

FINAL REPORT

Infrastructure and Spatial Planning 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 infrastructure and spatial planning 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 from direct, online consultations with key informants involved in climate change and/or gender responses in Saint Lucia.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

- CCAP:** Climate Change Adaptation Policy
- COVID-19:** Corona Virus Disease 2019
- GSEC:** Caribbean Secondary Examination Certificate
- DFID:** UK Department for International Development
- DVRP:** Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project
- EBI:** Evidence-Based Infrastructure
- GAC:** Global Affairs Canada
- GDP:** Gross Domestic Product
- GoSL:** Government of Saint Lucia
- HSI:** Hospital Safety Index
- IPCC:** Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- ITRC:** Infrastructure Transitions Research Consortium
- M&E:** Monitoring and evaluation
- NAMA:** Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
- NAP:** National Adaptation Plan
- NCCC:** National Climate Change Committee
- NDC:** Nationally Determined Contribution
- NGOs:** Non-Governmental Organizations
- PAHO:** Pan America Health Organization
- REASAP:** Resilient Ecosystems Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan
- SASAP:** Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plan
- SASAPs:** Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans
- SIDS:** Small Island Developing States
- UNDP:** United Nations Development Programme

UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNOPS: United Nations Office for Project Services

UN SGDs: United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

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 Analysis: Examines the differences in women's and men's lives, including those which lead to social and economic inequality for women. It is a tool for systematically collecting data that can be used to examine these differences, the different levels of power they hold, their differing needs, constraints and opportunities, and the impact of these differences on their lives. This understanding is then applied to policy development and social services to address inequalities and power differences between males and females (Kingue Ekambi, 2018).

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 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.

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.

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 Corona Virus Disease 2019 (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 1.1°C–1.5°C 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).

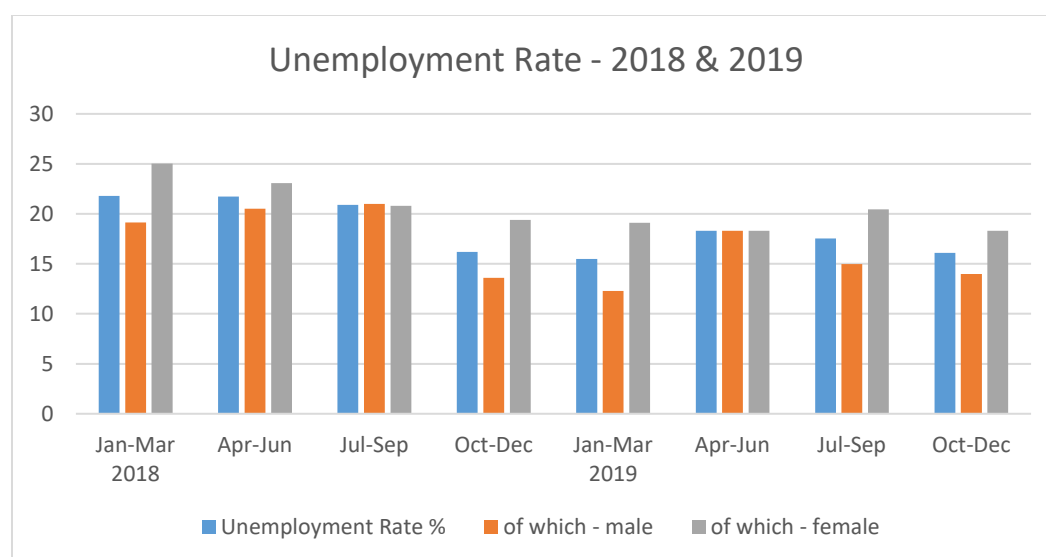
In addition to such positive indicators, however, the report (page 8) also cites St. Lucia's 2016 Survey of Living Conditions and Household Budgets which indicates that 25% of the population lived below the poverty line, child poverty stood at 34.5 percent, the poverty rate in female-headed households 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. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations as well include:

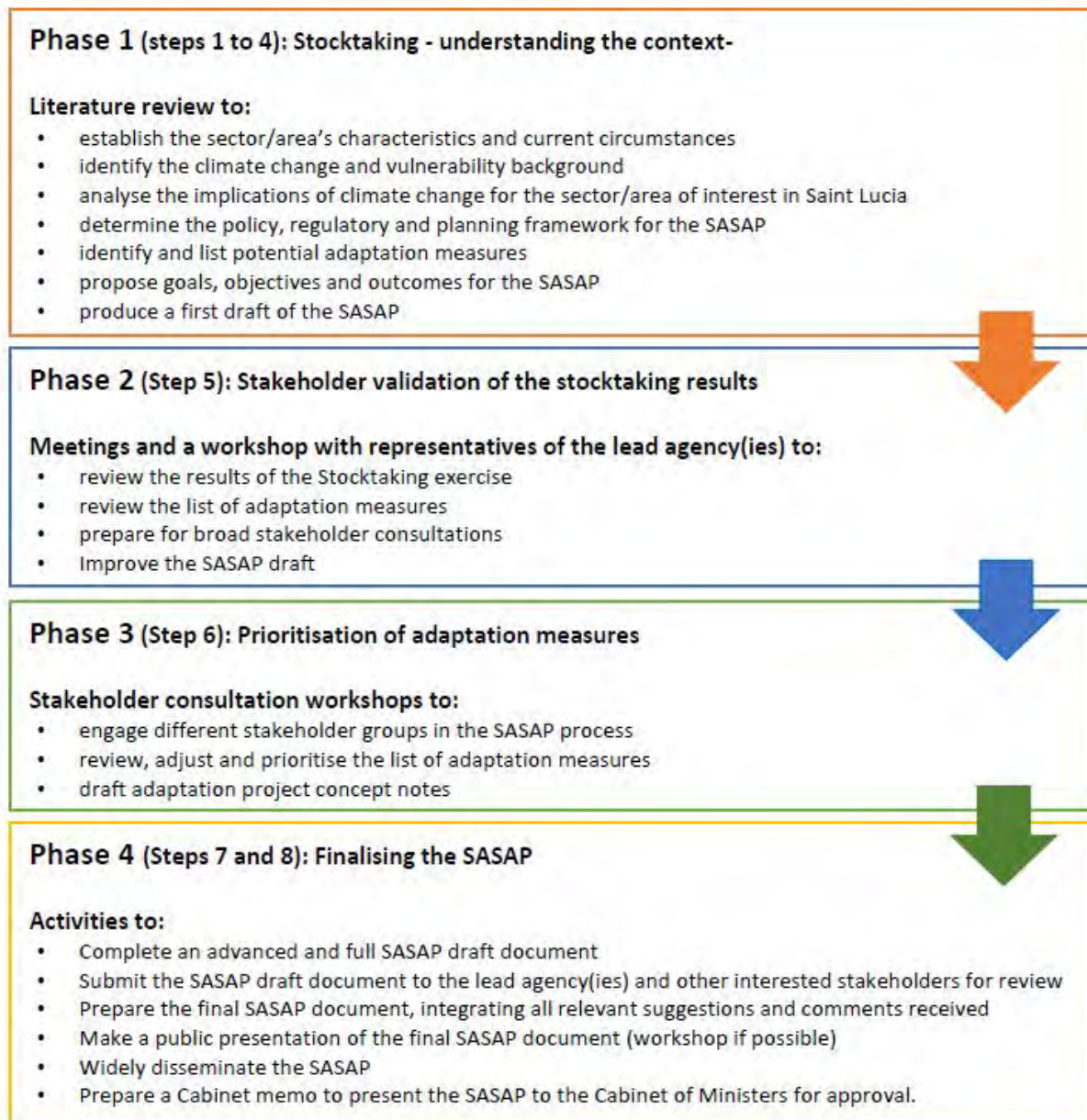
- Women’s organizations
- Organizations of youth
- Organizations of persons with disabilities
- Environment and sustainable development actors
- Community-based disaster committees
- Organizations of health professionals

