

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Consultancy for Preparation of a Land Use Plan for North East Coast Iyanola Region (NEC-IR) in Saint Lucia

1.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Geographic Area to be Covered

The North-East Coast extending from Point du Cap in the North of the island to Mandele Point in Dennery, also referred to as the North East Coast Iyanola Region (NEC-IR) of Saint Lucia is the project area and the focus of this Terms of Reference. The NEC-IR falls within the registration quarters of Gros Islet, Dennery and Castries and comprises twenty five (25) communities.

1.2 Contracting Authority

The Government of Saint Lucia (GOSL) acting herein and represented by the Department of Sustainable Development (hereinafter referred to as the “Contracting Authority”), located at the Norman Francis Building, Balata, Castries, Saint Lucia, West Indies

1.3 Current state of affairs in the North East Coast – Iyanola Region (NEC-IR)

The geographic regions of Saint Lucia are endowed with a variety of environmental resources which form an important socio-economic and cultural asset base of the island’s national economy. The prudent and judicious harnessing of those resources through sustainable land use planning and management can produce local economic benefits; and contribute to positive environmental change and preservation of Iyanola’s resources which has global economic value. A significant area among the geographical regions is the North East Coast which is the only remaining frontier with a combination of rare and endemic flora and fauna species, landscapes of outstanding natural beauty and quality, ecosystems rich in bio-diversity and unique dry scrub forests ecosystems and pristine beaches.

The NE Coast, Grande Anse to Louvet in particular, is an area of high environmental sensitivity and conservation significance¹. The area is rich in natural resources and wildlife and is home to many rare plant and animal species that are endemic to Saint Lucia. Priority marine ecosystems of the NE Coast comprise: 1) Grand Anse Beach and Mangrove and 2) Louvet Mangroves. Both are designated Marine Reserves under the Fisheries Act 1984, (Cap 7.15) of the Revised Laws of Saint Lucia due to their importance as turtle nesting sites and nurseries for the spiny lobster and other targeted fish species. Though proposed as designated marine reserves, these marine ecosystems which adjoin private estates slated for new developments are still to be clearly demarcated and mapped, in terms of precise location, identifiable boundaries, and spatial dimensions. Furthermore, there is no current data on their status or condition, in particular with regard to active management, enforcement of their statutory

¹ibid

protection and regime of inspection or policing. In addition, these ecosystems are threatened by menaces such as invasive species, degradation of conch habitats, hunting of iguanas and turtles, sand mining and degradation and removal of mangroves.

Walker (2006) considers that the beaches in this region are wider and generally more “attractive” than those along the west coast of the island, but the potential for the development of large beach front hotels are less attractive to developers due to the high wave energy experienced along the Atlantic coast. Walker (2006) further concludes that the region offers good potential for eco and community based tourism activities, (such as the Grande Anse Turtle Watching Group, the establishment of national parks and expansion of the manufacturing sector.

These areas have been and still are used by the Saint Lucian citizenry for a range of purposes. Some of the more popular uses are in traditional activities such as agriculture, hunting, fishing, charcoal production, timber extraction and sand mining. Many communities practice shifting cultivation within lands adjacent to the Government Forest Reserves². This has proven to be quite problematic and is further compounded by the removal of large tracts of forested lands, particularly on private lands. Adverse effects of these practices include loss of the forest lands which protect soils and facilitate water conservation, loss of valuable timber species, and destruction of the natural nutrient recycling systems. This also leads to fragmentation and destruction of crucial habitat types and forest ecosystems which ultimately results in loss of wildlife populations³. Though depicted in past national level development and land use plans, the non-adoption and enforcement of these proposed plans, coupled with the absence of a detailed local plans has served to render the NE Coast and its environmental resources susceptible to the negative impacts of development, inappropriate land management practices and indiscriminate resource exploitation.

More than this, the beaches are a target for illegal sand miners due to the remoteness of the area, a result of the poor road network as indicated from an inventory of the island’s beaches undertaken in 1996-1997 (OECS-NRMU 1998), and more recent anecdotal reports. Illegal slaughtering of sea turtles during the turtle nesting season is also more prominent along this region when compared to other regions along the island’s coast, due to the region’s remoteness.

In the absence of a National Land Use Plan to provide a more comprehensive approach to development planning, the pursuit of developments have not always been done in accordance with stipulated planning procedures, and often times with very little focus given to the value of ecosystem services and important

²UNEP. 2006. GEO Saint Lucia. State of the Environment Report. Government of Saint Lucia, Ministry of Physical Development, Environment and Housing.

