



GOVERNMENT OF SAINT LUCIA

DISASTER VULNERABILITY REDUCTION PROJECT



THE WORLD BANK

SOCIAL ASSESSMENT REPORT



Submitted by:
Social Development Solutions Inc.
Castries, Saint Lucia

27 December 2013

Contents

Page

List of Acronyms	1
Project: Rehabilitation of Dennery Primary School.....	1
Social Assessment.....	1
Institutions	1
Participation	2
Social Amenities	2
Other Facilities	3
Community Assets.....	3
Awareness of Project.....	3
Social Risks	3
Project: Construction of Dennery Infant School	5
Social Assessment.....	5
Institutions	5
Participation.....	6
Social Amenities	6
Other Facilities	7
Community Assets.....	7
Awareness of Project.....	7
Social Risks	8
Social Impacts.....	9
Survey Plan - Dennery Infant School	10
Location Plan 1 - Dennery Infant School.....	11
Location Plan 2 – Dennery Infant School	12
Location Plan 3 - Dennery Infant School.....	13
.....	17
Project: Construction of Dennery Polyclinic	18
Social Assessment.....	18
Institutions	19
Social Amenities	19
Community Assets.....	19
Awareness of Project.....	20
Social Impacts.....	20
Social Risks	20
Original Site and Location Plan for Dennery Polyclinic (note that the building design overlapped the site. As a result a new survey/site plan was prepared).	22

Revised Site and Location Plan for Dennery Polyclinic.....	23
Project: Reconstruction of Choc Bridge.....	24
Awareness of Project.....	25
Social Risks	25
Social Impacts.....	26
Development Plan for Choc Estate.....	27
Choc Estate Land Register.....	28
Choc Bridge Location	29
Project: Soufriere Hospital Structural Vulnerability Assessment Study	30
Social Assessment.....	30
Institutions	31
Participation.....	31
Social Amenities	31
Community Assets.....	31
Awareness of Project.....	32
Social Risks	32
Social Impacts.....	32
Project: Retrofitting of Piaye Community Centre	33
Social Assessment.....	33
Livelihoods	34
Institutions	34
Participation.....	34
Social Amenities	34
Community Assets.....	34
Awareness of Project.....	35
Social Risks	35
Social Impacts.....	36
Project: Retrofitting of La Fargue Community Centre.....	37
Social Assessment.....	37
Livelihoods	37
Institutions	38
Participation.....	38
Social Amenities	38
Community Assets.....	38
Awareness of Project.....	39
Social Risks	39

Social Impacts.....	40
Project: Construction of Roblot Community Centre	41
Social Assessment.....	41
Livelihoods	41
Institutions	42
Participation.....	42
Social Amenities	42
Community Assets.....	42
Awareness of Project.....	43
Social Risks	43
Social Impacts.....	44
Project: River Bank Stabilization – Marchand River Bank.....	45
Social Assessment.....	46
Social Amenities and Institutions	47
Community Assets.....	47
Awareness of Project.....	47
Social Risks	47
Social Impacts.....	48
Land Stabilization and Road Rehabilitation Projects Post Tomas	49
Land Stabilization	49
Road Rehabilitation	50
Project: Improved Drainage Systems in Flood Areas Island-wide.....	51
Ravine Poisson and Varnard Intakes	51
Social Assessment.....	52
Awareness of Project	52
Social Risks	52
Social Impacts.....	52
Social Assessment.....	54
Awareness of Projects.....	54
Social Risks	54
Institutional Risks.....	55
Social Impacts.....	55
Project: Upgrade of Storage Facility at WASCO Union Site	56
Social Assessment.....	56
Awareness of Projects.....	56
Social Risks	57

Institutional Risks.....	57
Social Impacts.....	57
<i>Government Ministries and Agencies</i>	71
References	73

