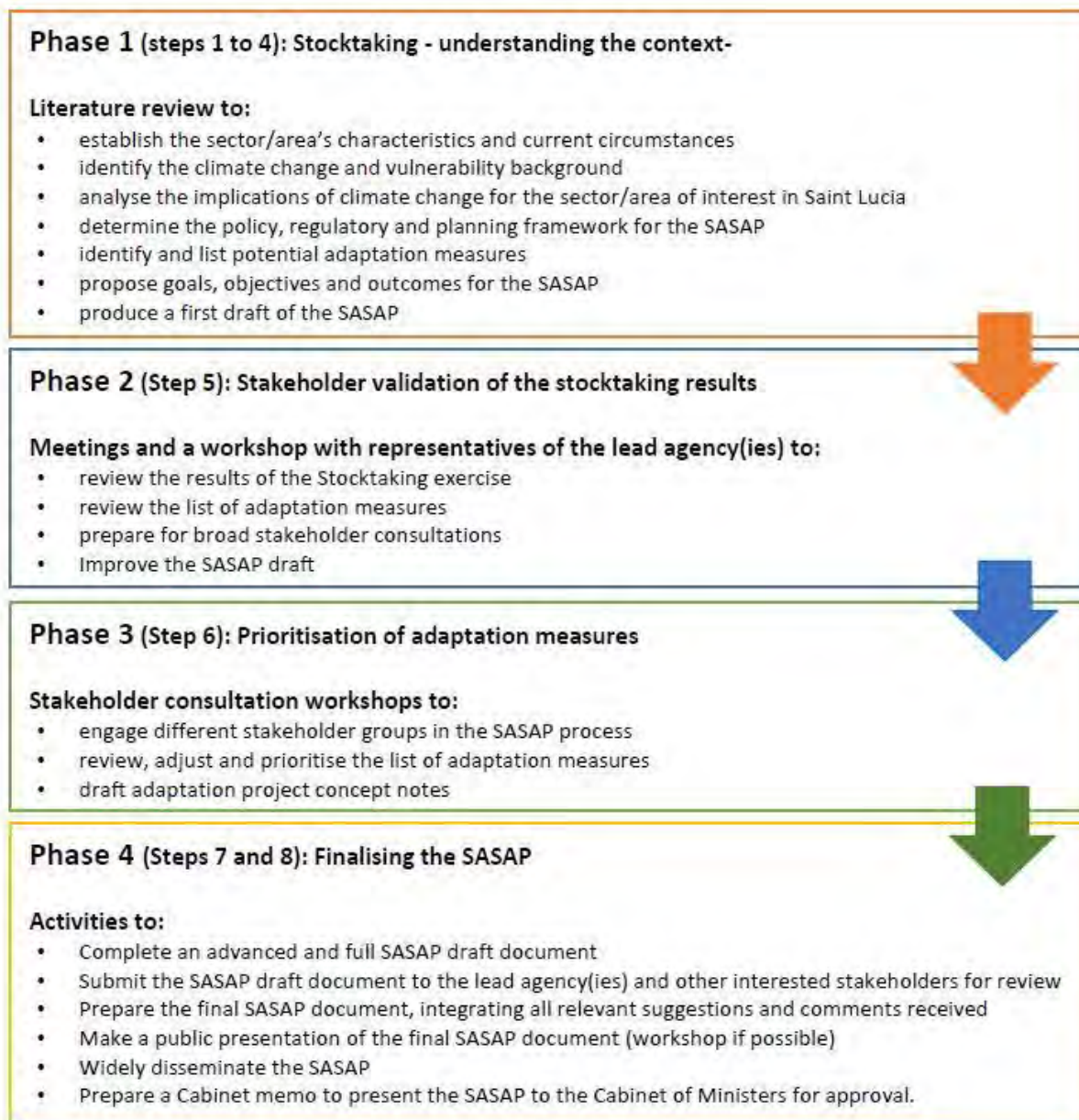
- Women’s organizations
- Organizations of youth
- Organizations of persons with disabilities
- Environment and sustainable development actors
- Community-based disaster committees
- Organizations of health professionals

4.2 ENTRY POINTS FOR GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN THE SASAP PLANNING PROCESS

The Guideline for the Development of Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans: Saint Lucia’s Experience under The National Adaptation Planning Process is an important resource. It sets out in detail the steps to be followed in the planning process for SASAPs, both in diagram and in a narrative which includes information on entry points for including gender considerations.

Gender analysis (relevant literature, disaggregated data, impact analyses, stakeholder consultation, etc.) should be an integral part of each of the steps described in the table below (Guideline, page 9).

Figure 3: SASAP Phases



A preliminary analysis of ENTRY POINTS has identified possible synergies for consideration:

- Coordinating Mechanisms
- Policy/Legislation
- Institutional Approach
- Project Identification, Design and Implementation
- Capacity Development Initiatives
- Gender Budgeting and Financing
- Disaggregated Data

- Planning and Indicator Development
- Implementation
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Link to criteria for successful Climate Financing

4.3 THE NAP COORDINATING MECHANISM

Saint Lucia has a national inter-agency coordinating mechanism for national and regional climate change activities, which is a key foundation for the NAP process. This mechanism is the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), which is recognized under the Climate Change Adaptation Policy (CCAP) as the body in charge of coordinating and facilitating the implementation of climate change adaptation measures across sectors and agencies and at all levels of society. The NCCC sits at the Ministry of Education, Innovation, Gender Relations and Sustainable Development, and comprises representatives of public, statutory, academic and private sector bodies. In addition, the NCCC may appoint other members on an ad hoc basis.

4.4 MOVING FORWARD/RELEVANCE TO SECTOR ASSESSMENT

It is important to note that although comprehensive and sequential, the SASAP Development guidelines lack specificity for both a strategic gender responsive approach and practical methodologies for planners to meaningfully implement gender mainstreaming strategies into sector plans. For example, within the SASAP Guidelines (Annex 7, page 32); “Criteria for the prioritization of adaptation measures”, social and gender barriers are mentioned in the description aligned with criteria 5.0 - “Ease of implementation/feasibility” but it is still unclear to the document user what this criteria means or includes in order to plan for gender barriers in a meaningful and actionable way. To enhance the gender responsiveness of the SASAP development guidelines, the assessments undertaken will generate specific gender mainstreaming guidelines that will highlight specific entry points for the GoSL to ensure gender and climate change considerations in all stages of the SASAP inclusive of planning, implementation and monitoring, and evaluation.

HEALTH SECTOR ANALYSIS: GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE DIMENSIONS IN EXISTING NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION & HEALTH SECTOR POLICIES AND PLANS

SUMMARY

The following section includes an analysis of Policy documents of the Government of Saint Lucia which include the Health sector/health-related goals or actions and an assessment of the extent to which gender dimensions of climate change and adaptation are addressed.

A review of existing national climate change adaptation and health sector policies and plans indicate that few policies make reference to both gender responsiveness and climate resilience. Most policies and reports lack specific language, objectives and outputs on how to recognize, measure and implement gender sensitive strategies. While some recent policies and action plans make brief reference to gender, older policies do not explicitly make the clear connection between “climate” and emerging diseases and communicable diseases. They do however use language such as “adverse conditions”, “natural disasters” and “humanitarian disasters”.

The literature reviewed for this report indicate that there are general health topics which most directly relate to gender responsiveness and climate change adaptation and mitigation, these topics include:

- ✓ Health Promotion
- ✓ Food Security & Nutrition
- ✓ Communicable diseases and Non-communicable Disease - incidence and prevalence
- ✓ Disease Prevention (mitigation)
- ✓ Epidemic, Emergency & Disaster Preparedness & Management
- ✓ Access to health services

The consulting team further engaged stakeholders to validate these core health themes as priorities and to identify strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities/entry points for gender responsive planning. This supports planning that 1) recognizes gender differences in adaptation needs and capacities, 2) ensures gender-equitable participation and influence in adaptation decision-making processes and 3) ensures gender-equitable access to financial resources and other benefits resulting from investments in adaptation.

HEALTH SECTOR ASSESSMENT PROCESS

To support the initial assessment of Saint Lucia’s gender and climate responsiveness within published policy and planning documents, a dual approach to reviewing the available health sector plans was employed.