³Ibid

biodiversity to the island, and consequently measures to avoid or mitigate their potential adverse impacts on critical ecosystems - goods and services. A very recent example is that of Approval in Principle being granted to developers by the Development Control Authority (DCA), for the development of the private estates within the NEC-IR, which prompted the Department of Forestry to begin an evaluation of the possible threats/ risks likely to result from the implementation of such development initiatives. Furthermore, several hotel developments have either been approved for the area or are in the planning stage. Other developers continue to speculate with the natural beauty of real estate in Saint Lucia's NE coast, with major sections being traded on the market. A proposal to construct a new link road/major highway to the south of the island, through the NEC-IR threatens to open up the area for development and further endanger the area's already threatened natural resources.

There is however, increasing recognition of the need for consideration of the "sensitive environments" within the area, particularly with regard land use planning, safeguarding of key areas, continuity and sustainable replacements. The National Land Use Plan is being considered as high priority in the 2017-2018 work programme of the Department of Physical Planning. Funding for this initiative is being sought from the Caribbean Development Bank among other sources. An earlier study in 2004, indicated, that in order to safeguard long-term sustainability, "binding mechanisms in terms of legislation and regulatory framework" will be key to ensuring that developers do not pursue interests which may be lucrative in the short term, while compromising long-term benefits⁴. As such, within the local context, a number of policies and plans have been developed to regulate developmental activities with a view to ensuring sustainable use of natural resources.

Notably, the National Land Policy (NLP) of 2007, which incorporated limited aspects of environment and natural resource management, is currently under review. Proposals in the revised document⁵ seek to address more specifically the regulatory framework and guidelines needed to guide development in a manner that takes into account a broad range of sometimes critical ecosystem services and important biodiversity.

A preliminary land use map depicting the degraded forest areas (DFAs) in the NEC-IR was prepared during the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase⁶. The DFAs indicated were extracted from analysis of the following reports: Daltry 2009; Morton 2009, and supplemented by information received through interviews and a single site visit from Aux Leon to Babonneau. The analysis also documented farming and settlements as the major contributors to degradation and fragmentation of the forests, and depicted much of the forests as consisting of secondary forests, scrubland or open wood land. Priority areas

⁴ITC Executive Forum, 2004. Ministry of Trade and Industry Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Commonwealth Secretariat.

⁵Government of Saint Lucia July, 2015. Proposed Revised National Land Policy for Saint Lucia. Ministry of Physical Development, Housing and Urban Renewal

⁶ The PPG phase is a precursor to project implementation. Corresponding report attached as Annex 2

on the NE coast were also preliminarily demarcated at the PPG phase for restoration; this included sites along riparian buffer zones, ravines and beaches and sites important to ecosystem services and biodiversity of global significance.

Haffey's (2009) report deemed the management effectiveness, among other areas of the Saint Lucia Forest Reserve and mangroves at Grande Anse, to be weak. The largest threat to mangroves was coastal development. Forest reserves were deemed to be at risk from natural disasters, terrestrial invasive species, squatting, hunting/poaching, and exploitation of non-timber forest products.

These threats are further exacerbated by the potential impacts of climate change and climate variability, which can have devastating impacts on the forests and by extension the freshwater system⁷. As early as 2001, a Country Paper on National Climate Change Issues for Saint Lucia⁸ highlighted that changes in rainfall patterns will be a cause for concern from two key standpoints namely, (i) total precipitation and (ii) temporal distribution. When precipitation patterns are affected by climate change, there is the possibility for extended drought periods to occur more frequently or for increased volumes of rain which lead to severe flooding and increased river sedimentation loads, which in turn can have great effects on damage to property, infrastructure, livelihoods and loss of life. To curtail the occurrence of such devastation, proper land management must be enforced.

The main economic activities within the NEC-IR are centred on the use of natural resources, with fishing and agriculture being the main activities. Traditionally, the main agricultural production activities within the dry forest areas of the East Coast have been sugar, copra, and banana; whereas coconut plantations and the grazing of livestock have been more common along the flatlands (John M., 2010). While agriculture continues to be one of the main activities, there has been a decline in cultivation of most of the traditional crops due to factors such as environmental impacts and market volatility.

While the margins of the area proposed for the Iyanola National Park border the rural communities of Monchy, Babonneau and Dennery with socioeconomic activities such as farming and fishing, few people permanently reside within the area proposed for the national park. These few permanent and temporary residents are dedicated to farming (short term crops and livestock), extractive use of natural resources (charcoal and broom-making), and (largely illegal) hunting and poaching. Tourism activity is minimal, with one major ecotourism facility run by Rainforest Adventures⁹.

