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Q1

ST. LUCIA

Respondent (Country or Customs Territory)

Q2

About you

| | |
|---------------|---|
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Page 7: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES (YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES)

Q3

Does your national development strategy, policy or plan include trade priorities (i.e., Aid-for-Trade priorities)?

Yes,

Additional information on the trade (or Aid-for-Trade priorities) included in your national development strategy, policy or plan (or other trade-related policy document).: Trade priorities are stated in Saint Lucia's Medium Term Development Strategy (MTDS): <https://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/en/2020/saintlucia%E2%80%99s-medium-term-development-strategy-2020-2023-7124> The following trade priorities apply: (1) Agriculture: a) Expansion of production capacity (meats and poultry and food crop production) b) Increase exports (bananas and cocoa) c) Improved Legislative environment (enactment of relevant legislation that will improve production standards and other relevant SPS) 2. Infrastructure: a) Reconstruction and rehabilitation of road network to minimize domestic trade costs b) Enhance capacity of seaports to allow increased cruise tourism up to 934,000 c) Enhance airport capacities to facilitate one (1) million arrivals annually. 3. Tourism a) Improved climate for tourism investment that will increase quantity and quality of stayover tourist experience. b) Enhance tourism products - Rejuvenate iconic sites and improve immigration process time c) Diversify tourism product to allow for varied tourism experiences d) Increase average spend of tourists through improved experiences 4) Other Trade Facilitation - Creation of a single window to reduce port related inefficiencies and costs Diversification - Implementation of Services Sector strategy that looks at increasing capacity in key service areas namely - Creative Industries, ICT, Professional Services and Spa & Wellness, MSME Growth and Development

Q4

If yes, please highlight what these Aid-for-Trade priorities are: Below are listed the most common priority areas grouped according to broad Aid-for-Trade categories. Please rank the top priority areas among the ones listed below (1 being the most important).

| | |
|---|----------|
| Building productive capacity | 5 |
| MSMEs growth and development | 3 |
| Services development | 2 |
| Trade facilitation | 4 |
| Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port) | 1 |

Additional information and weblink(s) to the relevant strategy(ies), polic(ies) or plan(s) in which your Aid- for-Trade priorities are included.

Medium Term Development Strategy:
<https://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/en/2020/saint-lucia%E2%80%99s-medium-term-development-strategy-20202023-7124> **National Trade/Export Strategy:**
<https://exportsaintlucia.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/National-Export-Strategy-20202024.pdf> **Services Policy and Strategy:**
<https://commerce.gov.lc/resources/download/149>

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Q5

Have your Aid-for-Trade priorities changed since 2019?

Yes,

Additional information: please specify which of the priorities you selected are new and provide further information. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).: Services development including the enhancing of the tourism product as the main economic driver, increasing investment and building sector capacity through ports and hotel rooms. Additionally, diversification of services portfolio to include priority sectors under the National Services policy and strategy. National Services Policy: <https://commerce.gov.lc/resources/download/149> National export strategy: <https://exportsaintlucia.org/wpcontent/uploads/2020/09/National-Export-Strategy-2020-2024.pdf> Building productive capacity including strengthening agriculture production and exports. Developing education and skills training as per Medium Term Development Strategy. Trade facilitation through the implementation of the single window as well as rehabilitating infrastructure including ports and road networks.

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Q6

If yes, please identify the top drivers of change in your Aid-for-Trade priorities from the list below: (Please select no more than 5 options from the areas listed below).

2030 Sustainable Development Goals,

**Economic and trade impact of COVID-19 pandemic,
E-commerce development (and digital transformation)**

Expansion of domestic services sectors and/or trade in services

New national development strategy, policy or plan,

Additional information on the top 5 drivers of change in your Aid-for-Trade priorities since 2019, including in relation to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on your economy.:

New development strategies including the Medium Term Development Strategy, National Export Strategy and the National Services Policy along with Trade Facilitation commitments. However, these have been tempered by the COVID-19 pandemic with Saint Lucia having to divert resources to meet health and safety regulations and other emerging socioeconomic priorities.