STEP 1: CLIMATE CHANGE & ADAPTATION POLICY & PLAN REVIEW

An initial review of Saint Lucia’s climate change and adaptation policies and plans was undertaken in order to assess the inclusion of the health sector, health related goals and/or actions. Additional assessment of the extent to which gender dimensions of climate change and adaptation are addressed was also included anecdotally. Further analysis is scheduled to take place in subsequent deliverables following additional stakeholder engagement and feedback.

The policy and plan document assessment team applied a simple keyword search approach in order to determine to what extent Saint Lucia’s adaptation policies and planning documents included health and gender considerations. The keywords searched within the documents were as follows:

- Climate Change: with respect to health policy;
- Health: as it relates to human health;
- Gender: excluding names of departments, positions and publications; and
- Vulnerable: as it relates to humans/populations/groups.

Refer to Appendix 1 for a detailed overview of this initial assessment.

STEP 2: HEALTH SECTOR POLICY & PLAN REVIEW

Second to the initial climate change and adaptation policy and plan review, a more specific review of Saint Lucia’s health sector specific documents was undertaken to suggest gaps, weaknesses, and challenges present within the sector in relation to gender and climate change.

The initial findings from the secondary document review and preliminary consultations determined the following gaps and weaknesses in health sector plans:

- Current legislation and policies exist but require further developing/improvement;
- Most policies and reports lack specific language, objectives & outputs on how to recognize, measure and implement “gender sensitivity”, “awareness”, “empowerment”;
- Older policies do not explicitly make the clear connection between “climate” and “emerging diseases” and “communicable diseases” (double burden of disease); rather uses language such as “adverse conditions”, “natural disasters”, and “humanitarian disasters”; and

- Examples of specific, realistic and measurable outputs are required for each strategic objective.
 - For example: Mental Health, Health Service Delivery & Finance, Universal Health Care Plan, National Health Care Plan, Monitoring Health System Reforms, Sexual Reproductive Health were all found to have little to no policy connection to **both** gender responsiveness and climate resilience.
 - Discussion of “Smart Hospitals” to address infrastructure being “climate resilient”, however does not appear to be gender responsive.
 - There appears to be an absence of transparent regulations for governing the private and public sectors. Policies are often “self -regulating”: “a situation of self-regulation has become the order of the day, opening the door for abuses in the system. The feeling of exclusion and lack of recognition of contributions made, places the entire health system in danger of an unfulfilled mandate”¹³

Refer to Appendix 2 for a detailed overview of the health sector policy and plan document analysis.

STEP 3: HEALTH SECTOR STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Additionally, a stakeholder consultation with the Ministry of Health was undertaken which confirmed the following:

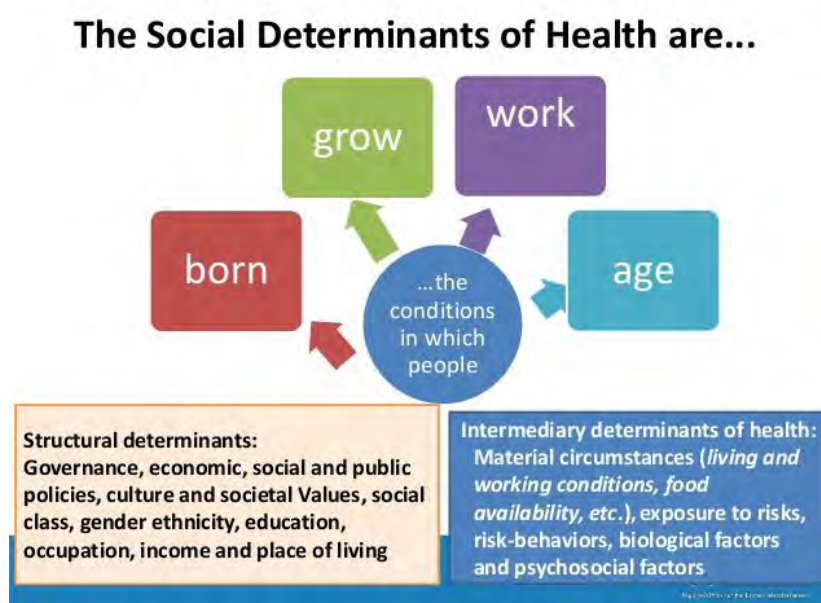
- Data availability: Central mechanism for compiling health/epidemiology data is available through the Epidemiology Unit (health data) and the Central Statistics office;
- Priorities for climate change adaptation in health are yet to be determined; however-early priorities include Infrastructure for health facilities and Vector borne diseases-managing and monitoring of climate diseases;
- Current climate change adaptation programmes implemented in the health sector includes SMART Health Facilities Project supported by PAHO and DFID;
- On a national scale, limited civil society and private sector consultation has occurred to generate sex disaggregated data;
- Gender dimensions of the adaptation policies and/or programmes have not yet been intentionally taken into account; and
- Capacity Development (training, education, public awareness) for gender analysis and know-how for development of gender responsive climate change adaptation policies and programmes is needed.

¹³ Draft National HEALTH SECTOR Policy (NHSP) “Safeguarding Health”, Ministry of Health, Wellness, Human Services and Gender Relations (Page 68)

There are a range of **social determinants of health** independent of the impacts of climate change.

The WHO (2012)¹⁴ outlines that socio-economic and demographic factors are determinants of health. These factors include education, employment status and income, culture, age, the physical and social environment among others. WHO notes that climate change is exacerbating environmental determinants of health including access to safe water, clean air, adequate housing and sufficient food. People experience different levels and patterns of exposure, vulnerability and impacts based on gender, sex and other social and environmental determinants of health.

Figure 4: The Social Determinants of Health



Source: WHO Social determinants of health (slideshare.net)

Though many of the determinants of health may be the same for women and men, gender is a mediating factor in the outcomes along with factors such as age, class, social status among others. Gender norms, roles and relations interacting with other determinants of health, increase gender inequalities. The WHO Guidelines indicate further that climate change impacts exacerbate existing health vulnerabilities of the population, increasing risks and limiting capacities to adapt. The table below illustrates some of the gender differences in the impacts of climate change (WHO 2012)¹⁵.

¹⁴ Mainstreaming Gender in Health Adaptation to Climate Change Programmes; Users’ Guide (Discussion Draft); WHO, 2012, Pages 7-8

¹⁵ Ibid, Pages 18-19

Table 3: Gender Differences in the Impacts of Climate Change

Meteorological conditions and human exposure		
Conditions	Examples of health impacts	Gender perspective
Heatwaves and increased hot weather	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heat-related fatalities and heat exhaustion • Vector-borne diseases such as malaria, dengue, leishmaniasis, Lyme disease, tick-borne encephalitis due to altered range and seasonality • Increased or decreased risk of pre-eclampsia and hypertension due to changes in temperature and humidity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies have found that women may be more at risk of dying in heatwaves in some situations; at the same time, elderly men may be at increased risk due to social isolation • Men and women may have different levels of exposure to extreme heat and certain vectors due to gender differences in occupation and the division of household chores • Due to physiological changes, pregnant women have higher risk of malaria infection • In many societies, gender roles attribute the task of caring for the sick to women • Because of biological differences, only women are at risk of pre-eclampsia or pregnancy-related hypertension
Windstorms and tropical cyclones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of life and injury during disasters • Psychological stress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globally, natural disasters kill more women than men, and tend to kill women at a younger age • Gender norms promoting risk-taking behaviour by males may increase risk of fatality or injury during disasters • Men may be less likely to seek help for psychological conditions in the aftermath of disasters • In some situations, women may face barriers in accessing disaster relief services
Sea level rise, heavy rain and flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterborne diseases caused by contamination of drinking water (e.g. cholera, diarrhoeal diseases) • Arsenicosis caused by exposure to arsenic-contaminated groundwater • Gynaecological problems, complications during pregnancy, and birth defects due to exposure to saline-contaminated water and environmental toxins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and men may suffer different social repercussions due to the physical effects of arsenicosis • Due to anatomical differences, only women are at risk of gynaecological or pregnancy-related conditions • In some situations, women may face barriers in accessing health services • In many societies, gender roles attribute the task of caring for the sick to women • Men and women may have different levels of exposure to risk factors due to gender differences in occupation and the division of household chores
Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterborne and water-washed diseases caused by reduction in availability of clean drinking-water and water supplies for personal hygiene and sanitation (e.g. trachoma and scabies) • Physical exhaustion and spinal injuries caused by longer distances carrying heavy loads of water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In many societies, gender roles attribute the task of caring for the sick to women • In many developing countries, the responsibility for collection, management and distribution of water, as well as household sanitation and hygiene, is ascribed to women