⁷UNEP. 2006. GEO Saint Lucia. State of the Environment Report. Government of Saint Lucia, Ministry of Physical Development, Environment and Housing

⁸Saint Lucia Government (2001) Saint Lucia Country Paper on National Climate Change Issues. Prepared for Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change Project.

⁹A tool and manual to guide economic valuation of goods and services from coral reefs for such socioeconomic activities (tourism and recreation) was developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI), with Saint Lucia providing collaborative input. www.wri.org.

The Cabinet approved Saint Lucia National Vision Plan¹⁰ prepared by IDEA Consulting Inc. recognises the potential for tourism, and in particular, eco-tourism in the North East quadrant. Further development of the nature tourism product within the region must therefore take into account the sustainability of such initiatives, not only within the environmental context, but also within the social and economic context.

The Project

The United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) - Global Environment Facility (GEF) in its fifth replenishment phase for the period of 2010 to 2014 has approved a project grant of approximately two point three million United States Dollars (USD 2.3 mil) for the GOSL through the Department of Forestry which at the time, was part of the portfolio of the former of the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Environment and Science and Technology, to implement the project entitled 'Iyanola-Natural Resource Management of the North East Coast'.

The project seeks to improve the effective management and sustainable use of the natural resource base of the NE Coast, as part of the broader objective of contributing to global environmental security. This is to be achieved through linkages to the GEF prescribed focal areas of Biodiversity, Climate Change and Land Degradation, in the related priority areas of land use planning, safeguarding of key areas and continuity and sustainable replacements. These priority areas will be addressed in four distinct, inter-related and integrated project components, with a fifth overarching Project Management and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) component, as follows:

- Component 1: Enhanced land use planning and regulatory framework - as applied to NE Coast.
- Component 2: Enhanced sustainable land management and carbon benefits in deciduous seasonal and low montane rainforest zones.
- Component 3: Conservation of Iyanola
- Component 4: Enhanced Capacity for the production of biodiversity friendly goods and services in inland forest and coastal communities (national with emphasis on the NEC-IR).

The Issue

Land management remains a major sustainable development issue in Saint Lucia, and is particularly so in the NEC-IR. Development to date has been spurred on by significant public and private sector investments to improve infrastructure, grow the tourism sector and develop human and social capital. Demonstrably, a critical development priority for the country has been the need

¹⁰ Cabinet Conclusion No. 1149 of 2009

to create a more direct link between the north and the south of the island, and one of the options under consideration is the construction of a north-eastern highway through the NEC-IR. Feasibility studies are currently being undertaken and the GOSL has expressed its commitment to “preserving the natural environment and will ensure that such a major initiative is supported by the necessary land use planning requirements to ensure sustainable, quality development in this region.”

There is however, grave concern especially on the part of key sustainable **development partners; in particular the Department of Forestry, that given the limited** land space coupled with the high dependence of a large proportion of the population on the land for their livelihoods, improper land development and management will have deleterious effects, with far reaching implications for poverty and social instability in the region.

However, it is recognised that if managed in a sustainable way, the current land use in the NEC-IR could provide for enhanced livelihoods for the people and their respective communities. Hence development proposals for the area ought to seek to leverage the value of the region’s natural capital, which is often not acknowledged in the context of land-markets and therefore, difficult to factor into decision-making in a quantitative manner. Piloting a land use plan for the NEC-IR is thus viewed as a precursor to replication at the wider national level.

A pilot land use plan for the NEC-IR to advance land use planning for the region is thus viewed as a necessary, cost effective first step, with scale up potential, as a full-scale national land use planning effort is not feasible at this time. The pilot plan will thus constitute an incremental building block towards achieving the overarching goal of a National Land Use Plan. Moreover, of particular significance is the opportunity to integrate ecosystems services and biodiversity considerations into decision-making for sustainable land use options, into a development scenario for the NEC-IR, with the potential for expansion to the national level, in order to manage the country’s natural resources efficiently and equitably.

Funding for the preparation of the pilot land use plan has been provided for under Component 1 of the Project, which is also intended to address the deficiencies in the legal framework that supports land use planning. A key intervention under this component is to develop appropriate supporting regulation and guidelines which integrate environmental sensitivities, priorities and sustainable management options for terrestrial and marine ecosystems for implementation of the proposed Land Use Plan.

1.4 Related Programmes and Other Donor Activities:

Saint Lucia has a wide range of related national policy instruments of relevance to land use planning, *inter alia*:

- i. Coastal Zone Management Policy;

- ii. Environmental Management Bill;
- iii. National Housing Policy;
- iv. National Environmental Policy and Strategy and Plan;
- v. National Energy Policy;
- vi. National Water Policy;
- vii. National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan;
- viii. National Agricultural Policy and Strategy (under development);
- ix. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP);
- x. National Tourism Policy (to be endorsed); and
- xi. Revised National Land Policy (to be endorsed).