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Q7

Has Aid for Trade become more or less important to your government since 2019?

More,

Additional information on the reasons why Aid for Trade may have become more, less, or remained equally important to your government than in the past.:

The COVID19 pandemic has placed increased burden on Government resources coupled with financing needs for the Medium Term Development Strategy (MTDS).

Q8

Have these changes been reflected in your dialogue with development partners?

Yes,

Additional information on how changes in your Aid-for-Trade priorities may have been reflected in your dialogue with development partners.:

1. MTDS - Proactively engage donors in developing the strategy and outlined plan for its phased financing while also considering other innovative financing models including Private Public Partnerships. 2. COVID 19 Pandemic: Implementation of the Economic Recovery and Resilience Plans

(<https://www.finance.gov.lc/resources/download/2104>)

including: a) Repurposing of existing financing facilities to meet new socio-economic costs. b) Fast tracking of previously negotiated trade infrastructure related capital projects (eg road network rehabilitation) as a means of creating employment opportunities and stimulating economy in the wake of COVID19 impacts on the Tourism Sector c) Engaging donors for negotiations in refinancing existing debts and/or securing additional finances to meet immediate needs

Q9

Do you have a specific national strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery post COVID-19 pandemic?

Yes,

Additional information on the specific national strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery post COVID-19 pandemic. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:

Economic Recovery and Resilience Plan

<https://www.finance.gov.lc/resources/download/2104>

Q10

If yes, please indicate whether your strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic addresses any of the following areas: (You may tick more than one box).

Agricultural sector, food production and supply chain support

Building productive capacity,

Digital connectivity and transformation,

E-commerce,

Job creation,

Industrial sector support,

MSME support,

Poverty reduction objectives,

Preparedness, recovery and resilience,

Services sector support (e.g., tourism),

Trade in health products (PPE, vaccines, etc.),

Trade facilitation,

Trade finance,

Youth economic empowerment,

Other (please specify),

Additional information on your strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery post COVID-19 pandemic.:

Other: Infrastructure and Disaster preparedness - The fast tracking of previously negotiated projects that would help meet resiliency objectives in the recurring threat of natural disasters were implemented because they had the additional benefit of stimulating the economy through employment in the construction sector. Additionally, incentives offered to home and business owners for private sector capital projects had the similar impact of creating economic activity that substituted job losses in the tourism sector. See Economic Recovery and Resiliency Plan for more detail.

<https://www.finance.gov.lc/resources/download/2104>

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Q11

Please provide names, titles, references or weblinks to policy documents relevant to Aid for Trade in your country.

Medium Term Development Strategy 2020-2023:

<https://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/en/2020/saint-lucia%E2%80%99s-medium-term-development-strategy-2020-2023-7124>

National Trade/Export Strategy 2020-2024:

<https://exportsaintlucia.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/National-Export-Strategy-2020-2024.pdf>

Economic Recovery and Resiliency Plan:

<https://www.finance.gov.lc/resources/download/2104>

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Q12

Is the environmental dimension of sustainable development reflected in your national policy document(s), plan(s) or strategy(ies)?

Yes,

Additional information on how sustainable development is reflected in your national policy document(s), plan(s) or strategy(ies). (Please provide weblinks as applicable):
Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan focuses heavily on environmental concerns and path towards SDGs
<https://www.latinamerica.undp.org/content/dam/rblac/docs/Research%20and%20Publications/Repository/Barbados/UND-P-RBLAC-SaintLuciaAdaptationPlanBB.pdf> St Lucia's Medium Term Development Strategy encompasses social, economic and environmental aspects of development and attempts as much as possible to align itself with the SDGs

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Q13

If yes, please indicate in which of your national strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) sustainable development is reflected:(You may tick more than one box).

National development strategy, policy or plan,
National trade development strategy, policy or plan,
National export strategy, policy or plan,
National strategy, policy or plan for COVID-19 recovery

Other (please specify),

Additional information on the national strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) in which sustainable development is reflected.:

National Adaptation Plan:
https://www.latinamerica.undp.org/content/rblac/en/home/library/environment_energy/saint-lucia-s-national-adaptationplan--nap--2018-2028.html Also see attached UN Voluntary National Review 2019:
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/saint-lucia>

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Q14

Does your national development strategy, policy or plan explicitly target any of the following environment-specific goals? (You may tick more than one box).

Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG 7),

Sustainable Production and Consumption (SDG 12),

Climate Action (SDG 13),

Life Below Water (SDG 14),

Life on Land (SDG 15),

Other (please specify),

Additional information on the environment-specific goals and approaches such as financing, sharing of know-how, technology transfer (including sharing of know-how), promotion of value chain integration targeted by your national development strategy, policy or plan.:

SDG 7 Affordable and clean energy: a) Sustainable energy Production: Promotion of renewable energy, energy efficiency and conservation SDG 12 Sustainable Production and consumption a) Coordinate chemicals management b) Increase livestock and food crop production to reduce dependence on food imports and improve food security SDG 13 Climate Action a) Undergo Ecosystem Service Valuations for 3 key ecosystems b) Establish a National Environmental Information System (NEIS) SDG 14 Life below water: a) Adopt national ocean governance policy by December 2021 b) Strengthen the capacity of the National Ocean Governance Committee (NOGC) by December 2024 c) Introduce more cohesive, ecosystem-based approach to development system for ensuring that human activity is managed in line with Goal 3.1 (Protect, maintain or restore the overall quality of the marine environment by managing the impact of human activity on ecosystem goods and services, ensuring biological diversity and the ecologically sustainable use of marine resources) and requirements of the National Environment Management Strategy (NEMS) including environmental and social impact assessment and marine pollution control SDG 15 Life on Land a) Develop voluntary conservation agreements for private lands b) Operationalise bio-livelihood initiative in the form of Latanya production, beekeeping, cultural heritage tourism c) Seek endorsement for Land Use Policy SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities a) Public sector modernization for the reduction of paper and other waste b) Rejuvenation of tourism sites and other green spaces c) Road network rehabilitation as a means of reducing congestion and improving domestic trade supplies

Q15

Does your national sustainable development strategy, policy, or plan include trade objectives?

No,

Additional information on the trade objectives found in your national development strategy policy, or plan that includes sustainable development. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:

There is no national sustainable development strategy, policy, or plan at this time, however trade objectives corelating to the environment are captured within the National Adaptation Plan :

https://www.latinamerica.undp.org/content/rblac/en/home/library/environment_energy/saint-lucia-s-national-adaptationplan--nap--2018-2028.html The planning and implementation of this document includes ongoing consultations with relevant stakeholders in the trade and economic fields.

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Q16

If yes, do the trade objectives address the environmental dimension of sustainable development?

Respondent skipped this question

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Q17

Does your government have a national committee (or has coordination or dialogues across ministries and agencies) on sustainable development that includes the Ministry of Trade?

Respondent skipped this question

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Q18

If yes, does that national committee address the environmental dimension of sustainable development?

Respondent skipped this question

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Q19

Please identify the economic sector(s) that would gain the most in terms of economic and export diversification as a result of the move to sustainable development? (You may tick more than 1 box).

- Agriculture,**
- Fisheries,**
- Forestry,**
- Industry,**
- Services,**

Additional information on the economic sector(s) that would gain the most in terms of economic and export diversification as a result of the move to sustainable development.:

Agriculture - A move away from the declining banana industry and into other crop and livestock subsectors would help expand the sector's contribution to GDP while also attracting youth and new investment. This will further add to food security concerns and help reduce Saint Lucia's import bill. Industry - Saint Lucia has continuously sought to improve its manufacturing capacities as a means of import substitution and improving overall export performance. Services Sector- New services policy seeks to diversify into other service sub-sectors outside of tourism. Key areas where there is some competitive advantage and scope for inclusion in global value chains are being considered under the policy including Business Process Outsourcing under the ICT and Professional services sub-sectors are being explored.

Q20

Please identify the sector(s) of your economy that may face the biggest challenge from the move to sustainable development. (You may tick more than 1 box).