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.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND SPATIAL PLANNING SECTOR ANALYSIS: GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE DIMENSIONS IN EXISTING NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE AND SPATIAL PLANNING SECTOR POLICIES AND PLANS

SUMMARY

The following section includes a review of policy documents relevant to the Infrastructure and Spatial Planning Sector in Saint Lucia. An initial assessment of the extent of the inclusion of gender dimensions of climate change and adaptation is included.

A review of existing national climate change adaptation and sector-specific policies and plans indicates that many policies have been published that reference action and support global climate resilience through continued adaptation measures and smart infrastructure planning. Many policies and reports lack specific language surrounding action towards gender-responsive climate adaptation planning, although there are initiatives being undertaken at the national level that do consider gender-responsive climate adaptation measures.

The literature reviewed for this report indicates that there are themes within the Infrastructure and Spatial Planning sector that emerge in relation to gender responsiveness and climate change adaptation. These themes are suggested entry points for future Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans (SASAP) planning activities within the sector.

1. Sector Participation/Employment
2. Business and Ownership
3. Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation

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. Further analysis for gender responsiveness within the sector is to be undertaken in subsequent project deliverables.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND SPATIAL PLANNING SECTOR ASSESSMENT PROCESS

To support the initial assessment of Saint Lucia's gender and climate responsiveness within published policy and planning documents, a multi-level approach to reviewing the available infrastructure and spatial planning sector plans and policies 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 infrastructure and spatial planning-related themes. Additional considerations were made for the extent to which gender dimensions of climate change and adaptation are addressed in relation to infrastructure and spatial planning. The initial assessment of the inclusion of gender dimensions in these documents is anecdotal, and additional analysis is required in subsequent project deliverables.

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 include infrastructure and spatial planning and gender considerations. The keywords searched within the documents were as follows:

- Infrastructure
- Building
- Roads
- Shoreline
- Facilities
- Housing

Refer to [Appendix 1](#) for a detailed overview of this initial assessment.

STEP 2: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SPATIAL PLANNING SECTOR POLICY & PLAN REVIEW

An additional policy and plan assessment was undertaken in order to gain a better understanding of the status of the infrastructure and spatial planning sector-specific documents. This document review focused on current policy and planning documents and did not assess bodies of legislation in detail. Strengths and weaknesses within these policies have been identified as it relates to the ability of the work to address the gender dimensions of climate change adaptation.

There is currently no SASAP developed for the infrastructure and spatial planning sector. However, the following documents are relevant to consider in the development of a SASAP for this sector.

- St Lucia: National Infrastructure Assessment (2020)

STEP 3: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SPATIAL PLANNING SECTOR STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The intended stakeholder engagement meeting was unable to be scheduled. In lieu of a formal stakeholder engagement event, a representative from the Infrastructure and Spatial Planning Sector reviewed a draft of this document and provided relevant feedback. The feedback provided suggested that an understanding exists that the GoSL's hiring practices within the Infrastructure and Spatial Planning sector are gender-equitable, which could not be further confirmed through desk research.

INTRODUCTION TO GENDER, CLIMATE CHANGE AND INFRASTRUCTURE AND SPATIAL PLANNING

Resilient infrastructure and climate change responsive spatial planning promote sustainable local economies, work opportunities and is a driver of innovation. Climate change has known impacts on physical infrastructure that is cross-sectoral in nature; spatial planning that considers these impacts, such as natural disasters, shoreline impacts, and urbanization (among others), make for stronger and resilient infrastructure. The most recent report by the IPCC reports that climate-related trends are intensified by human influence will continue to increase the frequency and intensity of climate-related regional changes. Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) are vulnerable to climate change risks such as hurricanes, rising sea levels, and marine heatwaves. The IPCC (2021) also projects that most Small Islands will experience retreating shorelines from rising sea levels, increasing the need for climate change responsive spatial planning and climate-resilient infrastructure.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) support infrastructure as a driver for climate change adaptation and resiliency. As stated in Goal 9: Industries, Innovation, and Infrastructure: “Inclusive and sustainable industrialization, together with innovation and infrastructure, can unleash dynamic and competitive economic forces that generate employment and income. They play a key role in introducing and promoting new technologies, facilitating international trade and enabling the efficient use of resources”¹³.