In support of these policies Saint Lucia has a number of laws relating to different aspects of land management, administered by a number of agencies, including:

- Forest, Soil and Water Conservation Act Cap 7.09
- Wildlife Protection Act Cap 6.03
- Fisheries Act Cap 7.15
- Land Conservation and Improvement Act Cap 5.10
- Physical Planning and Development Act Cap 5.12

The following plans also have implications for land use planning in the NEC-IR:

- The current National Development Plan (NDP) which is presently under preparation and which is aimed at guiding development in all sectors within the country.
- The Medium Term Development Strategy Paper (MTDSP) which is a five (5) year development and strategic plan with a vision of an innovative and industrious nation, grounded in the principles of patriotism, integrity and good governance striving towards sustainable and equitable development for all to be achieved through: stabilisation and the macro-economy, diversification of the productive sectors through private sector development, poverty reduction and promotion of equity, environmental sustainability and human development.

Regional level project interventions will complement relevant donor supported activities such as the OECS partnership project with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the University of the West Indies to “enhance sustainability of development in the OECS - economic development, poverty reduction, social stability and the protection of environmentally sensitive areas - through the formulation, adoption and implementation of comprehensive land policies.”

The Project specifically supports sustainable capacity for land use planning through the integration of a number of complementary co-financing efforts (see section B.6 of the Project Document) which together with the project interventions, will be carefully coordinated by the executing agencies to maximize synergies as outlined below.

The Project builds on several ongoing initiatives such as the *Sustainable Financing and Management of Eastern Caribbean Marine Ecosystems Project* and the *USAID/OECS Climate Variability, Change and Mitigation Project* to achieve real results on the ground by generating new data; and provide technical officers of the Department of Physical Planning with opportunities for knowledge and skills exchange through a learning by doing exercise that will utilize tools and innovative mechanisms.

Some of the national-level, relevant, project-driven interventions include the:

- i. Saint Lucia Forest Restoration and Rehabilitation Project funded by the Government of Australia,
- ii. Saint Lucia Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)& DVRP,
- iii. Saint Lucia Coastal Habitat Mapping Project under the European Union-Special Framework for Assistance Project,
- iv. Saint Lucia North West Coastal Conservation Project undertaken by the GOSL with funding support from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA),
- v. Saint Lucia Youth Agricultural Entrepreneurship Programme (YAEP) sourced from the CARICOM Development Fund and the Government of Saint Lucia,

The GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) is undertaking strategy interventions for a possible sub-focus on the NE Coast as a possible consideration for SGP prioritization. The Saint Lucia Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) and the Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Programme (DVRP) are being implemented as targeted programming for different types of vulnerable sectors. Elements of relevance and cooperation to the proposed GEF project include discrete targeted land use planning, enhancement of existing initiatives to establish a National Geographical Information System, enhancing use of the Geonode system, the implementation of slope stabilization and watershed management initiatives to increase resilience, and the construction of physical infrastructure in accordance with international best practice and building codes.

A feasibility study, which is currently being launched by the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), will be harmonised in the implementation of this project to capitalize on land use planning policy solutions such as offsets and environmental sustainable choices.

2.0 OBJECTIVE AND EXPECTED RESULTS

2.1 Overall Objective

The overall goal of the Iyanola Natural Resource Management Project is to effectively manage the sustainable use the natural resource base in the NEC-IR, and in so doing, generate multiple global environmental benefits for the local community.

This consultancy will seek to develop an integrated land use plan for the NEC-IR that clearly defines and demarcates terrestrial and marine ecosystems and

important biodiversity; provides recommendations for zoning of critical ecosystems as well as policy and regulatory frameworks; improve local and national capacities for sustaining bio-livelihoods (products and services) in inland forest and coastal communities.

Through a process of learning by doing, training of identified technical staff from the Physical Planning Section of the Department of Physical Planning in forward planning (during the preparation of a land use plan) is expected to be achieved.

2.2 Expected Results to be Achieved

Results to be achieved:

1. Established guidelines and standards for the preparation of land use plans (emphasis at the local level), that can be readily utilised by the national planning authority to further define the land administration framework.
2. Enhanced, responsive legal and regulatory planning frameworks.
3. Enhanced technical resource capacity within key departments with responsibility for land use planning at the national level, utilising a community level focus on the NEC-IR, for the application of culturally appropriate, technical and professional tools and methods, to establish a more coordinated and integrated system for land management;
4. Mechanisms to ensure informed decision making on land related matters within key GIS facilities in the ministries with responsibility for Land use planning and sustainable development and improved human resource capacity with capability to manage and operate same;
5. An improved system for National Spatial Data collection, storage and exchange, comprising rationalized infrastructure and technologies to facilitate more effective and efficient management of land resources.