List of Photographs

Page

Photograph 1: Dennery Primary School	1
Photograph 2: Dennery Infant School - 1	5
Photograph 3: Dennery Infant School - 2	5
Photograph 5: Entrance to School Compound - 2.....	15
Photograph 4: Entrance to School Compound - 1.....	15
Photograph 6: Bois Jolie	18
Photograph 7: Damaged Choc Bridge 2010 - 1	24
Photograph 8: Damaged Choc Bridge 2010 - 3	24
Photograph 9: Damaged Choc Bridge 2010 - 2	24
Photograph 10: Rehabilitated Choc Bridge, 2010	24
Photograph 11: Commuting along the Choc Bridge.....	25
Photograph 12: Soufriere Hospital - Outside.....	30
Photograph 13: Soufriere Hospital - Roof.....	30
Photograph 14: Piaye Community Centre - inside	33
Photograph 15: Piaye Community Centre - outside.....	33
Photograph 16: Piaye Community Centre - outside 2	33
Photograph 17: La Fargue Community Centre 1.....	37
Photograph 18: La Fargue Community Centre 2.....	37
Photograph 19: Old Roblot Community Centre 1	41
Photograph 20: Old Roblot Community Centre 2	41
Photograph 21: Marchand River -1	45
Photograph 22: Marchand River- 2	45
Photograph 23: Marchand River- 3	46
Photograph 24: Marchand River- 4	46
Photograph 25 Land Slippage in Mon Du Don	49
Photograph 26: Damaged Anse-la-Raye-Venus Road	50
Photograph 28: Ravine Poisson Intake After Hurricane Tomas, 2010	51
Photograph 27: Ravine Poisson Intake After Hurricane Tomas, 2010	51
Photograph 29: Vanard Intake After Hurricane Tomas 2010 - 2	52
Photograph 30: Vanard Intake After Hurricane Tomas 2010 - 1	52

List of Figures

Page

Figure 1: Survey Plan - Dennery Infant School.....	10
Figure 2: Location Plan 1 - Dennery Infant School	11
Figure 3: Location Plan 2 – Dennery Infant School	12
Figure 4: Location Plan 3 - Dennery Infant School	13
Figure 5: Architectural Plan – Dennery Infant School	14

Figure 6: Proposed Site Plan Dennergy Infant School 16

Figure 7: Proposed Master Plan - Dennry Infant School 17

Figure 8: Original Site and Location Plan for Dennergy Polyclinic 22

Figure 9: Revised Site and Location Plan for Dennergy Polyclinic 23

Figure 10: Development Plan for Choc Estate 27

Figure 11: Choc Estate Land Register 28

Figure 12: Choc Bridge Location..... 29

List of Tables

Page

Table 1: Recommended Project Design (PD) 58

Table 2: Matrix to monitor social impacts of sub-projects..... 62

List of Acronyms

HTERP	Hurricane Tomas Emergency Recovery Project
MSDEST	Ministry of Sustainable Development, Environment, Science & Technology
NWSC	National Water and Sewage Commission
PCU	Project Co-ordination Unit
PPCR/DRVP	Pilot Project Climate Resilience/Disaster Reduction Vulnerability Project
WASCO	Water and Sewerage Company
WRMA	Water Resource Management Agency

Project: Rehabilitation of Dennery Primary School

District: Dennery

Settlement: Dennery Village

The district of Dennery comprises 37 settlements covering 26.9 square miles. The Dennery Primary School is situated in the Dennery Village.



Photograph 1: Dennery Primary School

Social Assessment

The 2010 Census estimated that the population of Dennery was 12,599 (with a sex ratio of 99.7) representing 7.6% of the total island population.

There were 4402 households representing an increase of 17.3 % over the 2001 population census. The Dennery Village has a total population of 1246 comprising 629 males, and 617 females. There were 461 households.

The people of Dennery speak English and Patois (French Creole). The main occupations of men include farming, construction, and fishing. The main occupations of women include mainly services (domestics and retail sector activities) and participation in the informal sector. There are persons in the professional fields including a few medical doctors, secretaries, teachers, nurses, and firemen.