- Agriculture,**
- Fisheries,**
- Forestry,**
- Industry,**

Additional information on the sector(s) that may face the biggest challenge from the move to sustainable development.:

Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry - Aging labour force and lack of interest from youth as well as a culture that leans towards traditional methodologies and the use of chemicals and pesticides. Industry - Difficulties in accessing necessary capital that may be needed to retrofit plants and re-engineer manufacturing processes. Lack of technological know how and expertise particular among MSMEs who represent up to 80% of the business community.

Q21

In your view, what challenges constitute the main obstacles to the transition towards sustainable development in your country?(You may tick more than 1 box).

- Access to finance,**
- Dependence on a narrow basket of goods and services**
- Economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic,**
- Existing energy and power generation infrastructure,**
- Existing transport infrastructure,**
- High concentration of economic activity in the informal sector**
- High trade costs,**
- Lack of data to support decision-making,**
- Lack of human resource capability,**
- Limited agricultural processing capacity,**
- Limited economic and export diversification,**
- Low productive capacity in manufacturing,**
- Low productivity of agricultural sector,**
- Social pressures (poverty, population growth),**
- Lack of technology and innovation enabling environment**

Lack of technology transfer (including know-how),

Additional information on the challenges most likely to constitute obstacles towards sustainable trade, sustainable consumption and production patterns (i.e., circular economy) in your country. (Please provide examples as applicable).:

MTDS excerpt: Notwithstanding being small, Saint Lucia is well integrated into the global economy, evident by its high degree of trade openness. As such, Saint Lucia is very susceptible to the vagaries in global commodity prices, which places inflationary pressure on the economy particularly fossil fuel on which Saint Lucia is fully dependent for its energy needs, estimated at Eastern Caribbean \$513.9 million, equivalent to 23.9 percent of total imports in 2018.

Q22

Please highlight the main challenges that Aid for Trade should address to support a transition to sustainable development in your country? (You may tick more than 1 box)

- Access to finance,**
- Dependence on a narrow basket of goods and services**
- ,
- Economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic,**
- Existing energy and power generation infrastructure,**
- Existing transport infrastructure,**
- High concentration of economic activity in the informal sector**
- ,
- High trade costs,**
- Lack of data to support decision-making,**
- Lack of human resource capability,**
- Limited agricultural processing capacity,**
- Limited economic and export diversification,**
- Low productive capacity in manufacturing,**
- Low productivity of agricultural sector,**
- Lack of technology and innovation enabling environment**
- ,
- Lack of technology transfer (including sharing of know-how)**

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Q23

Do you have a circular economy strategy, policy, plan?

No,
 Additional information on your circular economy strategy, policy, plan. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:
 We are exploring opportunities to develop a green economy policy and a Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) Strategy and Action plan at this time. The focal point for the circular economy is the Saint Lucia Solid Waste Management Authority. However, the Department of Sustainable Development is the focal point for Sustainable Consumption and Production (overarching area for the circular economy).

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Q24

If yes, which economic sectors does the circular economy strategy, policy, or plan cover?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Respondent skipped this question

Q25**Respondent skipped this question**

If yes, does the circular economy strategy, policy, plan include trade objectives?

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Q26

Is digital connectivity reflected as a priority in your national sustainable development strategy(ies), policy(ies), or plan(s)?

Unsure,

Additional information on how digital connectivity is reflected in your national sustainable development strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s).: There is no national sustainable development strategy at this time. However the Medium Term Development Strategy and National Services Policy both cite digital connectivity as a key area for development both as a stand alone sector and as an enabler to other key sectors.

Q27

Do you have a national strategy, policy or plan for digital connectivity (including digital economy, e-commerce, etc.)?

Unsure,

Additional information on your national policy documents for digital connectivity. (Please include weblinks of the source used).: The national policy for digital connectivity is currently being finalized and will be available in the first quarter of 2022. This is an update of the previous policy which had reached maturity in 2018. The new policy is closely linked to the Medium Term Development Strategy and the National Competitiveness Strategy.