It has been observed globally that small-scale industries are leaders in infrastructure and spatial planning, and the connection to these industries and climate change adaptation should be considered. The World Trade Report¹⁴ found that small-scale industries in developing nations are significant drivers of economic growth. For SIDS like Saint Lucia, this is an exceptional

¹³ United Nations. (n.d.). Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/infrastructure-industrialization/?fbclid=IwAR2TdGBinuypSmX1SoaqSC33P93mVZg6kz47jxIQi2VrMyziinODkLd2BSE>

¹⁴ World Trade Organization. (2016). *World Trade Report*. Retrieved from https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/wtr16-1_e.pdf

opportunity for sustainable growth, as small-scale industries are thought to be more effective at resource-use efficiency, job creation and have distinct global trade advantages.

The focus on industry as a driver of climate change action within the infrastructure and spatial planning sector requires important gender considerations. The UNDP Gender, Climate Change, and Community Based Adaptation Guidebook define the sexual division of labor as males and females having variable and gendered occupational choices and opportunities¹⁵. This impacts their time, income, the burden of unpaid work (both in households and communities), 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. The World Bank Organization¹⁶ found that a majority of urban planners globally are men at a staggering 80%. This statistic is meaningful in that it demonstrates equitable access and representation within infrastructure and spatial planning is lacking globally. Action from national and local governments to inform policies is critical for gender responsiveness within this sector.

Saint Lucia's National Infrastructure Assessment describes a model developed by United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and the Infrastructure Transitions Research Consortium (ITRC) specific to infrastructure planning titled Evidence-Based Infrastructure (EBI): "Evidence-Based Infrastructure (EBI) is an integrated approach to the planning, implementation and management of national infrastructure. It encompasses the processes and tools for successful implementation, considering a diverse range of social, environmental, and economic contexts. EBI addresses the need to move away from a traditional silo-based planning approach, to one that recognises the interdependence of infrastructure systems – across cities, countries, and regions. Evidence-based planning supports governments and decision-makers in achieving national development plans with better knowledge of demographic, economic, and climate change risks"

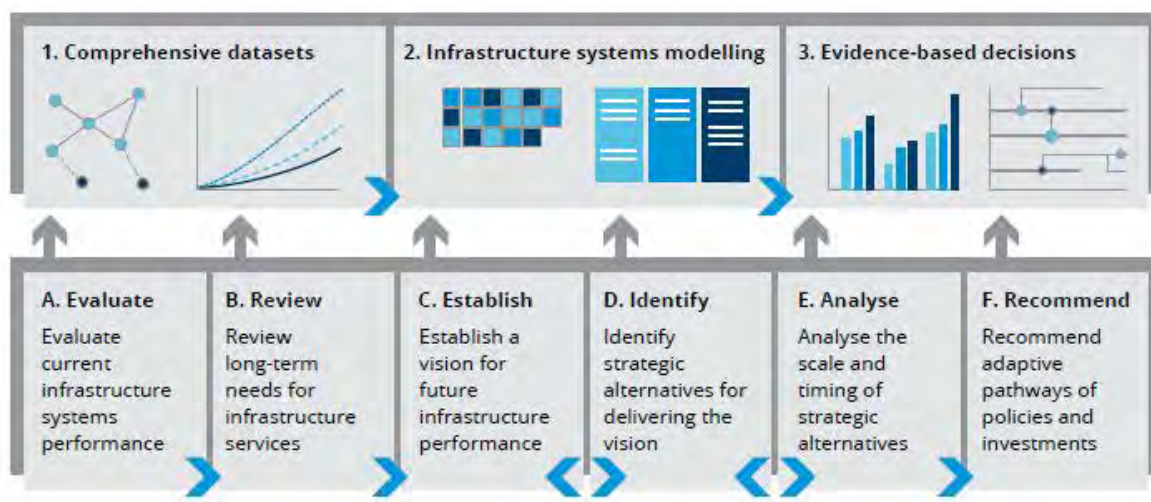
¹⁷.

¹⁵ UNDP. (2010). *Gender, Climate Change and Community Based Adaptation Guidebook*. [Gender, Climate Change and Community Based Adaptation Guidebook | UNDP](#)

¹⁶ The World Bank Organization. (2020). *Gender-Inclusive Cities: Can Urban Planning Take into Account Women and Minorities?*. Retrieved from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2020/03/07/ciudades-feministas-diseno-urbano-para-mujeres-y-minorias>

¹⁷ Adshead, D., Fuldauer, L.I., Thacker, S., Román García, O., Vital, S., Felix, F., Roberts, C., Wells, H., Edwin, G., Providence, A. & Hall, J.W. (2020). *Saint Lucia: National Infrastructure Assessment*. United Nations Office for Project Services, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Figure 4: The National Infrastructure System Model underpinning the Evidence-Based Infrastructure framework.



Source: Saint Lucia's National Infrastructure Assessment, 2020.

This model provides a framework for gender considerations within the infrastructure and spatial planning sector in Saint Lucia and can be considered for future analysis.

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS: SAINT LUCIA'S INFRASTRUCTURE AND SPATIAL PLANNING SECTOR

Infrastructure in Saint Lucia not only provides the basic services any community needs to successfully function on a daily basis, such as energy, water, and roads, but is also central to support strong economic growth and viability in critical economic sectors like tourism and agriculture; however, as a SIDS, the island faces economic vulnerabilities due to its small size and reliance on imports, while its geographic location and topography leave it vulnerable to climate change impacts such as extreme precipitation and temperatures, that threaten the livelihood of the community.¹⁸ Saint Lucia's NAP identifies an extensive list of climate change impacts that will affect the country's infrastructure and spatial planning sector.¹⁹

¹⁸ Adshead, D., Fuldauer, L.I., Thacker, S., Román García, O., Vital, S., Felix, F., Roberts, C., Wells, H., Edwin, G., Providence, A. & Hall, J.W. (2020). *Saint Lucia: National Infrastructure Assessment*. United Nations Office for Project Services, Copenhagen, Denmark.

¹⁹ Government of Saint Lucia. (2018). *Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP): 2018–2028*. Department of Sustainable Development, Ministry of Education, Innovation, Gender Relations and Sustainable Development.