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Table 3 Cont'd: Gender Differences in the Impacts of Climate Change

Human and social consequences of climate change		
Conditions	Examples of health impacts	Gender perspective
Migration and displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual and physical violence among populations displaced due to rising sea levels and natural disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women and girls are more vulnerable to sexual harassment, violence and trafficking among displaced populations Women and girls are more likely to suffer sexual harassment in shelters and relief queues
Shift in farming and land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malnutrition caused by disruptions or decreases in food supply Depression, suicide, or psychological stress caused by loss of livelihood Loss of plants and herbs used for income, traditional medicinal use, and nutritional supplements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breastfeeding and pregnant women have unique nutritional needs Women may be more vulnerable in times of food scarcity due to gendered food hierarchies Men may be less likely to seek help for psychological conditions Social expectations and attitudes concerning rural masculinity may contribute to high suicide rates among male farmers in some situations Many rural women in different parts of the world depend on plants and herbs for income, traditional medicinal use, and nutritional supplements
Increased livelihood, household and caring burdens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decline in food security and livelihood opportunities Stress and mental health issues Family illness resulting in increased medical expenses, heightening poverty levels Elderly being additionally disadvantaged because of lower education status, increased poverty and less access to health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decline in food security and livelihood contribute to added stress and possible mental illness for men and boys, who bear the economical responsibilities of the household in many societies Women and girls in many societies bear the burden of caring for the sick in times of environmental disasters, limiting time they might have for self-development such as education, or income-generating work Increased time and energy spent on water collection in times of drought contribute to stress-related and exhaustion among women Elderly women might be saddled with caring responsibilities that contribute to stress and fatigue and prevent participation in social and economic activities Older men who tend to be less socially connected are further disadvantaged and unable to seek assistance from the community when needed
Urban health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More people living in marginal, urban and peri-urban areas and slums that are particular environmental hazards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female-headed households are increasing in urban/peri-urban areas and marked with poverty, exposure of dwelling and decreased ability to manage daily burdens.

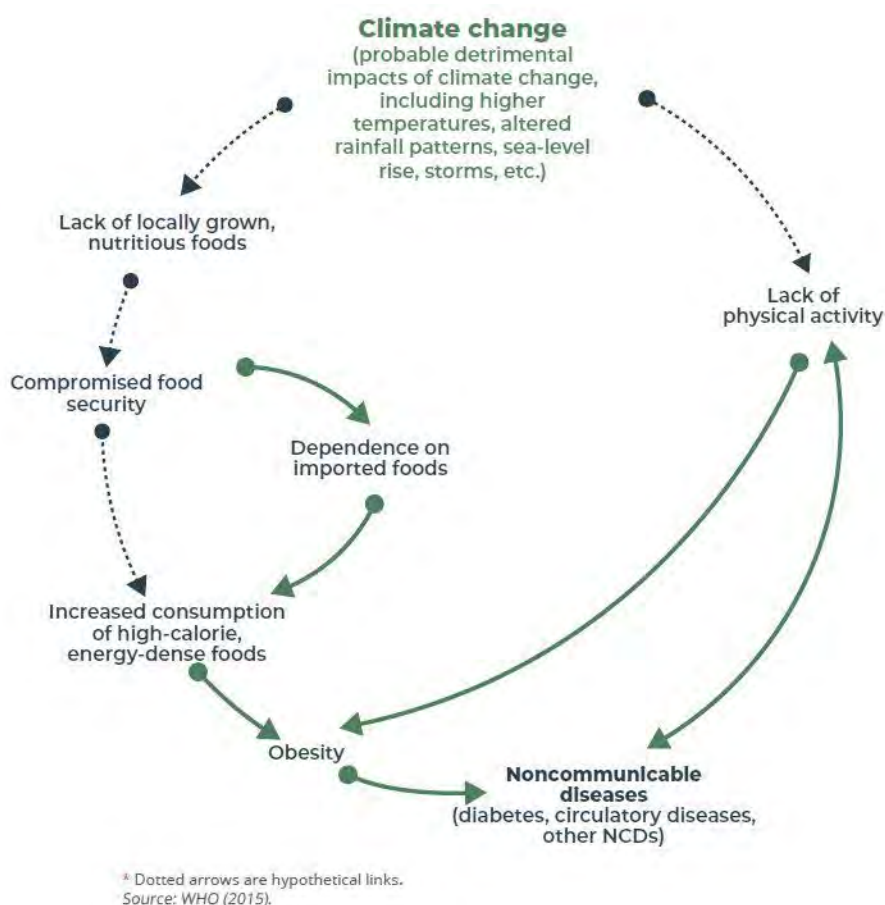
The Saint Lucia National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2018 sets out the following climate change impacts on health. The table illustrates the breadth of impacts and indicates how pivotal the health sector is in contributing to the country's climate change adaptation strategies and resilience of the physical, economic and human development of the nation.

Table 4: Climate Change Impacts on Health

Impacts	Repercussions
Impacts of more frequent extreme weather events (intense rainfall events, hurricanes, high winds, storm surges)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased stress on public health care systems. • Increased health care cost. • Decreased productivity (labour, school children, etc.).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injuries and deaths resulting from direct hazard impacts on people (e.g. drowning during flooding and from infrastructure or trees striking people) during extreme events. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outbreaks of water-borne and food-borne diseases, such as schistosomiasis and cholera, dengue, leptospirosis and yellow fever, after flooding events. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased pollution of water sources (sewage, solid waste, industrial/ hazardous chemicals/ waste) during flooding episodes could increase the incidence of skin, gastric and multiple other problems associated with the contamination of water and food supplies. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased levels of malnutrition due to extreme weather events-related declining crop and livestock production, loss of primary incomes and increasing food costs. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher levels of human exposure to pesticides (including in food content) due to their increased use to control pest infestation after extreme events. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severed access to health services for vulnerable communities during and in the aftermath of extreme weather events (either because transport and communication is cut or because the events directly affect exposed health system infrastructure). 	
Impacts of higher temperatures, prolonged and intense dry episodes and drought	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heat stress and cardio- and cerebrovascular conditions resulting from extreme temperature are likely to increase. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher temperatures associated with heat waves could alter the geographical distribution of the mosquito species that transmit deadly diseases such as dengue. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggravated respiratory conditions due to increased air pollution from forest and bushfires during dry and hot periods. • Increased concentration of dust and agro-chemical particles transported by wind during dry periods could also exacerbate respiratory problems and cause allergic reactions among other complications. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declining crop yields and livestock production with higher temperatures and dry periods are expected to add to the malnutrition burden in the country. 	

The effects of climate change impact the most basic of the prerequisites for good health - clean air, safe water, sufficient food and adequate shelter. It increases risks of infectious diseases, and puts pressure on the natural, economic and social systems that sustain health. In addition to these health effects, increasing vector borne diseases, water insecurity and water borne diseases, food borne diseases, food and nutrition insecurity and malnourishment, increasing morbidity, mortality, traumatic injuries, disrupted health services and damaged infrastructure, mental health disorders and more - climate change and climate variability are also implicated as potential contributors to increases in non-communicable diseases as the diagram¹⁶ below illustrates.

Figure 5: Conceptual Model Summarizing the Pathways Between Climate Change and Noncommunicable Diseases



The impacts on health make climate change adaptation a priority for Saint Lucia’s overall development, and achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

¹⁶ Climate change and health in Small Island Developing States: a WHO special initiative, Pacific Island countries and areas. Manila, Philippines. World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific. 2018. Page 11

Literature reviewed categorizes health sector climate change risks and, consequently, areas to be prioritized for adaptation planning, as:

Direct – climate change/climate variability is generating more frequent, intense and longer duration adverse weather events such as cyclones, floods, heatwaves, droughts. It is projected that the frequency and intensity of such events will increase and as a result so too are the health impacts expected to increase if adaptation measures are not planned and implemented.