Q28

In which sectors could digital connectivity best support the transition to sustainable development in your country?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Agriculture,**Fisheries,****Forestry,****Industry,****Services,**

Additional information on the sector(s) in which digital connectivity can best support a transition to sustainable trade and the circular economy. (Please include weblinks of the source used).:

These are the main productive sectors of the economy. Digital connectivity is seen as a cross cutting issue and enabler for all sectors.

Q29

Please identify which issues where digital connectivity would offer most promise in the move to sustainable development in your country?(You may tick more than one box).

Digital contents,

E-civil service,

E-commerce,

E-government,

E-healthcare,

E-learning,

E-logistics,

Real-time navigation,

Smart energy grids,

Smart work,

Telepresence,

Additional information on the issues where digital connectivity that would offer most promise in the move to sustainable development.:

The draft national policy for digital connectivity touches on all of the areas identified with projects currently ongoing in most areas.

Q30

Is there an existing Aid-for-Trade project for digital connectivity towards sustainable development and/or environmentally sustainable growth (or circular economy) that you want to showcase as an example of best practice?

Yes,

Additional information on Aid-for-Trade projects for digital connectivity towards sustainable development, environmentally sustainable growth or circular economy that you want to showcase as an example of best practice. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:

1. Digital Government Programme (Digigov): <https://digigov.govt.lc/portal/mvvmc/eservices/sldgPublicPortal.public.home>
2. Government Island Wide Network Project (GI Net): <https://www.icdf.org.tw/ct.asp?xItem=32751&CtNode=29823&mp=2>
3. Caribbean Regional Communication Infrastructure Program (Carcip): <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/309461584134972809/pdf/Grenada-Saint-Lucia-Saint-Vincent-and-the-Grenadines-Caribbean-Regional-CommunicationsInfrastructure-Program-Project-Additional-Financing.pdf>

Q31

Do you agree that the COVID-19 pandemic has acted as an accelerator for the move to digital economy in your country ?

Yes,

Additional information on the impact of the pandemic on the uptake of the digital economy.:

Exposed Private and Public sector vulnerability in providing goods and services or generating revenues through lack of online presence and inability to transact digitally. Provided opportunities for entrepreneurs in delivery and other services which also necessitated a digital dimension. In early periods of the pandemic and lockdowns, broadband capacity inefficiencies were exposed as demand grew. Broadband service providers have since responded and accelerated plans for further investment in systems upgrade

Q32

In which areas has the COVID-19 pandemic exposed shortcomings in national digital connectivity?(You may tick more than one box).

Digital payments issues,

Inadequate network infrastructure including broadband capacity

,

Insufficient or uneven internet coverage,

Poor digital skills and IT literacy,

Rules relating to e-commerce need updating,

Trade facilitation and logistics issues,

Additional information on the areas in which your country is facing its most significant challenges in relation to digital connectivity. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:

Digital Payments Issues: The Business community is 80% MSMEs, most of whom do not have an online presence other than social media and are unable to transact business digitally. Inadequate broadband capacity: Apparent in early phases of the pandemic but has been adequately addressed by service providers with additional efforts ongoing Uneven Internet coverage: Lack of or inadequate access for poor and vulnerable communities and households Poor digital skills: eg. Learning curve for students, teachers and other professionals in the use of various online platforms. MSMEs require training in online presence and transactions Rules relating to e-commerce: Accelerated DigiGov project and Government's ability to provide services and transact business online. Also added impetus to develop/ratify legislation and policies for connectivity and e-commerce Trade facilitation Increased importance of the need to introduce single window platform.

Q33

Looking ahead, in which sectors do you think future Aid-for-Trade support to your country should focus so as to support sustainable development objectives? (You may tick more than 1 box).

Agriculture,
Fisheries,
Forestry,
Industry,
Services,

Additional information on the sectors in which you think future Aid-for-Trade support should focus so as to support sustainable development objectives.:

AfT is needed across all productive sectors. This need has increased given the impact of the pandemic and the Government's need to redirect already limited resources towards new priority areas concerning health, education and social safety nets

Q34

Looking ahead, in which categories of Aid for Trade do you think support should be focused so as to advance the environmental dimension of sustainable development?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Trade policy and administrative management,
Trade education/training,
(b) Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development)
 ,
(d) Building productive capacity,
(a) Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)
 ,
(c) Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)
 ,
Energy supply and generation infrastructure,
Building productive capacity,
Agriculture,
Industry,
Travel and tourism,
(e) Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)

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Q35

Which donor(s) are the most important for Aid-for-Trade financing for the environmental dimension of sustainable development in your country? (You may tick more than 1 box).