The 2005/2006 Saint Lucia Country Poverty Assessment revealed that 34.2% of the population of Dennery were poor. The report also noted that 10.3% of children between the ages of 0 -14 years were poor but not indigent, while 11.1% were deemed vulnerable. With regard to females over 15 years, 7.6% were regarded as poor but not indigent, while 6.3% were considered vulnerable. The Assessment did not find indigent men in Dennery, but noted that 9.2% were poor, and 5.3% were vulnerable. The health conditions of the people in Dennery mirror the national situation ó high incidence of diabetes and hypertension among the population, and life expectancy is higher among women than men.

Institutions

The main groups and organizations in the Dennery District/Village include the following:

- The Dennery Development Foundation is a civil society organization whose main aim is to identify human development interventions that will improve the quality of life of the people of Dennery as a whole.
- The Dennery Youth and Sports Council's mandate is to place youth issues on the Dennery Development Agenda. One of its key areas of interest is the protection of the environment and advocacy for climate change adaptation.
- Dennery Athletics is a group devoted to the popularization of athletics among the youth in Dennery. Athletics is promoted as an avenue for youth development.

- There are various Christian church groups, but the majority of the church going population professes Catholicism and a minority belong to popular Protestant religions, such as Seventh Day Adventists and Pentecostal.
- The Dennery Credit Co-operative and the Dennery Fishermen's Co-operative are quite active in the Village/District.
- The Dennery Disaster Committee is an ongoing concern in the Village and is responsible for activating the response plan in the event of a disaster.

The relationship between the significant and active groups is quite healthy. There is a concerted effort on their part to engage one another on matters pertaining to community development in Dennery in particular the Village. The Dennery Youth and Sports Council, in particular, is very vocal on matters pertaining to youth development and is a key stakeholder in matters pertaining to the health of young people. One of the constraints encountered in undertaking community projects successfully is lack of participation.

Participation

The people of Dennery Village participate in community development in various ways, including attendance at constituency and town hall meetings, radio talk shows, engagement with their political constituency representatives, personal representation. Efforts are made by the various stakeholder organizations, such as the Dennery Development Foundation, to solicit the views of community on the conceptualization of community based projects. However, children and older persons are least represented during those conversations. Poor people do participate, but they tend to become disillusioned by lack of action and express concerns about consultation fatigue.

Social Amenities

In addition to the Dennery Infant School, other social amenities in the Dennery Village include:

- The Dennery Primary School provides educational services to children from the Village and nearby settlements in the Dennery District. The East wing of the building is currently undergoing rehabilitation and retrofitting of classrooms, teachers' quarters, and toilet facilities with funding support from the Caribbean Development Bank. The West wing of the building is earmarked for retrofitting and rehabilitation with funding support from the World Bank.
- The Clendon Mason Secondary School provides educational services to children from the Village and nearby settlements in the Dennery District.
- The Pre-School Centre provides early childhood education to children 0 to 3 years and is a private operation.
- Recreational facilities - There is a large playing field which can accommodate regular football and cricket matches.
- A small public library serves as a study outlet for students, and a place to hold meetings after working hours.
- There is no health centre in Dennery Village. The facility was destroyed by Hurricane Tomas in 2010. A new Health Polyclinic will be constructed at Bois Jolie in another area in Dennery.

Other Facilities

- The presence of a Police Station in Dennery Village adds a sense of security to the Village.
- A Fire Station (just on the outskirts of the Village) and a few appliances including an ambulance are located on the outskirts of the Village to provide emergency services.

Community Assets

There are several assets in the community which are being utilized for the benefit of the community. They include the following:

- Human Resources ó the people are the most important resource in the community. They comprise the older persons who have the local knowledge and institutional memory of the community and can pass on important information to the young and upcoming generation in the community. There is a variety of skills among the residents ranging from craft to medical skills.
- There are several prominent community and opinion leaders who provide the motivation for members of the community to constantly engage in meaningful dialogue on matters pertaining to the community's development.
- The Dennery Jetty and Fish Landing Site facilitate the landing and sale of fish in Dennery Village.
- The coastal and marine environment provides livelihood opportunities for several individuals. The main activity is fishing.