Indirect – Aside from the impacts in the immediate period of adverse weather events, there are those natural and physical impacts that follow from them and emerge over time. For example, floods eroding soils can contribute to food insecurity and increased incidence of under nutrition or malnutrition; flooding can also lead to increases in vector and water borne diseases; storm surges can impact food as well as water security as can prolonged droughts.

Economic and social impacts of adverse weather events that have health implications, for example, dislocation of utilities, social services, damage to infrastructure including health infrastructure and dislocation of economic life and livelihoods. Exacerbation of gender inequalities and increases in gender-based/intimate partner violence, violence against children and general societal violence are critical areas of psycho-social and physical health risks. In the context of the foregoing, it can be seen that mental health will need to become a cross-cutting concern in the health sector's climate change adaptation and resilience planning and implementation.

Ideally, health sector climate change adaptation plans should address measures across these three types of risks as far as possible. Specific health sector climate change adaptation priorities have been identified most recently in Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan Stocktaking, Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Report 2018; and the resulting Saint Lucia National Adaptation Plan 2018-2028. In addition to recommended priority actions, the Saint Lucia Health and Climate Change Profile 2019 gives comprehensive, key baseline information on existing adaptive capacity – health workforce, national status with respect to health-related SDGs; percentage of health facilities assessed to have made sustainable retrofits, preparedness for climate risks among other vital planning information.

The identified priorities for health sector climate change adaptation are as follows:

- Strengthen integrated risk surveillance and early warning systems;
- Improve resilience of health sector infrastructure and operations;
- Address barriers to accessing international climate change finance to support health adaptation; and
- Strengthen the policy environment to underscore health co-benefits in mitigation strategies.

Recognizing these pre-defined priorities provides guidance and insight for the assessment and analysis of available documentation, and provide a basis for the sector review outlined in subsequent sections of this document.

HIGHLIGHTS OF EXISTING INITIATIVES RELATED TO ADAPTATION OR MITIGATION WITHIN THE HEALTH SECTOR

During consultations, the Department of Health indicated that only recently has health and climate change been viewed in a more meaningful manner. As such, most of the documentation is limited to participation and mentions in national climate change documents spearheaded by the Department of Sustainable Development. As adaptation and mitigation pertains to health specifically, the Department of Health has engaged in the following initiatives.

Smart Health Care Facilities in the Caribbean (SMART Hospitals):

SMART Hospitals is an initiative targeting eight Caribbean countries, including St. Lucia, funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and implemented through the Pan America Health Organization (PAHO) in partnership with the GoSL Ministry of Health. With the Caribbean being impacted by natural disasters and extreme weather events annually, health facilities providing emergency care to the sick and injured without disruption are vital. The project aims to provide safer, greener health facilities to deliver care in disasters through strengthening facilities by innovatively combining disaster safety and environmental (i.e. alternate energy and water sources) improvements that address weaknesses, boost future climate resilience and generate operational savings.¹⁷

In the most recent Project Annual Review (published September 2020), it is noted that St. Lucia took an approach to make critical “green” improvements (implementing alternate energy and water sources) across a larger number of facilities rather than move to a high standard at a few selected sites. As a result, St. Lucia improved the resilience of more than half the total number of facilities in the country. The average greening score levels across the 15 selected facilities increased from 33% to 71%. Hospital Safety Index (HSI) rankings were also improved significantly and St. Lucia now has its first ‘A’ safety index rated facility at Comfort Bay elderly home.¹⁸

SMART assessments can provide a useful proxy metric for measurement of resilience and can support securing further investment as was noted was the case with St. Lucia according to the Annual Review. It is also noted that assessments need to be done regularly to be of ongoing value. Additionally, the information from the SMART assessments that is provided to prospective

¹⁷ SMART HEALTH CARE FACILITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN PROJECT – PHASE II
https://www.paho.org/disasters/index.php?option=com_docman&view=download&alias=2696-smart-health-care-facilities-in-the-caribbean-project-phase-ii-flyer&category_slug=smart-hospitals-toolkit&Itemid=1179&lang=en

¹⁸ Strengthening Health Facilities in the Caribbean (SMART Hospitals): Annual Review, October 2020
<https://devtracker.fcdo.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-203272/documents>

fundings / decision makers needs to be presented in a useful way as it covers a large range of issues and details.¹⁹

It is recommended moving forward that future deliverables for this project include actions around maintaining up to date SMART assessments to help leverage further investment in SMART facilities. Additionally, the SMART assessment should be included in future gender responsiveness assessments that will contribute to the final project deliverable and recommendations.

Saint Lucia Health and Climate Change Country Profile 2020²⁰:

This is an extensive document with the intention of presenting evidence and monitoring progress on health and climate change in St. Lucia. The Ministry of Health and Wellness, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the UNFCCC collaboratively developed the document, which provides a summary of available evidence on climate hazards, health vulnerabilities, health impacts as well as progress to date in the health sector's efforts to realize a climate resilient health system.

EU/CARIFORUM Climate Change and Health Project – Strengthening Climate Resilient Health Systems in the Caribbean:

This project aims to improve the capacity of Caribbean countries to reduce the negative impacts of climate change on health.²¹ The Department of Health is currently engaging with EU CARIFORUM for support in their development of the H-NAP/SASAP for the health sector – with an anticipated completion date of December 2021. The Work Plan Template shared with our team provides a comprehensive outline of the critical steps to be considered in the planning of the development of a comprehensive H-NAP/SASAP.

ASSESSMENT OF THE INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR THE HEALTH SECTOR SASAP

The Ministry of Health is establishing its internal team to coordinate the SASAP process. This planning team includes:

- The Chief Health Planner and two Health Planners
- A Research Officer

¹⁹ Strengthening Health Facilities in the Caribbean (SMART Hospitals): Annual Review, October 2020
<https://devtracker.fcdo.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-203272/documents>

²⁰ https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/climate-change/who-unfccc-cch-country-profile-saint-lucia.pdf?sfvrsn=8d8f2fdb_2&download=true

²¹ EU CARIFORUM Climate Change and Health Project <https://www.paho.org/en/eu-cariforum-climate-change-and-health-project>

- The Social Planner
- The Environmental Health Department
- The gender Focal Point. As well, the team has gender expertise available to it through the GoSL gender department.

Because of the multi-sectoral, multi-dimensional nature of climate change risks and the cross-cutting nature of health impacts occurring across different sectors it will be important for the Ministry of Health to draw on the significant body of experience in climate change planning at the national level and in other sectors which have already completed a SASAP process.

The National Adaptation Plan Stocktaking, Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Report (2019, page 32) details national mechanisms which can support the Ministry of Health's planning including:

- **The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC):** The NCCC was established in 1998 by the Cabinet of Ministers to provide advice and support to national climate change-related programs and processes. Over the years, the NCCC has helped to facilitate and guide national efforts relating to: climate change adaptation and building resilience; national climate change action plans and mitigation strategies; and climate change education, training, and public awareness-raising.
- **The National Emergency Management Committee:** is a key aspect of the national disaster response mechanism comprised of state agencies and including ad hoc committees and community-based, NGO and private sector actors.

In addition to the National Adaptation Plan Stocktaking, Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Report, the other essential guides to the Ministry of Health on how to proceed with setting up and establishing a working methodology for its SASAP process are:

- **The GoSL Guidelines for the Development of Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans: Saint Lucia's Experience under the National Adaptation Planning Process (2018).** The Guidelines are a 'how to' document that provides answers to frequently asked questions about the SASAP process, and gives step by step guidance on the general SASAP process. It does not include guidelines and entry points for a gender responsive SASAP which will be developed under the EnGenDER project's technical assistance by Niagara College.
- **Saint Lucia Health and Climate Change Country Profile 2019** – which provides information on climate change risks and the health impacts, data on the situation in health and the adaptive capacity of the sector, and data on the progress in the health sector in responding to climate threats based on country-reported data collected in the 2018 WHO Climate and Health Country Survey.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND NEXT STEPS

St. Lucia is vulnerable to adverse weather events now made more frequent and intense due to climate change. The effects of adverse weather due to climate change impact the most basic of the prerequisites for good health - clean air, safe water, sufficient food and adequate shelter; increase risks of infectious diseases, and put pressure on the natural, economic and social systems that sustain the health status of St. Lucians and the health services.