3.0 ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS

3.1 Assumptions

- i. The preparation of a National Land Use Plan remains a priority of the GOSL.
- ii. A mechanism exists or will be created / facilitated by implementing partners to ensure availability, easy accessibility and accuracy of data and information in required formats; and will be provided in a timely manner.
- iii. Timely responses to requests and feedback from responsible bodies will be facilitated by the National Project Coordinator (NPC). Willingness on the part of stakeholders, particularly local communities and private land owners to collaborate and participate in the process and continue to support the initiative, as well as provide necessary data and information.
- iv. The consultant is able to establish a team with the appropriate competencies and skills to undertake the consultancy.

- v. Required resources such as information, spatial data are available within the relevant agencies for the NEC-IR.

3.2 Risks

- i. Timeliness for the delivery of the Consultant's outputs may be impacted, due to the interdependency of the outputs of the various consultancies. There may be no clearly articulated policies, procedures, standards, guidelines, etc. for geographic/spatial data collection, storage and exchange to ensure collaboration for procuring critical data requirements.
- ii. The agreed contributions from national executing agencies may be inadequate, resulting in delayed input and feedback.
- iii. Information which is considered to be sensitive may not be readily available from agencies and individuals.

4.0 SCOPE OF WORKS

4.1 General

The primary task of this consultancy is to develop an Integrated Land Use Plan for NEC-IR, which clearly identifies and demarcates marine and terrestrial ecosystems and important biodiversity, with specific recommendations for zoning of critical ecosystems and important biodiversity through a process of "learning by doing".

The results of this consultancy will contribute to the implementation of Component 1 of the project, through the following:

- a. Ensuring a sound working knowledge of completed and on-going related initiatives inclusive of those listed in Section B.6 of the GEF approved Project Document (ProDoc)-Annex 1. The Consultant is expected to compile electronically, all documents that will serve to enhance the baseline knowledge for the project Component 1's preparation and implementation.
- b. Consulting with the relevant staff from pertinent government agencies as identified under Section 4.5, and in conjunction with the co-executing agencies, organize and conduct consultations with stakeholders, including but not limited to target groups listed in 4.3 for the implementation of the activities related to Component 1, as per ProDoc.
- c. Utilisation of appropriate software for geo-spatial representation, compatible with the existing national land information system.

Task 1 – Inception Report

The consultant must:

- i. Review all other documentation that may be relevant to this assignment paying close attention to UNEP-GEF guidelines on programming, in

particular GEF tracking tools and standards for UNEP-GEF cooperation monitoring and evaluation.

- ii. Carefully review the Terms of Reference and comment where deemed necessary.
- iii. Submit an Inception Report with a detailed methodology and work-plan including a time schedule and required resources for its implementation.

Marine and Terrestrial Mapping:

Utilising best practice (including existing GIS and planning tools¹¹) and through a process of consultation and consensus, validate and/or generate map overlays for development of the land use plan for the NEC-IR, through the following activities:

Activities:

- i. Validate and/or identify (where necessary) proposed geographic boundaries generated under PPG phase, to define boundaries for major and critical ecosystems in the NEC-IR.
- ii. Generate relevant map layers using GIS or other suitable software, showing geo-spatial representation of demarcated boundaries for major and critical marine and terrestrial ecosystems and bio-livelihoods, including Degraded Forest Areas (DFAs), in the context of current land use and land capability.
- iii. Validate, state and identify where necessary, using as baseline, the reports from PPG phase, pressures on ecosystems and threats/conflicts especially with respect to land use - land use trends and patterns, including proposals for socio-economic development, such as the proposed North-South Link highway.
- iv. Identify proposed sectoral development initiatives, including proposals for the built environment within the study area and create the appropriate map layers required to generate an integrated plan.
- v. Conduct a rapid assessment of existing and potential conflicts and generate and submit a relationship mapping output between and among critical ecosystems in terms of the present and potential land use in the context of proposed development scenarios in the NEC-IR.

Task 2

Integrating Ecosystem Services Valuation (ESV) and Appraisal

The Land Use Plan Consultant will work in close collaboration with the Ecosystem Service Valuation (ESV) Consultant and others below to identify and generate relevant data and information required to inform the Land Use Plan.