Awareness of Project

The people of Dennery Village are aware of the project. They see it as necessary for the following reason:

- The refurbished and retrofitted primary school will provide a safer environment for both teachers and students. In addition, the structural integrity of the building will be enhanced and threats of deterioration can be reduced.

At the same time, given the unemployment situation (24.64%) in Dennery Village, the retrofitting of a school is welcome news among the unemployed, in particular those involved in the construction sector. The majority of constituents especially teachers, parents, and students at the school are keen to see that the project is actualized to improve the quality of school plant which can contribute to improvement in the teaching/learning environment.

Social Risks

It is not envisaged that the project will increase exposure of the poor to vulnerability. The retrofitted school alone will not address the poverty and vulnerability among children. Other interventions are necessary. At the same time, the school must provide a conducive and improved teaching-learning environment that could accommodate the deprived and disadvantaged children of Dennery, especially children with disabilities.

The project should not be affected by political instability as Saint Lucia is considered to be a highly politically stable society. Nor is it envisaged that there will be religious tensions in the

community. Although there persons of different religious and other persuasions, the community does not have a tradition of conflict and disharmony based on religious or ethnic affiliation.

Political affiliation tends to divide communities and this risk should be mitigated. In order to avoid the politicization of the project, it would be necessary to engage the entire community in dialogue from the conceptual stage to the completion stage of the project. In addition, an appropriate communications and advocacy strategy and action plan should be formulated to provide information to and receive feedback from the community.

The intended beneficiaries of the project are members of the entire community and it is not envisaged that they would be undermined by the elite capture of benefits. The social stratification in the community does not render this kind of opposition and distortion by influential stakeholders, the latter being few in this very small and close-knit community.

The project may encounter institutional risks if the roles and responsibilities between the key implementing agencies ó the Ministry of Education and its various departments, and the Ministry of Infrastructure and its various departments are not clearly defined and articulated. In the past, the Ministry of Education had responsibility for construction of schools. This responsibility has been assumed by the Ministry of Infrastructure.

It is not envisaged that the current macro-economic situation characterized by tight fiscal constraints among other volatile situations created by the international financial crisis would affect the social development outcomes (long term) of the project (improved literacy and numeracy, establishing the platform for the acquisition of higher order skills, social empowerment). The negative impacts of climate change (such as stronger winds ó hurricanes) can affect the social development outcomes of the project if steps are not taken to build resilience and adaptation measures in the conceptualization, design, and implementation of the project. The area where the school is located is prone to flooding and environmental assessments need to be undertaken that would propose measures to mitigate the environmental risks. Raising awareness of climate change issues among the students and residents will complement the social development outcomes of the project as this is integral to strategies aimed at poverty reduction in the community.

Social Impacts

On completion, the project will instill a sense of safety and security among the primary users of the refurbished buildings on the basis that the structural integrity issues which impacted negatively on the institution as a whole will hopefully not be encountered in the short to medium term.

Project: Construction of Dennery Infant School

District: Dennery

Settlement: Dennery Village

The district of Dennery comprises 37 settlements covering 26.9 square miles. The Dennery Infant School is situated in the Dennery Village.

Social Assessment

The 2010 Census estimated that the population of Dennery was 12,599 (with a sex ratio of 99.7) representing 7.6% of the total island population. There were 4402 households representing an increase of 17.3 % over the 2001 population census. The Dennery Village has a total population of 1246 comprising 629 males, and 617 females.



Photograph 2: Dennery Infant School - 1

There were 461 households.



Photograph 3: Dennery Infant School - 2

The people of Dennery speak English and Patois (French Creole). The main occupations of men include farming, construction, and fishing. The main occupations of women include mainly services (domestics and retail sector activities) and participation in the informal sector. There are persons in the professional fields including a few medical doctor, secretaries, teachers, nurses, and firemen.