Japan,

United Kingdom,

Caribbean Development Bank (CDB),

Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB),

Climate Investment Funds (CIF),

Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO),

Inter-America Development Bank (IDB),

World Bank,

Additional information on the donor(s) that are the most importance source of Aid-for-Trade financing for sustainable trade or development in your country.:

Grants are typically received from the Republic of China(Taiwan), Japanese International Cooperation Agency, Caribbean Development Bank, European Development Bank (EU), UNEP, UK/CIF, and the Government of Mexico. Concessionary loans are sourced from multilateral development agencies such as the Caribbean Development Bank, World Bank (IDA) and non-traditional funding agencies such as the EXIM Bank of Republic of China(Taiwan). Other financing mechanisms explored include loans from commercial lending institutions, bonds, tax revenues and treasury bills/treasury notes. Other trade related technical support from from the International Trade center, WTO,UN departments etc.

Q36

Which South-South partner(s) are the most important source of Aid-for-Trade financing for the environmental dimension of sustainable development?(You may tick more than 1 box).

China,

Mexico*,

Chinese Taipei,

Additional information on the South-South partner(s) that are important sources of financing for sustainable trade or development.:

Grants are typically received from the Republic of China (Taiwan), Japanese International Cooperation Agency, Caribbean Development Bank, European Development Bank (EU), UNEP, UK/CIF, and the Government of Mexico. Concessionary loans are sourced from multilateral development agencies such as the Caribbean Development Bank, World Bank (IDA) and non-traditional funding agencies such as the EXIM Bank of Republic of China(Taiwan). Other financing mechanisms explored include loans from commercial lending institutions, bonds, tax revenues and treasury bills/treasury notes. Other trade related technical support from from the International Trade center, WTO,UN departments etc

Q37**Yes**

Have you received Aid-for-Trade financing as part of triangular co-operation projects?

Q38**Respondent skipped this question**

Is there an Aid-for-Trade project or programme for sustainable trade or development, green growth or circular economy that you want to showcase as an example of best practice?

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Q39

Do you implement policies that address the environmental dimension of sustainable development while also supporting progress on gender equality and/or women's economic empowerment?

Yes,

Additional information on whether you implement policies that address the environmental dimension of sustainable development while also supporting progress on gender equality /women empowerment. You may also provide information on your intention to draft such policies in the future. (Please include weblinks as applicable).:

While these are not stated as a key objective within the Medium Term Development Strategy, both the environmental development of sustainable development and the participation of women within the productive sectors are seen as key concepts towards achieving the overall development objectives. Other relevant climate and environment focused policies include - a) Climate Change Adaptation Policy

<https://napglobalnetwork.org/wpcontent/uploads/2020/05/napgn-en-2015-Saint-LuciaClimate-Change-Adaptation-Policy.pdf> b) National Environmental Policy and National Environmental Management Strategy c) National Adaptation Plan:

<https://www.latinamerica.undp.org/content/dam/rblac/docs/Research%20and%20Publications/Repository/Barbados/UNDP-RBLAC-SaintLuciaAdaptationPlanBB.pdf>

Q40

Do you implement Aid-for-Trade projects that combine the objectives of women's economic empowerment and environmentally sustainable development?

Yes,

Additional information on the Aid-for-Trade projects which combine the twin objectives of women's economic empowerment and environmental environmentally sustainable development. Please indicate the number of projects, the sector concerned (agriculture, fisheries, sustainable tourism, circular economy, etc.). (Please include weblinks as applicable):.

Current project undertaken by UN women in collaboration with the FAO focuses on the link between Women's Economic empowerment and environmentally sustainable development

<https://easterncaribbean.un.org/en/101120building-climate-resilience-human-security-promotinggender-equality-key-economic-sectors>

Q41

Any other information you wish to share? (e.g., where support for sustainable trade or development is needed).