Table 3: Potential climate change impacts on Saint Lucia's infrastructure and spatial planning sector

Impacts	Repercussions
<p>Impacts of more frequent extreme weather events (intense rainfall events, hurricanes, high winds, storm surges)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage or destruction of critical infrastructure (such as coastal roads and bridges) and utilities, with the consequent disruption of multiple economic, social and cultural activities. • Damage to and/or loss of coastal property, including housing stock. • Damage of natural defences (mangroves, coral reefs) with high winds, more intense tropical storms and increasing pollution derived from land sources during flooding and heavy rain events. • Interruptions in the provision of services relating to telecommunications, electrical power, water supply, sanitation, transport during and in the aftermath of extreme events, flooding and landslides, leading to halted or reduced commerce and other economic activities. • Reduced effectiveness of drainage infrastructure and bridges, increasing risk of flooding, damages and losses in low-lying coastal areas. • Increased likelihood of landslides on poorly drained or cleared slopes, further threatening property and life. • Landslides resulting in clogging of drainage infrastructure could further exacerbate flooding. • Dislocation of coastal communities. • Loss/reduced utility of recreational facilities. • Port operations affected by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adverse wave conditions resulting in port closures, undesirable port conditions for vessels, loading of mooring lines; damage to vessels; • siltation resulting from the increasing amount of sediments washed to the sea during heavy rainfall events; • debris reaching the sea after extreme events. • Dredging of marinas will become more costly and frequent as sedimentation (due to soil erosion) increases. • Increased coastal erosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased risk of deaths and injuries. • Loss of income and livelihoods resulting from damage and loss of commercial property and critical coastal infrastructure (e.g. ports, hotels, and utilities). • Reduced productivity and loss of income due to interruptions in the provision of services (telecommunications, power supply, water supply and sanitation) • Relocation of critical infrastructure and communities, and associated costs and problems related to limited suitable areas. • Increased cost of coastal protection and remediation. • Increased costs of relocating, replacing and/or repairing infrastructure, which has been destroyed, dislocated or damaged. • Increased cost of construction resulting from more stringent building codes and the enforcement of planning regulations • Higher infrastructure maintenance costs.
<p>Impacts of higher temperatures, prolonged and intense dry episodes and drought</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water supply infrastructure no longer performing to design standards / design requirements, decreasing its effectiveness • Demand for water increases, further adding pressure on water supply and wastewater treatment infrastructure and services. • Increased demand for cooling systems and energy for their function. • Increased risk of damage to over ground infrastructure in the vicinity of wildfires 	
<p>Sea level rise impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inundation of low lying areas with possible loss of communities, property, utilities, infrastructure, manmade and natural resources. • Higher tides and breaking of waves further inshore. 	

Impacts	Repercussions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor operational performance of inundated municipal and household septic systems, contaminating drainage and water supplies. • Reduced capacity/ performance of drainage infrastructure and bridges, increasing the risk of flooding in low lying coastal areas. • Increased seawater intrusion into coastal rivers affecting water quality and challenging water treatment and potable water supply services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cost of insuring property high-risk locations. • Increased vulnerability for populations without appropriate housing.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced efficiency of operation of sea ports and other commercial and recreational coastal activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disincentive to invest in tourism and other types of coastal development.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of quality (and recreational value) and carrying capacity of beaches, a major tourism product and highly valued and used by Saint Lucians. • Diminished property value as a result of declining amenity value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential migration and land use change, adding pressure on inland forest reserves to provide land for various uses as coastal land is lost to erosion and inundation. • Decline in social and economic development as scarce developmental resources (financial, human, equipment) would need to be diverted from national development and critical infrastructure maintenance to hazard and emergency response and recovery efforts.

Source: Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan, 2018

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PRIORITIES IN SAINT LUCIA'S INFRASTRUCTURE AND SPATIAL PLANNING SECTOR

Saint Lucia's climate change adaptation priorities within the Infrastructure and Spatial Planning sector have been outlined in detail in the NAP. It should be noted that infrastructure priorities exist within other sectors, mainly in the context of climate change preparedness. However, the priorities indicated specifically for the infrastructure and spatial planning sector are included in this document. The following was taken directly from the GoSL's NAP²⁰:

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

Strategic objectives:

- Accelerate policy, legislative and regulatory processes indispensable for adaptation planning and implementation.

Outcome 2. Strengthened infrastructure to withstand climate impacts

Strategic objectives:

- Retrofit existing and build climate resilience of new infrastructure.

Outcome 3. Enhanced infrastructure-based climate adaptation

Strategic Objectives:

- Promote infrastructural upgrades for climate adaptation.
- Enhance port operations and safety under a changing climate.

Outcome 4. Strengthened preparedness to climate variability and extremes

Strategic Objectives:

- Increase emergency response capacity.
- Increase national capacity to assess and address climate-related vulnerability and risk.

²⁰ Government of Saint Lucia. (2018). Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP): 2018–2028. Department of Sustainable Development, Ministry of Education, Innovation, Gender Relations and Sustainable Development.

HIGHLIGHTS OF EXISTING INITIATIVES RELATED TO ADAPTATION OR MITIGATION WITHIN THE INFRASTRUCTURE AND SPATIAL PLANNING SECTOR

GREEN SCHOOLS NATIONALLY APPROPRIATE MITIGATION ACTION (NAMA):

The development of the NAMA is built on concrete steps already taken by the Government of Saint Lucia to mitigate emissions, detailed in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The Saint Lucia NAMA targets the country's Education sector and specifically covers renewable energy and energy efficiency solutions and technologies in school buildings and infrastructure. The NAMA includes primary and secondary schools across the entire island of Saint Lucia. All GHG emission generating activities in school buildings, such as lighting, air conditioning, or cooking, as well as renewable energy generation on school sites are within the scope of the NAMA.

The following targets were defined under the Green Schools NAMA:

- Reduction of energy consumption of 20% by 2025 (based on the 20% target for the public sector defined in the Barbados Declaration on Achieving Sustainable Energy for All in SIDS)
- Reduction of GHG emissions of 35% by 2025 (overshooting the target of 16% by 2025 defined in the NDC).