The 2005/2006 Saint Lucia Country Poverty Assessment revealed that 34.2% of the population of Dennery were poor. The report also noted that 10.3% of children between the ages of 0 -14 years were poor but not indigent, while 11.1% were deemed vulnerable.

With regard to females over 15 years, 7.6% were regarded as poor but not indigent, while 6.3% were considered vulnerable. The Assessment did not find indigent men in Dennery, but noted that 9.2% were poor, and 5.3% were vulnerable. The health conditions of the people in Dennery mirrors the national situation ó high incidence of diabetes and hypertension among the population, and life expectancy is higher among women than men.

Institutions

The main groups and organizations in the Dennery District/Village include the following:

- The Dennery Development Foundation is a civil society organization whose main aim is to identify human development interventions that will improve the quality of life of the people of Dennery as a whole.

- The Dennery Youth and Sports Council, mandate is to place youth issues on the Dennery Development Agenda. One of its key areas of interest is the protection of the environment and advocacy for climate change adaptation.
- Dennery Athletics is a group devoted to the popularization of athletics among the youth in Dennery. Athletics is promoted as an avenue for youth development.
- There are various Christian church groups but the majority of the church going population professes Catholicism and a minority belong to popular Protestant religions such as Seventh Day Adventists and Pentecostal.
- The Dennery Credit Co-operative and the Dennery Fishermen's Co-operative are quite active in the Village/District.
- The Dennery Disaster Committee is an ongoing concern in the Village and is responsible for activating the response plan in the event of a disaster.

The relationship between the significant and active groups is quite healthy. There is a concerted effort on their part to engage one another on matters pertaining to community development in Dennery in particular the Village. The Dennery Youth and Sports Council in particular is very vocal on matters pertaining to youth development and is a key stakeholder in matters pertaining to the health of young people. One of the constraints encountered in undertaking community projects successfully is lack of participation.

Participation

The people of Dennery Village participate in community development in various ways including attendance at constituency and town hall meetings, radio talk shows, engagement with their political constituency representatives, personal representation. Efforts are made by the various stakeholder organizations such as the Dennery Development Foundation to solicit the views of community on the conceptualization of community based projects. However, children and older persons are least represented during those conversations. Poor people do participate but they tend to become disillusioned by lack of action and express concerns about consultation fatigue.

Social Amenities

In addition to the Dennery Infant School other social amenities in the Dennery Village include:

- The Dennery Primary School provides educational services to children from the Village and nearby settlements in the Dennery District. The East wing of the building is currently undergoing rehabilitation and retrofitting of classrooms, teachers' quarters, and toilet facilities with funding support from the Caribbean Development Bank. The West wing of the building is earmarked for retrofitting and rehabilitation with funding support from the World Bank.
- The Clendon Mason Secondary School provides educational services to children from the Village and nearby settlements in the Dennery District.
- The Pre-School Centre provides early childhood education to children 0 to 3 years and is a private operation.
- Recreational facilities - There is a large playing field which can accommodate regular football and cricket matches.
- A small public library serves as a study outlet for students, and a place to hold meetings after working hours.

- There is no health centre in Dennery Village. The facility was destroyed by Hurricane Tomas in 2010. A new Health Polyclinic will be constructed at Bois Jolie in another area in Dennery.

Other Facilities

- The presence of a Police Station in Dennery Village adds a sense of security to the Village.
- A Fire Station (just on the outskirts of the Village) and a few appliances including an ambulance are located on the outskirts of the Village to provide emergency services.

Community Assets

There are several assets in the community which are being utilized for the benefit of the community. They include the following:

- Human Resources ó the people are the most important resource in the community. They comprise the older persons who have the local knowledge and institutional memory of the community and can pass on important information to the young and upcoming generation in the community. There is a variety of skills among the residents ranging from craft to medical skills.
- There are several prominent community and opinion leaders who provide the motivation for members of the community to constantly engage in meaningful dialogue on matters pertaining to the community's development.
- The Dennery Jetty and Fish Landing Site facilitate the landing and sale of fish in Dennery Village.
- The coastal and marine environment provides livelihood opportunities for several individuals. The main activity is fishing.