The information in this report underscores the urgency for a climate change adaptation policy and action plan to be developed for the health sector, and the need for robust analysis of the population differences that act as determinants of health. Equitable representation of demographic groups that are most vulnerable (based on gender, age, disability, socio-economic status, community vulnerability or other factors) to climate change risks and to adverse health consequences is important.

The planning process must therefore involve a **multidimensional approach** to take account of how gender norms, roles and responsibilities combined with other identity factors give rise to different needs and capacities for participation and benefit from adaptation measures.

The report illustrates women's specific vulnerabilities associated with their care-giving roles and responsibilities, their higher levels of unemployment, comparatively lower levels of income, their under-representation in decision-making at national and community levels, their increased vulnerability to violence during times of disaster and their greater reliance on health services for themselves and dependents.

The planning process must therefore be guided by data disaggregated for gender and other demographic factors and be inclusive of input from women and other vulnerable population groups.

Gender and vulnerability analysis should be crosscutting and applied to the health topics that are prioritized by the sector. As indicated in this report the literature points to general health topics which most readily allow for gender responsiveness in climate change adaptation and mitigation planning, namely:

- ✓ Health Promotion
- ✓ Food Security & Nutrition
- ✓ Communicable diseases and Non-communicable Disease - incidence and prevalence
- ✓ Disease Prevention (mitigation)
- ✓ Epidemic, Emergency & Disaster Preparedness & Management
- ✓ Access to health services

The Ministry of Health will be able to draw on the significant track record of experience within different Ministries, Departments and Agencies of the Government in climate change adaptation planning. The existing climate change and disaster mitigation policy framework is robust.

In establishing a consultative planning process the consultant team will work with the Ministry of Health to involve the relevant agencies shared in this report, and in particular, those listed which will be able to contribute to knowledge generation as it relates to entry points, key actors and alignment of efforts to ensure a gender responsive SASAP planning process.

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APPENDIX 1 – INITIAL ASSESSMENT OF THE GOSL CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION POLICIES AND PLANS

The following table was utilized as a mechanism for initial assessment for the inclusion of the gender dimensions of climate change in Saint Lucia’s available policy and planning documents.

Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policies & Plans	Inclusion of Health Sector	Inclusion of gender dimensions of climate change	Comments on health & gender dimensions if applicable
<p>Saint Lucia’s National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2018 - 2028</p> <p>https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/SLU-NAP-May-2018.pdf</p>	✓	<p>Section 4.9, page 47; in addressing gender the NAP cites other factors in Saint Lucia - poverty, age, and level of education achieved as possibly being greater drivers of vulnerability. It cites the leadership of women in Ministries, as Permanent Secretaries etc. to support the conclusion.</p> <p>The NAP concludes that <i>to foster equality in adaptation benefits, Saint Lucia’s NAP and associated SASAPs focus their attention on vulnerable groups, and although gender-disaggregated information will be collected and assessed, the NAP and SASAPs include activities focusing on women and men based on other vulnerabilities</i></p>	
<p>Saint Lucia’s National Adaptation Plan Stocktaking, Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Report (2018)</p>	✓	<p>Section 8.0, page 29; “gender equality” mentioned in a list of five development themes related to the Medium-Term Development Strategy (2012-2016) Sectoral Action Plan and medium-term development goals. <i>a) Stabilization of the Economy; b) Poverty Reduction; c) <u>Gender Equality</u>; d) Environmental Sustainability; and e) Education, Training and Human Resource Development.</i></p>	<p>Though this report discusses the impact of climate change has the epidemiology of communicable & cardio- respiratory disease and malnutrition, its specific climate change adaptation measures do not specifically address the health disparities as they relate to gender.</p>

Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policies & Plans	Inclusion of Health Sector	Inclusion of gender dimensions of climate change	Comments on health & gender dimensions if applicable
https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/napgn-en-2018-Saint-Lucia-National-Adaptation-Plan-Stocktaking-Climate-Risk-and-Vulnerability-Assessment-Report.pdf		<p>Page 31; “eliminating gender bias” is listed a key area in which it prioritizes expenditures in The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure 2016-2017, a national budget document.</p> <p><i>It prioritizes expenditure for the period within the following key areas: infrastructural development; value-added agriculture and fisheries; improving security; enhancing the quality of and access to basic education and essential healthcare services; enhancing public sector efficiency; <u>eliminating gender bias</u> and promoting children’s rights.</i></p>	
<p>Saint Lucia’s National Adaptation Plan Roadmap and Capacity Development Plan 2018-2028</p> https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/napgn-en-Saint-Lucia-National-Adaptation-Plan-Roadmap-and-	✓	<p>Table 2. NAP Capacity Development Plan, page 27; “gender integration” included in a list under the heading “weakest individual skills” and cross referenced against five institutional functions involved in the NAP in the “Results of the assessment exercise” table. *refer to table beginning on page 25.</p>	<p>This report communicates finding from multi-stakeholder consultation workshop to evaluate the “institutional and individual skills required for national adaptation planning” (p22). Representatives from the Health, Agriculture, Education and Water sectors were asked to appraise a list of 37 competencies/skills from weakest to strongest. Among this list of skills and capacities were themes of climate & gender. Climate change education (ie: education, training and awareness; training content design and delivery; national curriculum design; media</p>

Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policies & Plans	Inclusion of Health Sector	Inclusion of gender dimensions of climate change	Comments on health & gender dimensions if applicable
Capacity-Development-Plan-2018-2028.pdf			communication) was rated the weakest in all 5 institutional functions while Gender Integration, Climate Change Integration & Implementation and Climate Risk Assessment had the lesser ratings (same weakness rating in 2 of 5 institutional functions). Climate change science and policy & Climate change modelling and scenarios had the strongest rating, indicating weakness in only 1 of 5 institutional functions. (see pages 25-28)
Saint Lucia's Climate Change Communications Strategy https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAP/C/Documents/Parties/Saint%20Lucia%20Climate%20Change%20Communications%20Strategy.pdf	✓	No specific reference to gender. Includes participation from the Ministry of Education, Innovation, <u>Gender Relations</u> and Sustainable Development	Using sector specific messages to highlight the impact of climate change are unique and effective communication strategies to raise awareness of climate problems & solutions to which audiences within various sectors can relate. The health sector message "Climate change bites" acknowledges the rise in vector borne diseases and protecting oneself against mosquitos is key. Mosquitos don't discriminate- all persons are at risk.
Saint Lucia's Sectoral Adaptation	✓	Section 5.0, page 15; under the heading "Gender Considerations" - same language as in the NAP	According to page 15 of the report, "poverty, age, and level of education achieved appear to be greater drivers of

Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policies & Plans	Inclusion of Health Sector	Inclusion of gender dimensions of climate change	Comments on health & gender dimensions if applicable
<p>Strategy and Action Plan for the Water Sector (Water SASAP) 2018-2028</p> <p>https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAP/C/Documents/Parties/Saint%20Lucia%20Sectoral%20Adaptation%20Plan%20for%20Water.pdf</p>			<p>vulnerability than gender” in St. Lucia. More women are active participants in leadership roles, particularly in government ministries. Four of 10 ministries are headed by female ministers, including the Ministry of Health & Wellness. <i>“The responsibility of leading climate change-related policy (ie: NAP process) falls mostly on women.”</i></p> <p>Since many households in St. Lucia are managed by women, various adaptations measures & projects outlined in this SASAP (ie: greywater management systems) will rely on the support of women to help mitigate pollution and its associated environment and health risks. (p51)</p>
<p>Saint Lucia’s Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Agriculture Sector (Agriculture SASAP) 2018-2028</p>	✓	<p>Section 5.0, page 13; under heading “Gender Considerations” - same language of NAP with the addition of the following which relates to the participation of women and youth in agriculture:</p> <p><i>In Agriculture, women and youth participate in all activities of their choice; there are many female farmers providing leadership in the sector at the community and sector levels; women actively participate in Farmer Field School exercises and are highly recognised for their skills at making observations in the field that</i></p>	<p>Projects and programmes outlined in this SASAP (i.e.: Production and marketing of alternative and biological pesticides for the scaling up of climate resilient agriculture in Saint Lucia (p.40)) will have health & gender implications as pesticides can be associated with a variety health risks/concerns and the majority of farm workers in St. Lucia are male.</p>

Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policies & Plans	Inclusion of Health Sector	Inclusion of gender dimensions of climate change	Comments on health & gender dimensions if applicable
https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAP/C/Documents/Parties/Saint%20Lucia%E2%80%99s%20Sectoral%20Strategy%20and%20Action%20Plan%20for%20Agriculture.pdf		<p><i>might require the attention of the agriculture extension staff (Graham, 2015).</i></p> <p>It is also noted on page 14 (last paragraph of Section 5.0) that <i>to foster equality in adaptation benefits, Saint Lucia’s NAP and associated SASAPs focus their attention on vulnerable groups, <u>for whom no clear policy strategy has been formulated in agriculture</u> (Graham, 2015)</i></p>	<p>The Climate Resilient Agriculture Demonstration Centre (GRADE) Programme intends to “diversify livelihoods and create jobs for vulnerable groups” which will have a positive impact on the mental and economic health and well-being of both men & women. (p45)</p>
<p>Saint Lucia’s Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Fisheries Sector (Fisheries SASAP) 2018-2028</p> https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAP/C/Documents/Parties/SLU-Fisheries-	<p>✓</p>	<p>Section 5.0, page 13; under heading “Gender Considerations” - same language as the NAP</p>	

Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policies & Plans	Inclusion of Health Sector	Inclusion of gender dimensions of climate change	Comments on health & gender dimensions if applicable
SASAP-May-2018.pdf			
<p>Saint Lucia's Resilient Ecosystems Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (REASAP) 2020-2028</p> <p>https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/napgn-en-2020-saint-lucias-reasap-2020-2028.pdf</p>	✓	<p>Section 5.0, page 18 - 20; under heading "Gender Considerations" - using some of the same language used in the NAP but goes a bit deeper into an analysis / stocktaking of gender in Saint Lucia and the Resilient Ecosystems sector / thematic area.</p> <p>Mentions gains made in "closing the gender gap" in some sectors in Saint Lucia but recognizes that gender disparities remain evident. Occupational sex segregation was noted as a challenge. It is also mentioned that although many livelihood activities in the agriculture and fishing industries are dominated by men, it is well noted that there are critical roles played by women in the fisheries sector that do not receive due recognition. <i>The development of a gender policy in the fisheries sector is ongoing and should increase women's participation and recognition in that sector. There is an increase in the presence and organisation of women in the agriculture sector, specifically in small-scale farming and agro-processing.</i></p>	
<p>Saint Lucia's Portfolio of Project Concept Notes for the Water Sector 2018-2028</p>	✓	<p>No mention of gender.</p> <p>In the "Snapshot: The Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Water Section 2018-2028" section prior to the table of contents – mentions how water-related climate change impacts will affect "vulnerable groups" the most through malnutrition, food insecurity resulting from decreasing agricultural yields and more frequent health</p>	<p>Project Concept 4 (p.19) outlines a pilot project for "low cost individual climate resilient sanitation systems in coastal areas" to help "decrease the risk of coastal water contamination by fecal matter" which has health (water & vector borne diseases) & gender</p>

Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policies & Plans	Inclusion of Health Sector	Inclusion of gender dimensions of climate change	Comments on health & gender dimensions if applicable
https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/napgn-en-2018-Saint-Lucia-Portfolio-of-Project-Concept-Notes-for-the-Water-Sector.pdf		<p>emergencies brought about by flooding and water and vector borne disease outbreaks.</p> <p>Section 1, page 10; “Summary of Concept Notes for Climate Change Adaptation Projects in Saint Lucia’s Water Sector” Project No. 19 under the Summary section “vulnerable groups” as a group being affected by water security.</p> <p>Section 2, page 48; “Concept Notes” under Project Concept 18 <i>vulnerable groups in low lying flood prone areas</i> are listed as “Beneficiaries” to the project. Page 50 in relation to Project Concept 19, the water security of “vulnerable groups” is mentioned again in the rationale of the concept note.</p>	(consultation with household owners with no toilets) implications.
<p>Saint Lucia’s Portfolio of Project Concept Notes for the Agriculture Sector 2018-2028</p> <p>https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/napgn-en-2018-Saint-</p>	✓	<p>Section 2, page 12; “Concept Notes” under Concept Note 2 – <i>gender responsive and easy to use knowledge materials ...and communications projects</i> are listed among the main outputs / products of the project.</p> <p>Pages 3 & 13; under Project Concept 3 – <i>Enabling the transformation of vulnerable groups in 3 subsistence farming communities into competitive national agribusiness leaders under a changing climate</i>. Also mentioned in the objective and rationale (p.13) and main outputs / products (p.14) of the project</p>	

Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policies & Plans	Inclusion of Health Sector	Inclusion of gender dimensions of climate change	Comments on health & gender dimensions if applicable
Lucia-Portfolio-of-Project-Concept-Notes-for-the-Agriculture-Sector.pdf		<p>Pages 3 & 16; under Project Concept 4 – <i>Alternative water solutions for building climate resilience in <u>vulnerable groups</u> dependent on rainfed farming</i>. Also mentioned in the rationale and main outputs / products of the project (p.16/17)</p> <p>Pages 5 & 32; under Project Concept 11 – <i>Agricultural diversification and agro-processing for increasing climate resilience in <u>vulnerable farming communities</u></i>. Also mentioned in the objective(s), rationale, beneficiaries (p.32)</p>	
<p>Saint Lucia’s Portfolio of Project Concept Notes for the Fisheries Sector 2018-2028</p> <p>https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/2018-05-23-SLU-SASAP-Project-Portfolio-for-Fisheries.pdf</p>	✓	<p>No mention of gender.</p> <p>Page 11 (Concept Note 3), page 16 (Concept Note 7), page 18 (Concept Note 8) mention fishing communities and livelihoods <i>amongst the <u>most vulnerable</u> to climate change in Saint Lucia</i>.</p> <p>Page 23 (Concept Note 10) includes <u>vulnerable groups</u> in the training component of the project as well as in the project main outputs / products section: <i>created employment opportunities for <u>vulnerable groups</u> (e.g. youth)</i> however the in this case “vulnerable groups” is specific to “youth”</p>	
<p>Saint Lucia’s Portfolio of</p>	✓	<p>No mention of gender.</p>	

Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policies & Plans	Inclusion of Health Sector	Inclusion of gender dimensions of climate change	Comments on health & gender dimensions if applicable
<p>Project Concept Notes for Resilient Ecosystems 2020-2028</p> <p>https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/napgn-en-2020-saint-lucias-portfolio-of-project-concept-notes-for-resilient-ecosystems-2020-2028.pdf</p>		<p>No specific mention of vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Page 17 (Project Concept 5) lists <i>vulnerable coastal communities in Saint Lucia facing costal erosion and other direct and indirect climate change-related impacts</i> under Beneficiaries.</p>	
<p>Monitoring and Evaluation Plan of Saint Lucia’s National Adaptation Planning Process (2018)</p> <p>https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAP</p>	✓	<p>Section 4.1, page 6; under “NAP M&E Objectives” the following example was provided to the bullet point stating that the M&E will review progress in, and steer the implementation of, the NAP process, identifying gaps and solutions to address shortcomings:</p> <p><i>For example, analysing and proposing interventions for better addressing the needs of vulnerable groups, which may include the collection of relevant gender-differentiated information.</i></p> <p>Annex 2., page 12; gender-specific sectoral and cross-sectoral measures cited as an indicator.</p>	<p>Aside from a question in Annex 3 on implementation measures within the sectoral SASAP specifically targeted men and/or women, there is very little discussion of health & gender dimensions of climate change.</p>

Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policies & Plans	Inclusion of Health Sector	Inclusion of gender dimensions of climate change	Comments on health & gender dimensions if applicable
C/Documents/Parties/Saint%20Lucia%20Monitoring%20and%20Evaluation%20for%20NAP.pdf		<p>Annex 3., page 14/15; a table to support the NAP performance report lists questions: 6. d. & e. make reference to gender and vulnerable groups</p> <p><i>6. d) Of the measures that were completed during the requisite calendar year, which vulnerable groups were specifically targeted? List initiative(s) and vulnerable group(s).</i></p> <p><i>e.) Of the measures that were completed during the requisite calendar year, which, if any, specifically targeted men or specifically targeted women? List initiative(s) and gender targeted.</i></p>	
<p>Guidelines for the Development of Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans (SASAPs): Saint Lucia’s Experience under its National Adaptation Planning Process</p> <p>https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Saint-Lucia-Guidelines-for-the-Development-of-Sectoral-Adaptation-Strategies-and-Action-Plans.pdf</p>	✓	<p>Section 8.1, page 10; “First phase: SASAP Stocktaking” gender is included in a list of questions which support establishing the sector/area’s characteristics and current circumstances: <i>f. Are there gender issues documented for this sector in the country?</i></p> <p>Annex 3, page 26; in the generic annotated SASAP outline the key features and content suggestions for section 5.0 “gender considerations” in SASAP development are as follows: <i>Inform on gender issues in the country as they relate to climate change. Incorporate relevant gender-disaggregated data for the sector/area of the SASAP into the text presented in the corresponding section of the existing SASAPs. Update the information provided if necessary.</i></p>	<p>The various guidelines which connect to gender include the SASAP team to identify “documented gender issues, gender barriers to the implementation of adaptation measures and communicate Gender Considerations (i.e.: convey relevant gender-disaggregated data) in Section 5 of the SASAP (p26)</p>

Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policies & Plans	Inclusion of Health Sector	Inclusion of gender dimensions of climate change	Comments on health & gender dimensions if applicable
019/04/2018-05-23-SLU-SASAP-development-Guidelines.pdf		Annex 7, page 32; “Criteria for the prioritisation of adaptation measures” social and gender barriers are mentioned in the description aligned with criteria 5.0 - “Ease of implementation/feasibility”	
Saint Lucia’s National Climate Change Research Policy 2020-2030 https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/napgn-en-2020-Saint-Lucia-Climate-Change-Research-Policy-2020-2030.pdf	✓	No mention of gender. No mention of vulnerable groups.	
Saint Lucia’s Climate Change Research Strategy 2020 - 2030 https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/napgn-en-2020-Saint-	✓	Section 5.1, page 8; under the theme “understanding the drivers and distribution of vulnerability to climate change” the broad topic/ research questions are asked “ <u>how is vulnerability distributed</u> across geographic areas, <u>gender</u> , age, population groups, and development sectors?” and “what are the root causes of <u>vulnerability</u> across geographic areas, <u>gender</u> , age, population groups, and development sectors?”	Section 5.7 (Human Health) proposes research questions and suggested outputs/activities for follow up. Some research questions focus on identifying the population groups vulnerable to climate change-related health concerns/threats and how the distribution of such vulnerable groups will change over time. An output includes monitoring and mapping

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Lucia-Climate-Change-Research-Strategy-2020-2030.pdf			<p>disease risk using “socioeconomic, environmental and epidemiological information” however does not specifically identify gender-disaggregated data. (p.20)</p> <p>Other areas for concern are the mitigating strategies and health programs in place to ensure dignity for migrants in the event severe climate related emergencies results in the migration/relocation of vulnerable populations “as a last resort option” (p.25). Though this strategy does not directly comment on gender, the identification of vulnerable groups lends itself to collect and analyze gender-disaggregated data for such groups.</p>
<p>Saint Lucia’s Private Sector Engagement Strategy -Under its National Adaptation Planning Process (2020)</p> <p>https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/SL-Private-Sector-Engagement-Strategy-2020-2030.pdf</p>	✓	<p>Section 2.3.2 Identification of Key Financiers in Saint Lucia, page 17; mentions the Saint Lucia Development Bank (SLDB) Climate Adaptation Financing Facility (CAFF) as a “funding mechanism” within the SLDB designed to offer climate adaptation loans which are affordable and <i>equitable across socio-economic and gendered lines</i></p> <p>Page 24; a project focusing on the construction of low-income, climate-resilient housing for “vulnerable populations” was mentioned in relation to the SLDB’s proposed PPP using government lands, private sector funding and expertise and funding from SLDB’s CAFF</p>	

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020/09/napgn-en-2020-Saint-Lucias-Private-Sector-Engagement-Strategy.pdf		<p>“vulnerable communities” mentioned on pages 22 & 23</p>	
<p>Saint Lucia’s Climate Financing Strategy - Under the National Adaptation Planning Process (2020)</p> <p>https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/napgn-en-2020-Saint-Lucias-Climate-Financing-Strategy.pdf</p>	✓	<p>No mention of gender.</p> <p>Section 2.2.1.1 Green Climate Fund (GCF), page 7; under the heading “Increasing climate-resilient sustainable development (adaptation) for:” <i>enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions</i> is listed</p> <p>Table 4 Results of district consultations, page 24; <i>alternative water solutions for building climate resilience in vulnerable groups dependent on rain-fed farming</i></p> <p>Section 3.2.3 Combining Concepts into Programmes, page 25; “vulnerable groups” mentioned under Agriculture sub-heading</p> <p>Page 48; “Outcome 2: Improved public health under a changing climate” mentions “vulnerable groups” under Strategic Objective 4: <i>Improve health care and information for vulnerable groups</i></p>	<p>The chart on page (p48) references “Strategic objective 4. Improve health care and information for vulnerable groups” however makes no mention of gender.</p>
Saint Lucia Climate Change	✓	No specific reference to gender.	

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Adaptation Policy (2015) https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/napgn-en-2015-Saint-Lucia-Climate-Change-Adaptation-Policy.pdf		In reference to the CCAP success as it relates to the extent of stakeholder ownership and participation, there is a footnote citing <i>Including women and other vulnerable groups</i> (page 11).	
Saint Lucia Economic Recovery and Resilience Plan – Moving from Pandemic to Recovery with Collective Action (2020)	✓	No specific mention to “gender”. Page 8; protecting the most vulnerable of Saint Lucia is listed as one of the six objectives of the Plan: <i>3) Protect the poor and most vulnerable segments of the Saint Lucian population and mitigate further deterioration in the quality of life</i> Page 12; under “Recovery Strategies 3 – Strengthen Social Protection Systems in Saint Lucia” Strat #18 - <i>Provision of COVID-19 Hygiene Care Packages to indigent, poor and vulnerable households</i>	The Health sector in this plan focuses primarily on the impacts of COVID-19 on front line workers, patient care and building capacity of primary health care facilities. There is no discussion of health consequences and gender implications from climate change.

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http://www.govt.lc/media.govt.lc/www/resources/publications/saint-lucia-economic-recovery-and-resilience-plan.pdf		<p>Page 12: under “Resilience Strategy 3: Disaster Risk/Climate Change” Strat #32 – <i>Provision of water tanks to vulnerable groups</i></p> <p>Further references to “vulnerable” groups:</p> <p>Page 19 - <i>Assist poor and vulnerable citizens who have been adversely affected (financially) by COVID-19</i></p> <p>Page 27 - <i>Undoubtedly, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic will be most felt by individuals and households who are already marginalized and vulnerable, which threatens to plunge them further into poverty and indigence.</i></p> <p>Page 28 –29, 24, 41, 44</p>	
<p>Saint Lucia’s National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan (2003)</p> <p>https://www.preventionweb.net/files/13471_nccpolic_yadaptation27june200302.pdf</p>	✓	No mention of gender.	

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<p>Saint Lucia's Initial National Communication on Climate Change to the UNFCCC (2001)</p> <p>https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/natcom.st.lucia.pdf</p>	✓	<p>No mention of gender.</p> <p>Page 53 - “vulnerable population groups” mentioned in reference to elderly, infants and undernourished</p> <p>Page 55 -57 “vulnerable groups” included in Table 4.8 “Anticipated Impacts on Human Health and Health Services” as a criteria for assessing impact</p> <p>Same with Table 4.9 - page 58-60; Table 4.11 - page 67</p>	
<p>Second National Communication on Climate Change for Saint Lucia to the UNFCCC (2011)</p> <p>http://dipechola.c.net/docs/xfiles/544-lcanc2.pdf</p>	✓	<p>Page 16; Section on “Gender, Youth, Children and Poverty”</p> <p><i>To date, climate change initiatives undertaken in Saint Lucia have been deemed to be both gender-inclusive and gender-equitable. Issues of gender, youth, children and poverty have also been well addressed within national development in various national policy and legislative instruments, albeit without a strong link to climate change.</i></p> <p><i>Due cognisance has been given to the importance of economic and social vulnerability and of considerations for gender, youth children and other vulnerable groups in the design and implementation of adaptation responses. In addition, most of the national climate change initiatives undertaken at the community level, have integrated gender sensitivity and vulnerable groups, but not in terms of concrete adaptation interventions, but rather</i></p>	