The NAMA also supports the following national strategies and targets:

- Capacity building and education
- Improve access to clean and sustainable energy
- Improve access to sustainable technology
- Improve energy security
- Creation of additional jobs
- Improve policy and planning

Saint Lucia's NAMA process is spearheaded by the Renewable Energy Division of the Department of Infrastructure, Ports, and Energy in collaboration with the Department of Education.²¹

²¹ Government of Saint Lucia. (2018). *Saint Lucia's Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action for Schools (Green Schools NAMA)*. Ministry of Infrastructure, Ports, Energy and Labour and the Ministry of Education, Innovation, Gender Relations and Sustainable Development.

SMART HEALTH CARE FACILITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN (SMART HOSPITALS):

SMART Hospitals is an initiative targeting eight Caribbean countries, including Saint Lucia, funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and implemented through the Pan American 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 infrastructure is critical to providing essential emergency care services to the sick and injured without disruption. The project aims to provide safer, greener health facilities that can deliver uninterrupted care in disasters by innovatively combining disaster safety and environmental improvements (i.e., alternate energy and water sources) that address weaknesses, boost future climate resilience, and generate operational savings²².

In the most recent Project Annual Review, it is noted that Saint Lucia took an approach to make critical “green” improvements, including implementing alternate energy and water sources, across a larger number of facilities rather than invest in a higher standard at a few selected sites²³. 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.

SMART assessments can provide a useful proxy metric for the measurement of resilience and can support securing further investment, as was noted in 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 are provided to prospective funders/decision-makers needs to be presented in a useful way as it covers a large range of issues and details.

Moving forward, it is recommended that future deliverables for this project include actions around maintaining up-to-date SMART assessments to help leverage further investment in SMART infrastructure. Additionally, the SMART assessment should be included in future gender responsiveness assessments that will contribute to the final project deliverable and recommendations.²⁴

²² Pan American Health Organization. (2020). Smart Health Care Facilities in the Caribbean Project – Phase II. Retrieved from 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

²³ UK Aid. (2020, September). *Strengthening Health Facilities in the Caribbean (SMART Hospitals): Annual Review*. UK FDCO. <https://devtracker.fcdo.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-203272/documents>.

²⁴ Pan American Health Organization. (2020). Smart Health Care Facilities in the Caribbean Project – Phase II. Retrieved from 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

SAINT LUCIA DISASTER VULNERABILITY REDUCTION PROJECT:

The Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (DVRP) aims to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change impacts in Saint Lucia by addressing the multi-faceted risks associated with hydro-meteorological events. Focusing on critical infrastructure such as improving the network of roads, for example, and supporting structural and non-structural flood and landslide risk reduction interventions is essential to improve Saint Lucia's resilience against current and future climate shocks.²⁵ Improving technical assistance for assessment and application of disaster and climate risk information in decision-making will support capacity building for open systems and platforms to create, share, analyze, and use disaster risk and climate change data and information to improve decision making and engineering design reducing risk and future climate change adaptation. The project also considers emergency response in order to facilitate critical emergency recovery and reconstruction projects.²⁶ The total project cost is estimated at \$68 million and is scheduled to be complete by the end of 2021.²⁷

ASSESSMENT OF THE INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR THE INFRASTRUCTURE AND SPATIAL PLANNING SECTOR SASAP

The coordinating mechanism for future SASAPs within the infrastructure and spatial planning sector was not evident through desk research. Initial stakeholder engagement during the virtual inception mission suggests that in addition to the Department of Sustainable Development, departments within the Ministry of Physical Development, Ministry of Infrastructure, Ports, Energy and Labour are likely the most appropriate entry points for the development of SASAPs that fall within this sector.

²⁵ Government of Saint Lucia. (2019). *Our Saint Lucia: Working for You!* Retrieved from <https://issuu.com/govstlucia/docs/issue35>

²⁶ The World Bank. (2021). *Saint Lucia Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project*. Retrieved from <https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P127226>.

²⁷ The World Bank. (2021). *Saint Lucia Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project*. Retrieved from <https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P127226>.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND NEXT STEPS

The secondary document review highlighted the significant integration into climate change, but also the lack of gender considerations in the infrastructure and spatial planning sector. Some areas for consideration have been identified and briefly described below. It is suggested that these act as the entry points for future gender mainstreaming analysis and the development of gender and climate-responsive planning guidelines.

Theme 1 – Sector Participation/Employment: Globally, there exists a lack of participation of women in infrastructure and planning sectors. However, it is observed that there is an increased emphasis placed on infrastructure and planning within sectors where women are more actively employed, such as tourism.

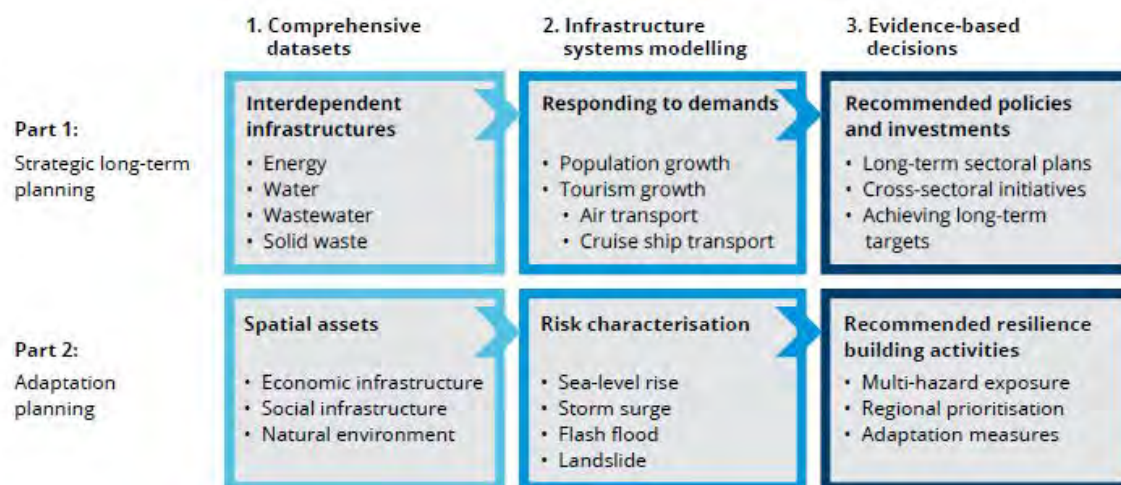
Theme 2 – Business and Ownership: Saint Lucia is looking to diversify how energy is generated and consumed. The ownership of energy-based assets will be a critical consideration for long-term community benefit. As the expansion for renewable energies is prioritized, consideration regarding land use (spatial planning) and ownership may be required. Land continues to be passed on to men as opposed to women in families, and when a couple owns land it is more frequently in the name of the man as opposed to the woman. This may challenge the growth potential of women-owned businesses directly and indirectly in the infrastructure and spatial planning sector.²⁸