Awareness of Project

The people of Dennery Village are aware of the project. They see it as necessary for the following reasons:

- The new school will provide a safer location for the students. Currently, the school comprises two compounds, one on either side of a main road that runs through the Village, opposite each other.
- The relocation/construction of the school within the compound of the primary and secondary schools will create one school zone thereby effecting economies of scale in several ways (for example, maintenance).
- Sibling care will be greatly enhanced since the different levels of schools will be in one compound.
- One school zone can facilitate greater professional and social interaction among teachers, parents and students.

Some residents see the construction of the school as restricting or debarring pedestrian access to the main road via a concrete path that has made it a customary route to get from one side of the village to the other.

The space earmarked for the school is currently utilized by the community for recreation and leisure purposes. There is a feeling of a crowding out effect among certain constituents as news of the intervention gets around the community. The question is: So where will we go to have our activities since the field is always occupied by games and other things that we are not involved or interested in?

At the same time, given the unemployment situation in Dennery, the construction of a school is welcome news among the unemployed, in particular those involved in the construction sector. The majority of constituents especially teachers, parents, and students at the school are keen to see that the project is actualized to usher in a new dispensation in the provision of educational services to children in the community.

Social Risks

It is not envisaged that the project will increase exposure of the poor to vulnerability. The new school alone will not address the poverty and vulnerability among children. Other interventions are necessary. At the same time the new school must provide a conducive and improved teaching-learning environment that could accommodate the deprived and disadvantaged children of Dennery.

The project should not be affected by political instability as Saint Lucia is considered to be a highly politically stable society. It is not envisaged that there will be religious tensions in the community. Although there persons of different religious and other persuasions, the community does not have a tradition of conflict and disharmony based on religious or ethnic affiliation.

Political affiliation tends to divide communities and this risk should be mitigated. In order to avoid the politicization of the project, it would be necessary to engage the entire community in dialogue from the conceptual stage to the completion stage of the project. In addition, an appropriate communications and advocacy strategy and action plan should be formulated to provide information to and receive feedback from the community.

The intended beneficiaries of the project are members of the entire community and it is not envisaged that they would be undermined by the elite capture of benefits. The social stratification in the community does not render this kind of opposition and distortion by influential stakeholders which are few and far in between this very small and close -community.

The project may encounter institutional risks if the roles and responsibilities between the key implementing agencies ó the Ministry of Education and its various departments, and the Ministry of Infrastructure and its various departments are not clearly defined and articulated. In the past, the Ministry of Education had responsibility for construction of schools. This responsibility has been assumed by the Ministry of Infrastructure.

It is not envisaged that the current macro-economic situation characterized by tight fiscal constraints among other volatile situations created by the international financial crisis would affect the social development outcomes (long term) of the project (improved literacy and numeracy, establishing the platform for the acquisition of higher order skills, social empowerment). The negative impacts of climate change (such as stronger winds ó hurricanes) can affect the social development outcomes of the project if steps are not taken to build resilience

and adaptation measures in the conceptualization, designs, and implementation of the project. The proposed location of the new school is prone to flooding and environmental assessments need to be undertaken that would propose measures to mitigate the environmental risks. Raising awareness of climate change issues among the residents will complement the social development outcomes of the project as this is integral to strategies aimed at poverty reduction in the community.

Social Impacts

The project will promote greater social cohesion and communication among educational institutions given that they are in close proximity to one another - in the same space. The project will provide opportunities for alternative uses of the empty school buildings for the benefit of the community, given the need for special spaces to undertake new and innovative human development initiatives in the district/village. It will instill a sense of safety and security among the primary users of the new school buildings on the basis that the structural integrity issues which impacted negatively on the institution as a whole will hopefully not be encountered in the new school.