¹¹ For example: The Saint Lucia Integrated National GeoNode (SLING)

Activities:

- i. Establish a well-defined mechanism to maintain communication linkages and close collaboration with other relevant Consultancies:
 - a. Ecosystem Services Valuation (ESV) and Critical Species Case Studies
 - b. Planning and Development Policies with Options for Economic and Fiscal Instruments
 - c. Biodiversity Friendly Goods and Services for Sustainable Livelihoods Market Research and Needs Assessments
 - d. Public Awareness Strategy and means of Fostering Collaborations and Relationships
 - e. Training Plan including Materials
- ii. Initiate, conduct and/or participate in stakeholder consultations included as part of the ESV exercise, to capture expressed, independent stakeholder interest (e.g. social, economic, cultural and environmental) regarding land valuation and appraisal.
- iii. Provide technical input for the ESV Assessments, particularly with regard to aspects of land valuation and appraisal, ensuring the utilisation of appropriate models or assessment approaches that explore interactions between conservation of valued landscapes with biodiversity/corresponding bio-livelihoods, and economic development and social objectives.
- iv. Propose, test and submit guidelines for appropriate methodology (ies) to be applied in undertaking land valuations and appraisals on a national scale.
- v. Establish broad criteria for prioritising land-use decisions taking into account terrestrial and marine resources; new and existing bio-livelihoods, threats and hazards (particularly flood and landslides) and propose approaches/mechanisms to apply the said criteria in the development of the Land Use Plans, using the NEC-IR as the pilot. Submit a report of the criteria and mechanisms to the NPC.
- vi. Evaluate land suitability for the relationships identified in task iv above and submit findings.
- vii. Delimit proposed zoning of critical ecosystems and bio-livelihoods, including the zoning (perimeters) of the marine reserves as well as other critical coastal areas,
- viii. Prepare report for i through to vii above and represent them geo-spatially.

Task 3
Draft Integrated Land Use Plan

Prepare and submit a **Draft** Integrated Land Use Plan for NEC-IR, that takes into account resource use (terrestrial and marine) based on the valuation of critical ecosystem goods and services, and utilise universally acceptable modelling¹² to prioritize sites and maximize opportunities for expansion of

¹²Capable of replication in future national exercises.

ecological goods and services, with a well-defined statement indicating proposed goal, objectives and strategies, and all relevant maps and appendices. Activities to include but not be limited to:

Activities:

- i. Design and use a cumulative effects management approach to evaluate and forecast the possible combinations of sector development to determine growth opportunities, including benefits, trade-offs and choices, to balance economic development with the environmental and social considerations in the NEC-IR, in conjunction with collaborating Consultants on the Project.
- ii. Define and propose policy guidance appropriate to the nature and scope of the needs of the NEC-IR to inform the Planning and Development Policy Consultancy. Policies and objectives are to be appropriately worded to ensure the conservation and protection of national sites, national heritage areas, national parks, ecological corridors, and other strictly protected ecosystems.
- iii. Clearly state rationale for proposed land use choices including proposed zoning options and taking into account prioritized areas of high biodiversity and ecosystem services value.
- iv. Categorise land use zoning objectives using Generic Zone Type (GZT) or other suitable system for categorising land use zoning objectives.
- v. Submit Draft Integrated Land Use Plan and relevant shape files generated for this purpose.

Task 4

Review and Processing

- i. Collaboration with the Ecosystems Services Valuation (ESV) Consultant in the conduct of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to consider wider biodiversity issues arising from proposed implementation of the Land Use Plan. The SEA will address *inter alia* environmental considerations such as climate change, biodiversity, nature conservation, green infrastructure to meet future challenges, and consistent with objectives articulated in national documents such as National Climate Change Strategy, National Climate Change Adaptation Framework, Strategy for rebuilding and conservation of Carbon Stocks; Disaster Risk Reduction Country Document.
- ii. Review proposed land uses for the NEC- IR in the context of National Heritage Plan, Economic Development Plan, Sectoral Plans including Revised 2nd National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2nd NBSAP, 2017), to inform the proposed Draft Integrated Land Use Plan.
- iii. Submit Draft Integrated Land Use Plan for public review and facilitate the review through a sequential screening process to inform the Final Draft Integrated Land Use Plan.
- iv. Prepare a report on issues raised and recommendations to resolve them.

Task 5

Final Draft Integrated Land Use Plan

Prepare and submit the Final Draft Integrated Land Use Plan, inclusive of specific policies and relevant maps, appendices and annexes, with recommendations for sequential and coordinated phasing that is practicable in the near to medium term (6 to 18 months) for the following:

- i. Requirements of rationalised planning legislation generated from Planning and Development Policy Consultancy;
- ii. Core Strategies of endorsed national development plans;
- iii. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA);
- iv. Opportunities for improved efficiencies and economies accruing to various actors in the land value chain;
- v. Quantifying the financial impact of the new arrangements for the various stakeholders ;
- vi. Quantifying financial resources required and develop funding plan.