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		<p><i>with a greater emphasis on workshops and limited levels of awareness building. Consequently, as measures to address climate change continue to be planned and implemented, the island has recognised the need for forging a stronger nexus between these issues and the climate change phenomenon, in designing and implementing the necessary response measures.</i></p>	
<p>Third National Communication on Climate Change for Saint Lucia to the UNFCCC (2017)</p> <p>https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/THIRD%20NATIONAL%20COMMUNICATION%20%20SAINT%20LUCIA%202017.pdf</p>	✓	<p>Page 45- under “Medium Term Development Goals” gender equality is listed as one of the five development themes</p> <p>Section 1.8, page 45 “The Economy” presents employment data for 2014 and show the imbalance in the distribution of employment rates by gender in various sectors (Table 1.1: Labour Force by Sex)</p> <p>Section 4.9 “Vulnerable Groups Sector” p. 211-213 identifies vulnerable groups such as women, children and the elderly who are already beset by a number of socioeconomic and psycho-social issues: <i>It is very likely that these living conditions would be exacerbated by climate change and climate-driven sea level rise and storm surges. Observed evidence suggests that climate change and climate variability worsen existing poverty, exacerbate inequalities, and trigger new vulnerabilities</i></p> <p>Page 212 – specific mention to gender and the role of gender in the poverty dynamics of vulnerable groups.</p>	

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		<p>Page 213 – Mentions that climate-related hazards tend to exacerbate other stressors with negative outcomes for livelihoods and lists the following “typical” interaction:</p> <p><i>5. Existing gender inequalities are increased or heightened by climate-related hazards: gendered impacts result from customary and new roles in society, often entailing higher workloads, occupational hazards indoors and outdoors, psychological and emotional distress, and mortality in climate-related disasters;</i></p> <p>Section 6.4.4. “Civil society engagement” page 330 – references the Paris agreement and that adaptation action should <i>“follow a country-driven, gender responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems”</i></p>	

APPENDIX 2 – HEALTH POLICY TABLE

Name of Policy & Overview	Gender, Vulnerability and Climate Change References	Gaps/Weaknesses/Challenges
<p>Food & Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan (Government of St. Lucia 2013)</p>	<p>This document identifies various policy directions and instruments to address the themes of accessible, affordable, local & nutritious food which impacts vulnerable populations including producers (ie: small scale farmers & fisheries) and consumers. Its direction is to also promote sustainable production & technology policies to improve and adapt food production (seed, crop, livestock & fishery) and address climate change resiliency. There is a need to identify, map & protect the most vulnerable and food insecure groups, (women, elderly, children, youth, and persons with disabilities) using gender sensitive, gender mainstreaming and life-cycle (cradle to grave) approaches. This is particularly critical during crisis and emergency situations stemming from climate change. This policy recognizes that equity and gender play a central role in decision making for the appropriate response to food security and sustainability concerns.</p>	<p>Food insecurity is often transient, ever evolving and dependent on a variety of socio-economic and geographic factors. The challenge is to implement mechanisms that will adequately identify, access and track persons of such vulnerable groups. It also places demands on geographic areas that are prone to effects of climate change (flooding, drought).</p>
<p>DREF Plan of Action St. Lucia: Dengue November 2020 (International Federation of Red Cross & Societies + Ministry of Health & Wellness)</p> <p><i>Overview of reporting & surveillance of Dengue outbreak in Aug 2020- findings include stats on prevalence for age & gender</i></p>	<p>This action plan surveys the prevalence of Dengue fever, accounting for age (infancy, children, teens, adult, elderly) & gender (male/female). There has been a 3000% increase of Dengue cases compared to previous years as climate change exacerbates its prevalence. Rainy seasons and improper water harvesting techniques perpetuate its spread. St. Lucia Red Cross mobilizes community groups to conduct house to house sensitization on Dengue. Social media, youth as agents of behavioural change (YABC) & community campaigns increase community awareness of various mitigation techniques (ie: drum proofing demonstrations) for its prevention & control particularly among low socio-economic communities and vulnerable groups (ie: single parent households, pregnant women,</p>	<p>The public health impact of managing dengue amidst the COVID-19 pandemic is having a strain on the financial and human resources of the Ministry of Health.</p> <p>Climate related disasters (ie: hurricane season) may interfere with the implementation phase.</p>

	<p>older adults, children, infants and people with disabilities. According to the Plan of Action, “<i>gender, protection and inclusion principles will be incorporated into activities through encouraging the involvement of both male and female volunteers, women’s participation in community activities and monitoring through focus group activities with women and other vulnerable groups (p7)</i>”. The plan incorporates charts which outlines and assesses weekly activities planned to achieve health outputs & strategies for implementation.</p>	
<p>MINISTRY OF HEALTH, WELLNESS, HUMAN SERVICES AND GENDER RELATIONS</p> <p>Draft National HEALTH SECTOR Policy (NHSP) “Safeguarding Health”</p> <p>St. Lucia is experiencing an ever - changing disease profile, influenced by age and double burden of disease (increase in communicable and chronic non-communicable diseases CNCDS). Currently, CNCDS, cardiovascular diseases, cancer and diabetes, have been the leading causes of death and linked to climate change.</p>	<p>This policy outlines measures and strategies the GoSL will implement to support the development and provision of a <i>holistic gender-sensitive, integrated and seamless health service</i> comprising the private and public sectors, home, community & facility-based care, (wellness centers, hospitals) and preventative, diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative services (p32). To serve and protect vulnerable groups requires a multi-sectoral approach from various agencies and ministries, including Gender Relations division of the MOH. Successful, progressive actions to sustain health includes increased vaccination coverage, family and sexual reproductive health planning. Also, maternal mortality has declined. The MOH has set its priorities on health policies and plans that <i>attempt to target the poor and at risk sections of the population, particularly children and the elderly and attempts to assure gender equity (p55)</i>. Climate change has impacted the ability of the health sector to consistently provide and deliver quality health care services to vulnerable populations during natural disasters & outbreaks.</p>	<p>Significant inequalities persist regarding social determinants of health (ie: age, gender, income distribution, educational level and the rural -urban divide) as they relate to affordable, accessible, and quality health care.</p> <p>The language within this policy does not explicitly link climate to emerging diseases & communicable diseases. However, the policy refers to “adverse conditions”, “natural disasters” & “humanitarian disasters”.</p>

<p>From Commitment to Action: Policies to End Violence Against Women in Latin America and the Caribbean. (2017) UNDP</p>	<p>The Draft National GE Policy and Strategy was scheduled to be completed in December 2020, and a national consultation held in January 2021. The policy has 4 priority areas: Gender-based violence, health, governance and environmental sustainability. Economic empowerment and education are cross-cutting themes.</p>	<p>Draft Gender Policy and strategy not yet ratified by parliament. As of 2016, St. Lucia is without a National Action Plan to address violence against women and/or gender.</p>
<p>Third National Communications on Climate Change in St. Lucia (2017)</p>	<p>Climate change brings new challenges to control of infectious disease which are sensitive to temperature & rainfall (floods & droughts) such as vector borne diseases (Dengue, Zika); water-borne diseases (Gastroenteritis) as well as heat related diseases (cardiovascular, cerebrovascular) and air quality related diseases (asthma, respiratory diseases). <i>Climate change and sea level rise will very likely affect vulnerable groups such as women, children and the elderly who are already beset by abject poverty; food insecurity and lack of proper diet; inadequate sanitary conditions and water quality; lack of education and labour skills; and poor housing and shelter. It is very likely that these living conditions will be exacerbated by climate change and climate-driven sea level rise and storm surges (p30).</i></p>	<p>The Communication identifies the following as gaps: Gaps in capacity building (skills in mitigation & adaptation) and access to available climate funds (GCF), inadequate policy & poor enforcement, inadequate infrastructure and low awareness of climate change issues exists. (p.33)</p>
<p>GoSL DEVELOPMENT OF A SUSTAINABLE FINANCING MECHANISM FOR THE SAINT LUCIA HEALTH SECTOR (2013)</p>	<p>The Ministry of Health is currently engaged in defining an “Essential Package of Health Services” to determine what conditions and interventions will be covered based on the Burden of Disease Report. The costing of this essential package will be incorporated in a Universal Health Coverage plan.</p>	