Respondent skipped this question

Q42

Is women's economic empowerment included as an objective in any of your national strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s)?

Yes,

Additional information on how women's economic empowerment is included as an objective in your national policy documents.:

Excerpt from Medium Term Development strategy outlining ongoing policy formulations with regards to gender aspect in sustainable development: Saint Lucia is currently undertaking a gender mainstreaming project which will: a. Enable the development of a nationally-owned gender mainstreaming strategy to support inclusion among all citizens; b. Build capability in gender mainstreaming, budgeting and planning as part of the National Sustainable Development Plan and Saint Lucia's vision for inclusion; and c. Prepare Saint Lucia's Ministries, Departments and Agencies to pivot towards a transparent and data-driven culture that utilizes gender analysis as part of medium-term development planning. The outcomes of this project will prove SDG goals 5 and 10. The institutional strengthening offered to the MDAs under this project will encourage the use of a gender perspective in policy development, thereby ensuring the are realized equitably among women, men, girls and boys. Also, National Services Policy and Action Plans (The Development of a Gender-Responsive and Results-Based Services Sector Policy, Strategy and Action Plan For Saint Lucia), focuses on the gender divide and the inclusion of women as a key policy consideration: <https://commerce.gov.lc/resources/download/149>
<https://commerce.gov.lc/resources/download/148>
<https://commerce.gov.lc/resources/download/146>
<https://commerce.gov.lc/resources/download/147>
<https://commerce.gov.lc/resources/download/150> The National Trade/Export strategy outlines gender imbalances within targeted export sectors that it seeks to address as part of implementation: <https://exportsaintlucia.org/wpcontent/uploads/2020/09/National-Export-Strategy-2020-2024.pdf>

Q43

If yes, please indicate the strategy, policy, or plan in which women's economic empowerment is included: (You may tick more than one box).

National development strategy, policy or plan,

National export strategy, policy or plan,

National trade development strategy, policy or plan,

Additional information on the strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) that include women's economic empowerment. (Please include weblinks as applicable).:

Medium Term development Strategy:

file:///C:/Users/lafeuillee/Downloads/Saint%20Lucia%20MTDS%202020-2023%20SMALL%20(2).pdf National Trade

(Export)Strategy : <https://exportsaintlucia.org/?s=national+export+strategy> National Services Policy

strategy and Action plans:

<https://commerce.gov.lc/resources/download/149>

Q44

Do the strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) that you have identified seek to ensure non-discrimination with respect to conditions of employment or occupation (including through the provision of flexible work arrangements)?

Yes,

Additional information on how the strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) that you have identified seek to ensure non-discrimination with respect to conditions of employment or occupation. (Please include weblinks as applicable).:

The strategies, policies or plans identified are in congruence with the following legislation which seeks to ensure nondiscrimination in education and employment in Saint Lucia Equality of Opportunity and Treatment in Employment and Occupation Act 2000:

https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=57932

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Q45

Does your government collect data on women's economic empowerment in relation to trade and development?

Unsure,

Additional information on the data on women's economic empowerment that your government collects. (Please include weblinks as applicable).:

Efforts are being made to collect data on the number of women who own registered businesses and employment disaggregated but there are ongoing challenges with regards to Gender disaggregated data collection and trade data collection in general. Most of this is related to a large informal sector and high percentage of MSMEs.

Q46

In your view, what trade and development constraints do women face in your country?(You may tick more than one box).

Difficulties accessing financial services,
Difficulties in meeting regulatory and procedural requirements
 ,
Informal employment,
Occupational segregation,
Restricted access to markets,
Seasonal employment,
Smaller sized business,
Time and mobility constraints,
Unpaid care and domestic work

Q47

Can Aid for Trade play a role in addressing these constraints?

Yes,
 Additional information on the role that Aid for Trade can play in addressing these constraints.:
 Increasing access to credit for women in the micro enterprise and the informal sector.