Task 6:

Develop the capacity to undertake Land Use Planning

The outputs of this task will develop the in-house capacity of the Physical Planning Section to undertake the preparation and updating of land use plans. Key activities:

- i. Engage the relevant staff in all key processes and activities leading to the preparation of the land use plan
- ii. Determine roles, functions and assignments of relevant staff, having regard to their substantive work programmes.
- iii. In collaboration with the Training Consultant develop appropriate guidelines that can be used as a tool to enhance the land use planning capabilities of the Section.
- iv. Conduct training workshops in Land Use Planning in collaboration with the Training Consultant targeting relevant staff, other government agencies and Iyanola project partners.
- v. Submit corresponding report on activities undertaken in Task 6.

Task 7

Close Out Report

- i. Compilation of all Reports detailing the work undertaken, the difficulties and challenges experienced in the conduct of the consultancy and recommended solutions, and the lessons learned should be submitted electronically and in three(3) hardcopies.

4.2 Stakeholders

Stakeholders

The target groups include, *among others*:

- i. Land Owners
- ii. Producers and Producer Associations

- iii. Agro and Eco Tourism Ventures
- iv. Environmental resource users
- v. Local communities & groups (e.g. Grand Anse Sea Turtle and Nature Defenders)
- vi. Collaborating Project Partners
- vii. Private Sector
- viii. CBO's and NGO's

5.0 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

5.1 Responsible Body

The Department of Sustainable Development is the Contracting Authority while The Department of Physical Planning through its Physical Planning Section will be the main executing agency for this consultancy. The Department of Forestry will provide other requisite technical support.

5.2 Management Structure

The contract will be between the Department of Sustainable Development, (the Client) and the Consultant. The Consultant shall be supervised by and report to the National Project Coordinator (NPC) in the Department of Sustainable Development.

The main executing agency will receive and be responsible for reviewing all of the Consultant's deliverables in collaboration with the NPC. The NPC will be responsible for endorsing all deliverables under this contract.

6.0 LOGISTICS AND TIMING

6.1 Location

The operational base for the project will be Saint Lucia.

6.2 Commencement Date and Period of Implementation

The intended commencement date will be the day of the signing of the contract and implementation will be over a twelve (12) month period, to facilitate the integration of outputs from other inter-linked consultancies for Development of Planning and Policies, Ecosystem Services Valuation, and Bio-Livelihoods Administrative Framework.

7.0 REQUIREMENTS

7.1 Personnel

The assignment will require multidisciplinary expertise.

All personnel should have:

- i. Excellent command of written and spoken English.
- ii. Familiarity with the local dialect- *Kweyol*.
- iii. Sound knowledge and wide experience in the development and use of participatory approaches in natural resources management.
- iv. Knowledge of and experience in the Small Island Developing States, and in particular the Caribbean region and at least five (5) years working experience in Saint Lucia.
- v. Knowledge and experience of the UNEP-GEF guidelines and standards, and/or its associated Conventions would be an asset.
- vi. Experience in developing local area development plans, land use and zoning plans and similar initiatives, utilizing field work and research work to respond to environmental and natural resources management challenges
- vii. Working knowledge of relevant GIS software

7.1.1 Key expertise

Key Expert 1: Land Use Planning Specialist / Team Leader

Qualifications and Experience:

- i. Educated to Post graduate degree level in Planning, Geography, Environmental or Natural Resources Management, or related field.
- ii. Advanced training in land use planning and local area development planning including social planning.
- iii. At least ten (10) years' work experience in formulation of land use plans/local area development plans.
- iv. Five years' work experience in the use of GIS and other land information systems and tools for analysis and decision making.
- v. Sound knowledge and understanding of the land management issues and ecosystem land driven development planning in Small Island Developing States.

Familiarity with Public Sector procedures in Saint Lucia

Responsibilities:

1. the supervision of the activities of the consulting team and ensure the timely delivery of outputs;
2. the preparation of the overall work plan, methodology and TORs of individual team members;
3. assessing the quality of all outputs produced by team members;

4. discussing and providing direction and guidance on the necessary revisions and amendments;
5. Conducting the learning by doing training exercises
6. The preparation of the reports set out in the Scope of Works.