Theme 3 – Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation: In order to develop resilient infrastructure across all sectors, sustainable and equitable development must be made a priority. The figure below from the Saint Lucia Infrastructure Assessment document outlines the components analyzed within the sector, in addition to these components, gender considerations should be made moving forward (see Figure 5 below)²⁹.

²⁸ Government of Saint Lucia. (2020). Saint Lucia's Resilient Ecosystems Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (REASAP) 2020–2028, under the National Adaptation Planning Process. Department of Sustainable Development, Ministry of Education, Innovation, Gender Relations and Sustainable Development.

²⁹ Adshead, D., Fuldauer, L.I., Thacker, S., Román García, O., Vital, S., Felix, F., Roberts, C., Wells, H., Edwin, G., Providence, A. & Hall, J.W. (2020). *Saint Lucia: National Infrastructure Assessment*. United Nations Office for Project Services, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Figure 5: Analysis components of the Saint Lucia infrastructure assessment



Source: Saint Lucia Infrastructure Assessment, 2020

In addition to the gender gaps already identified within the infrastructure and spatial planning sector, there are additional weak points that emerged during the document review. Including:

- Data availability;
- The need for sector-specific gender policies is identified - there is no current evidence to support the development of these policies;
- Missing extended integration of gender considerations within priority measures and outcomes; and
- Most plans and policies lack the integration of gender considerations.

It is recommended that these weak points within this sector act as the entry points for the future gender mainstreaming analysis and the development of gender and climate-responsive planning guidelines.

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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 Infrastructure and Spatial Planning Sector	Inclusion of gender dimensions of climate change	Comments on Infrastructure and Spatial Planning & 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>	Sectoral priorities indicated here.
Saint Lucia’s National Adaptation Plan	✓	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</i>	Complete section on infrastructure and the implications climate change on that sector. Points to the

Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policies & Plans	Inclusion of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning Sector	Inclusion of gender dimensions of climate change	Comments on Infrastructure and Spatial Planning & gender dimensions if applicable
<p>Stocktaking, Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Report (2018)</p> <p>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>		<p><i>Economy; b) Poverty Reduction; c) <u>Gender Equality</u>; d) Environmental Sustainability; and e) Education, Training and Human Resource Development.</i></p> <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>UNFCCC 2017 document on climate change communication that outlines infrastructure specific adaptation measures.</p>

Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policies & Plans	Inclusion of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning Sector	Inclusion of gender dimensions of climate change	Comments on Infrastructure and Spatial Planning & gender dimensions if applicable
<p>Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan Roadmap and Capacity Development Plan 2018-2028</p> <p>https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/nap-gn-en-Saint-Lucia-National-Adaptation-Plan-Roadmap-and-Capacity-Development-Plan-2018-2028.pdf</p>	✓	<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>	

Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policies & Plans	Inclusion of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning Sector	Inclusion of gender dimensions of climate change	Comments on Infrastructure and Spatial Planning & gender dimensions if applicable
<p>Saint Lucia's Climate Change Communications Strategy</p> <p>https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/Saint%20Lucia%20Climate%20Change%20Communications%20Strategy.pdf</p>	✓	<p>No specific reference to gender. Includes participation from the Ministry of Education, Innovation, <u>Gender Relations</u> and Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Sector specific climate change messaging:</p> <p>“Infrastructure and spatial planning: Help us build a climate-resilient Saint Lucia. Climate change will mean more frequent and intense extreme weather events, so we need to invest in climate-resilient homes, offices, roads, bridges, and other infrastructure. We need to avoid construction in areas with a high flood risk, and consider climate change impacts like floods and more intense hurricanes in new project designs.” (page 11)</p>
<p>Saint Lucia's Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Water Sector (Water</p>	✓	<p>Section 5.0, page 15; under the heading “Gender Considerations” - same language as in the NAP</p>	<p>Infrastructure is considered in relation to water infrastructure and climate change impacts.</p>

Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policies & Plans	Inclusion of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning Sector	Inclusion of gender dimensions of climate change	Comments on Infrastructure and Spatial Planning & gender dimensions if applicable
SASAP) 2018-2028 https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/Saint%20Lucia%20Sectoral%20Adaptation%20Plan%20for%20Water.pdf			
Saint Lucia's Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Agriculture Sector (Agriculture	✓	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: <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>	Key outcomes indicated for infrastructure in the sector in relation to climate change. "Scale up climate resilient agricultural infrastructure to reduce climate risks" (page 6)

Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policies & Plans	Inclusion of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning Sector	Inclusion of gender dimensions of climate change	Comments on Infrastructure and Spatial Planning & gender dimensions if applicable
<p>SASAP) 2018-2028</p> <p>https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/Saint%20Lucia%E2%80%99s%20Sectoral%20Strategy%20and%20Action%20Plan%20for%20Agriculture.pdf</p>		<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, for whom no clear policy strategy has been formulated in agriculture (Graham, 2015)</i></p>	
<p>Saint Lucia’s Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Fisheries Sector</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>Section 5.0, page 13; under heading “Gender Considerations” - same language as the NAP</p>	<p>Key outcomes indicated for infrastructure in the sector in relation to climate change.</p>

Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policies & Plans	Inclusion of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning Sector	Inclusion of gender dimensions of climate change	Comments on Infrastructure and Spatial Planning & gender dimensions if applicable
(Fisheries SASAP) 2018-2028 https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/SLU-Fisheries-SASAP-May-2018.pdf			
Saint Lucia's Resilient Ecosystems Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (REASAP) 2020-2028	✓	<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</p>	<p>Discusses infrastructure in relation to mitigating climate change impacts.</p> <p>"Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (EcoDRR) and EbA measures can complement or substitute expensive hard infrastructure (such as dykes, dams and river stabilisation</p>

Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policies & Plans	Inclusion of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning Sector	Inclusion of gender dimensions of climate change	Comments on Infrastructure and Spatial Planning & gender dimensions if applicable
https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/napgn-en-2020-saint-lucias-reasap-2020-2028.pdf		<p>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>structures) while contributing to climate change mitigation and generating livelihood co-benefits. This is particularly beneficial for people whose livelihoods depend on climate-vulnerable ecosystems⁵, including the populations of many Small Island Developing States (SIDS). In Saint Lucia, a SIDS, various initiatives adopting EbA approaches have already been initiated.” (page 12)</p>
<p>Saint Lucia’s Portfolio of Project Concept Notes for the Water Sector 2018-2028</p> <p>https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-</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 emergencies brought about by flooding and water and vector borne disease outbreaks.</p>	

Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policies & Plans	Inclusion of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning Sector	Inclusion of gender dimensions of climate change	Comments on Infrastructure and Spatial Planning & gender dimensions if applicable
content/uploads/2020/07/napgn-en-2018-Saint-Lucia-Portfolio-of-Project-Concept-Notes-for-the-Water-Sector.pdf		<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>	
<p>Saint Lucia’s Portfolio of Project Concept Notes for the Agriculture Sector 2018-2028</p> <p>https://napglob.alnetwork.org/</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 Infrastructure and Spatial Planning Sector	Inclusion of gender dimensions of climate change	Comments on Infrastructure and Spatial Planning & gender dimensions if applicable
wp-content/uploads/2020/07/napgn-en-2018-Saint-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 vulnerable groups 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 vulnerable farming communities</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-</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 most vulnerable 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</i></p>	

Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policies & Plans	Inclusion of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning Sector	Inclusion of gender dimensions of climate change	Comments on Infrastructure and Spatial Planning & gender dimensions if applicable
content/uploads/2019/04/2018-05-23-SLU-SASAP-Project-Portfolio-for-Fisheries.pdf		<i>opportunities for vulnerable groups (e.g. youth)</i> however the in this case “vulnerable groups” is specific to “youth”	
Saint Lucia’s Portfolio of Project Concept Notes for Resilient Ecosystems 2020-2028 https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/napgn-en-2020-saint-lucias-portfolio-of-	✓	No mention of gender. No specific mention of vulnerable groups. 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.	

Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policies & Plans	Inclusion of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning Sector	Inclusion of gender dimensions of climate change	Comments on Infrastructure and Spatial Planning & gender dimensions if applicable
project-concept-notes-for-resilient-ecosystems-2020-2028.pdf			
<p>Monitoring and Evaluation Plan of Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Planning Process (2018)</p> <p>https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/naipc/Documents/Parties/Saint%20Lucia%20Monitoring%20and%20Evaluation%</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 <u>addressing the needs of vulnerable groups, which may include the collection of relevant gender-differentiated information.</u></i></p> <p>Annex 2., page 12; gender-specific sectoral and cross-sectoral measures cited as an indicator.</p> <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>	Discussed in relation to infrastructure being a priority area under the NAP process.

Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policies & Plans	Inclusion of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning Sector	Inclusion of gender dimensions of climate change	Comments on Infrastructure and Spatial Planning & gender dimensions if applicable
20for%20NAP.pdf		<p>6. d) <i>Of the measures that were completed during the requisite calendar year, <u>which vulnerable groups were specifically targeted?</u> List initiative(s) and vulnerable group(s).</i></p> <p>e.) <i>Of the measures that were completed during the requisite calendar year, <u>which, if any, specifically targeted men or specifically targeted women?</u> List initiative(s) and gender targeted.</i></p>	
Guidelines for the Development of Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans (SASAPs): Saint Lucia's Experience under its National Adaptation Planning Process	✓	<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>Informs 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>Infrastructure is mentioned, but important take-away is the defined ministry responsibility for infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Engineering ✓ Meteorological Services Department ✓ Public Utilities Division

Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policies & Plans	Inclusion of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning Sector	Inclusion of gender dimensions of climate change	Comments on Infrastructure and Spatial Planning & gender dimensions if applicable
https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/2018-05-23-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-	x	No mention of gender. 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?”	Infrastructure is only named in relation to research, not in the intended context of this analysis.

Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policies & Plans	Inclusion of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning Sector	Inclusion of gender dimensions of climate change	Comments on Infrastructure and Spatial Planning & gender dimensions if applicable
Saint-Lucia-Climate-Change-Research-Policy-2020-2030.pdf			
<p>Saint Lucia's Private Sector Engagement Strategy - Under its National Adaptation Planning Process (2020)</p> <p>https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/naps-2020-2030-Saint-Lucias-</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> <p>“vulnerable communities” mentioned on pages 22 & 23</p>	<p>“The construction industry in Saint Lucia is fairly well developed and accounted for 6.6% of Saint Lucia’s GDP in 2017, dropping slightly to 5.1% in 2018 (Government of Saint Lucia, 2019b). Most building construction projects are related to the tourism industry, particularly hotel and infrastructural expansion, but the largest construction projects are normally those done by the public sector in the areas of physical, economic, and social infrastructure. The majority of Saint Lucia’s engineering sector involves civil and electrical</p>

Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policies & Plans	Inclusion of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning Sector	Inclusion of gender dimensions of climate change	Comments on Infrastructure and Spatial Planning & gender dimensions if applicable
Private-Sector-Engagement-Strategy.pdf			<p>engineering. There are about 35 construction and engineering companies, as well as a handful of engineering consultancy firms, along with roughly 12 architectural firms and several other construction-oriented professionals (Nexus Commonwealth Network, n.d.). Entry into the Saint Lucian engineering profession is regulated by the Engineers Registration Board. The premier engineering body in the country is the Association of Professional Engineers of Saint Lucia (APESL).” (page 12)</p>
<p>Saint Lucia’s Climate Financing Strategy - Under the National Adaptation</p>	<p>✓</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>Good information in relation to funding for infrastructure.</p> <p>“Large investments, such as those focused on infrastructure, may be appropriate for the GCF or the Adaptation Fund. However, it is</p>