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Q48

Have you requested Aid for Trade to finance projects for women's economic empowerment in your country during the period 2015-2020?

Yes,
 Additional information on whether you have requested Aid for Trade to finance projects for women's economic empowerment in 2015-2020, including reasons as to why or why not.:
 Women in Equality Empowerment Program (WEEP) 2016-2016- National Commission for UNESCO
<https://borgenproject.org/womens-empowerment-in-st-lucia/>

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Q49

If yes, please provide further information on the donors, South-South or triangular cooperation partners that have supported your Aid-for-Trade programmes on women's economic empowerment.

Respondent skipped this question

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Q50

Please specify the areas that your Aid-for-Trade projects for women's economic empowerment sought to address:(You may tick more than one box).

Supporting women's entrepreneurship,
Supporting women-owned/led MSMEs to export

Q51

Have public-private partnerships been used to achieve your Aid-for-Trade objectives in relation to women's economic empowerment?

Unsure**Q52**

Does Aid for Trade help to mobilize funds for women's economic empowerment?

Yes,

Additional information on how Aid for Trade helps to mobilize funds for women's economic empowerment, including the reasons as to why or why not.:
The following example is provided: Saint Lucia's village tourism project (still in its initial phases) seeks to diversify the country's tourism product towards rural communities, taking advantage of and enhancing the natural eco systems that already exist. In so doing the project will help provide livelihoods for community members including women and youth while building capacity and skills in the service industry. <http://tourism.govt.lc/news/budding-village-of-ansela-raye-receives-usd-1-86-million>

Q53

Are your Aid-for-Trade projects involving women's economic empowerment underpinned by a monitoring and evaluation/ results framework?

Yes,

Additional information on how your Aid-for-Trade projects involving women's economic empowerment are underpinned by a monitoring and evaluation/ results framework.:
Monitoring and Evaluation components are part of all projects undertaken by the government of saint Lucia and are in keeping with the requirements of donor partners.

Q54

Does the Aid-for-Trade support for women's economic empowerment that you receive align with your trade priorities and objectives?

Yes,

Additional information on how the Aid-for-Trade support for women's economic empowerment you receive aligns with your trade priorities and objectives.:
Increasing women presence in trade.

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Q55

Do women face particular difficulties in accessing digital technologies in your country?

No,

Additional information on the particular difficulties faced by women in accessing digital technology in your country, including your data sources. (Please provide information in no more than 300 words including references and weblinks).:
Available Census Data from 2010 suggest equal access to digital technology, however more specific data needs to be collected.

Q56

Please identify the top 5 barriers that prevent women from accessing digital technology in your country:(You may tick a maximum of 5 boxes).

High cost of device (e.g., mobile phone),**Poor IT literacy and/or skills**

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Q57

Looking ahead, in which trade sectors do you think future support for women's economic empowerment should be focussed?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Agriculture,**Services****Q58**

Looking ahead, in which Aid-for-Trade categories do you think future support for women's economic empowerment should be focussed?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Trade education/training,

(b) Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development)

,

(d) Building productive capacity,

(a) Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)

,

(c) Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

(e) Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)

Q59

You may use the box below to elaborate on how you think that Aid for Trade can advance women's economic empowerment.

By ensuring that projects that are supported are managed and monitored by institutional mechanisms in country that is based on inter-agency collaboration and capacity development.

Ensure in-depth consultation that engage the people on the ground who are the actual beneficiaries so as to shape the specific activities to ensure maximum impact with available resources.

Capacity development must be a means to an end – ensure that practical opportunities for trade are build into the aid so a to increase sustainability of training.

Follow up mechanisms must be instituted within the context of the project development.

When women are trained and facilitated, they will be better able to grow their business and reach export capabilities.

Empowerment through Education and knowledge sharing is also important for women to advance in trade. Being aware of the market opportunities and the required regulations to penetrate these market will facilitate the increase of women involvement in global trade.

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Q60

CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):

Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of External Affairs, Export Promotion Agency- Saint Lucia, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Finance, Division of Public Sector Modernization (Public Service Department), Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Gender Relations (Ministry of Education), Prime Minister's Office