Key Expert 2: GIS Application Specialist

- i. Educated to Master's Degree in Geography, Environmental Planning, Computer Science or related field.
- ii. Advanced technical training in GIS technology with familiarity with at least two (2) GIS packages including ESRI ARCGIS.
- iii. At least five (5) years' work experience as a GIS analyst.
- iv. Solid knowledge of computer based technology and cartography is advantageous.
- v. Sound knowledge of land management and development planning issues in Small Island Developing States.

7.1.2 Other Experts, Staff

The Consultant shall be required to provide the curriculum vitae for all experts referred to in their proposal as part of their tender.

7.2 Provision of Facilities

The Consultant and the key experts will be housed within the Department of Physical Planning, which shall ensure that the key experts are adequately supported and equipped (computer, software, plotter [wide format] printing and paper) necessary for the execution of the Consultancy.

Additionally, the Consultant shall provide sufficient administrative, secretarial and interpreting provision to enable experts to concentrate on their primary responsibilities. (**Note:** The Department of Physical Planning shall not provide administrative or secretarial provisions to the Consultant to enable the Project).

7.3 Equipment Purchase

No equipment is to be purchased by the Consultant on behalf of, or transferred to the Contracting Authority as part of this consultancy. Any equipment acquired by the Consultant for use in this consultancy shall not be charged to the contracting Authority.

8.0 DELIVERABLES

8.1 Reporting Requirements

The Consultant shall provide the following reports in working language - English, in two (2) original hard copies and electronic copy, in addition to any other documents required under specific activities.

Note: All maps generated under this consultancy should be prepared and delivered in formats that enable the GOSL to apply to future national land use planning initiatives i.e. GIS ready format which enables editing.

- i. An Inception Report with a Work Plan, inclusive of an implementation schedule and methodology, two (2) weeks after signing contract. Presentation of work plan to include Gantt chart generated in Microsoft Project, electronic compilation of relevant reference documents and outline of mechanism to maintain communication linkages with other Project Consultants. The NPC will arrange feedback in ten (10) working days.
- ii. Progress Report on Marine and Terrestrial mapping tasks, including Mapped Layers for NEC-IR and prioritisation maps¹³, and proposed standardised methodology/methodologies for undertaking land assessments and valuation. Challenges experienced in the execution of the consultancy. Report should also highlight challenges in accessing outputs from inter-related consulting and provide recommendations to resolve them.
- iii. Draft Integrated Land Use Plan for the NEC-IR and relevant shape files.
- iv. Report on public review of Draft Integrated Land Use Plan including recommendation for addressing issues raised.
- v. Inputs into report on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).
- vi. Final Draft Integrated Land Use Plan and relevant shape files.
- vii. Report on Training Activities undertaken.
- viii. Close out Report detailing the work undertaken, the difficulties and challenges experienced in the conduct of the consultancy, and lessons learned.

8.2 SUBMISSION

In submitting their proposal, the consultant must:

- Carefully review and comment on the Terms of Reference, recommending potential refinements where necessary, including making such recommendations as deemed appropriate to enhance the quality of the assignment and outputs/deliverables.
- Review all other documentation that may be relevant to this assignment paying close attention to UNEP-GEF guidelines on programming, in particular GEF tracking tools and standards for UNEP-GEF cooperation monitoring and evaluation.
- Submit a detailed methodology and work-plan including a time schedule, the name, professional status and biographic data of the professional key experts to be employed in this assignment.
- Proposals should be submitted in a sealed envelope marked **CONFIDENTIAL**. This outer envelope should contain two separate sealed

¹³ All maps should be prepared and delivered in formats that enable the GoSL to apply to future national land use planning initiatives i.e. GIS ready format which enables editing.

envelopes; one containing the technical proposal and marked ‘Technical Proposal’, the other containing the financial proposal and marked ‘Financial Proposal’. Both the Technical and Financial Proposals must be signed. Submissions should be received by 12:00 noon on 1st February 2017. Proposals should be clearly marked “**Consultancy for Biodiversity Livelihoods, Market Research and Needs Assessment for Iyanola N.E. Coast in Saint Lucia**” and addressed to:

The Secretary
Central Tenders Board
Office of Director of Finance
Ministry of Finance, Economic Growth, Job Creation External Affairs and
Public Service
Finance Administrative Centre
Point Seraphine
CASTRIES, Saint Lucia.

- Further information required to assist in the submission of proposal, please contact Ms. Francillia Solomon at email francillia.solomon@govt.lc respectively or cell phone (758) 520-0565.

9.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

9.1 Definition of Indicators

The main indicators which will be used to measure progress in achieving the outputs of the consultancy are the high quality analysis, effective recommendations and timely presentation of the deliverables in Section 8, above.

Attachment 1 – Project Document