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Planning Process (2020) https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/napgn-en-2020-Saint-Lucias-Climate-Financing-Strategy.pdf		<p>Table 4 Results of district consultations, page 24; <i>alternative water solutions for building climate resilience in <u>vulnerable groups</u> 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 <u>vulnerable groups</u></i></p>	important to be able to make a strong case for the climate rationale of the project, tying the investment directly to how it will help the country and targeted communities cope with the existing and projected impacts of climate change. Such infrastructure investments may also be strong candidates for engaging the private sector through public–private partnerships.” (page ix)
Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policy (2015) https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-	✓	<p>No specific reference to gender.</p> <p>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).</p>	

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content/uploads/2020/05/naps/2020/05/naps-en-2015-Saint-Lucia-Climate-Change-Adaptation-Policy.pdf			
<p>Saint Lucia Economic Recovery and Resilience Plan – Moving from Pandemic to Recovery with Collective Action (2020)</p> <p>http://www.govt.lc/media.govt.lc/www/resources/publica</p>	✓	<p>No specific mention to “gender”.</p> <p>Page 8; protecting the most vulnerable of Saint Lucia is listed as one of the six objectives of the Plan: 3) <i>Protect the poor and most vulnerable segments of the Saint Lucian population and mitigate further deterioration in the quality of life</i></p> <p>Page 12; under “Recovery Strategies 3 – Strengthen Social Protection Systems in Saint Lucia”</p> <p>Strat #18 - <i>Provision of COVID-19 Hygiene Care Packages to indigent, poor and vulnerable households</i></p>	

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tions/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>	
Saint Lucia’s National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan (2003)	✓	No mention of gender.	“Undertake a comprehensive assessment of human settlements and related infrastructure at risk from the effects of climate change. The results thereof will be incorporated into national land use and disaster management plans;”

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https://www.preventionweb.net/files/13471_nccpolicyadaptation27june200302.pdf			
Saint Lucia's Initial National Communication on Climate Change to the UNFCCC (2001) https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/natcom_st.lucia.pdf	✓	No mention of gender. Page 53 - “vulnerable population groups” mentioned in reference to elderly, infants and undernourished Page 55 -57 “vulnerable groups” included in Table 4.8 “Anticipated Impacts on Human Health and Health Services” as a criteria for assessing impact Same with Table 4.9 - page 58-60; Table 4.11 - page 67	

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<p>Second National Communication on Climate Change for Saint Lucia to the UNFCCC (2011)</p> <p>http://dipechola.c.net/docs/xfiles/544-1canc2.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 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</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</p>	<p>Infrastructure specific climate change adaptation measures:</p> <p>To reduce the impacts of climate change on the island’s</p>

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<p>the UNFCCC (2017)</p> <p>https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/THIRD%20NATIONAL%20COMMUNICATION%20%20SAINT%20LUCIA%202017.pdf</p>		<p>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 psychosocial 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> <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 “follow a</p>	<p>infrastructure, Saint Lucia’s Third National Communication to the UNFCCC (2017) recommends, among others, the following adaptation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk-based land use policies, including those on housing, and critical infrastructure; • Climate proofing: appropriate and enforced codes and regulations relating to construction design and practices; • Setting climate resilient standards for public property and new property developments; • Collaborating with the financial sector to develop appropriate risk management measures and regimes;

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		<i>country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems”</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting-up flood and coastal defenses (e.g. groynes, bulkheads and seawalls); investing in scientific and technological innovation.

APPENDIX 2 – INFRASTRUCTURE AND SPATIAL PLANNING POLICY TABLE

Name of Policy & Overview	Gender, Vulnerability and Climate Change References	Gaps/Weaknesses/Challenges/Opportunities
<p>Saint Lucia: National Infrastructure Assessment.</p> <p>Adshead, D., Fuldauer, L.I., Thacker, S., Román García, O., Vital, S., Felix, F., Roberts, C., Wells, H., Edwin, G., Providence, A. & Hall, J.W. (2020). <i>Saint Lucia: National Infrastructure Assessment</i>. United Nations Office for Project Services, Copenhagen, Denmark.</p>	<p>Does not explicitly include gender beyond reference to the SDGs; however, does identify that the disruptions to basic and essential infrastructure services, including water, electricity, or waste management, may have cascading socio-economic consequences, particularly for low-income or vulnerable communities, to hygiene, disease transmission, education, or community services (p.g.16). It further states that <i>“how infrastructure is then built, used, and decommissioned is an important consideration for practitioners, in order to ensure that the development benefits of infrastructure are distributed to all stakeholders, including the most vulnerable members of the population”</i> (p.g.44).</p> <p>Climate change is extensively integrated throughout the report; as the preamble states, <i>“the purpose of the report is to establish a vision for the island’s future infrastructure aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement on climate change”</i> (p. 3). Table 1. summarizes the potential climate change impacts on key sectors reinforcing how vulnerable essential cross-sectoral infrastructure such as energy, water, roads are in not only Saint Lucia, but other small island developing states (SIDS).</p>	<p>The report states that the planning of long-term infrastructure strategies for Saint Lucia can equally provide an opportunity for the country to fulfil its commitment to achieving progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (p. 43). Connecting this assessment to the SDGs will inherently facilitate some consideration of gender as SDG #5 is Gender Equality, and there are also other social dimensions impacting vulnerable groups, for example in SDG #6 Clean Water and Sanitation, represented in other SDGs, but ensuring they are considered in the context of actionable and measurable infrastructure project implementation across all sectors is critical.</p> <p>Meaningfully demonstrating equitable access and representation within infrastructure and spatial planning as a nuanced approach to local policies and civic participation is critical to ensure Saint Lucia is well-positioned to secure project funding from Green Climate Fund.</p>