Survey Plan - Dennery Infant School

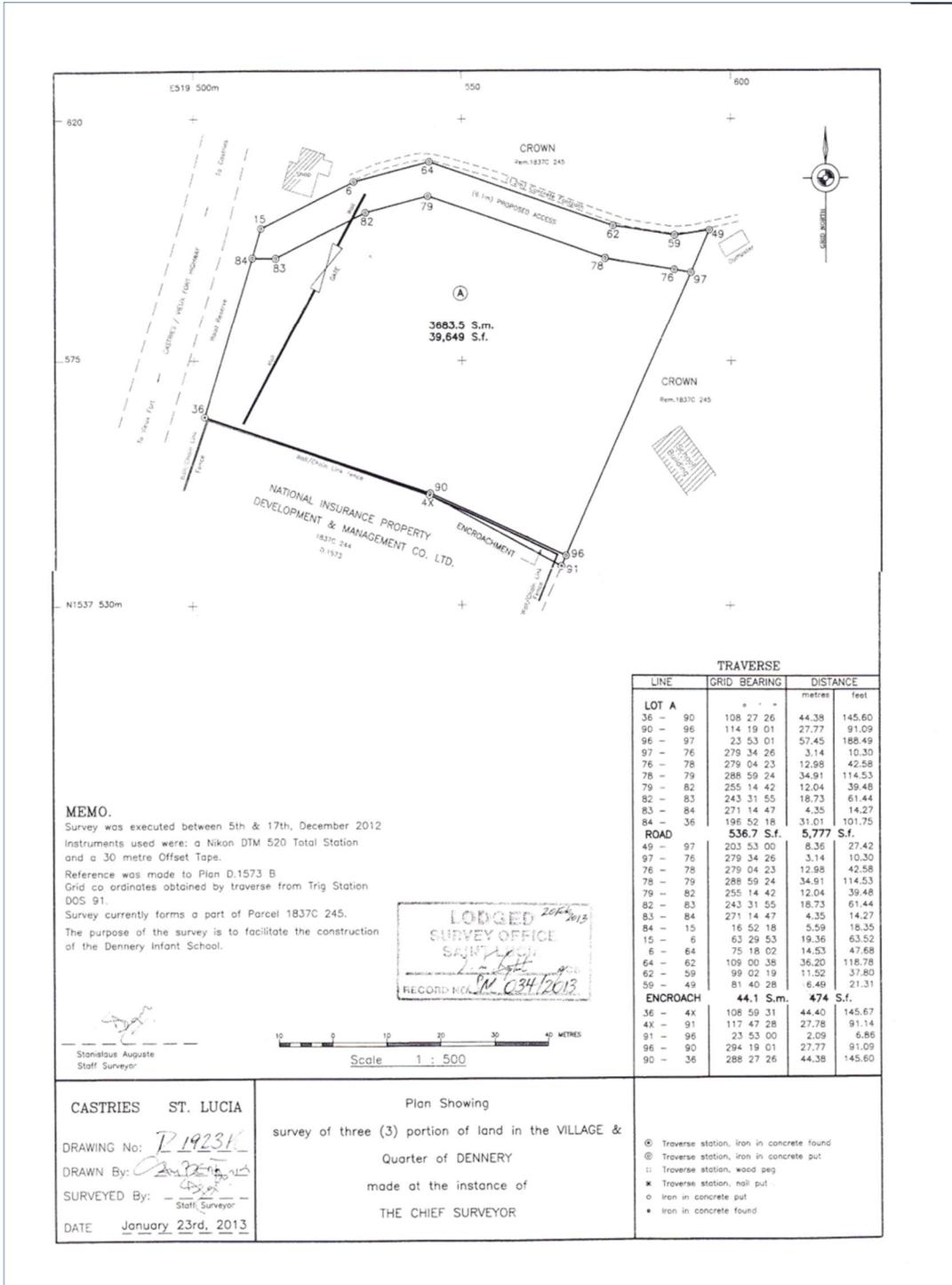


Figure 1: Survey Plan - Dennery Infant School

Location Plan 2 – Dennerly Infant School

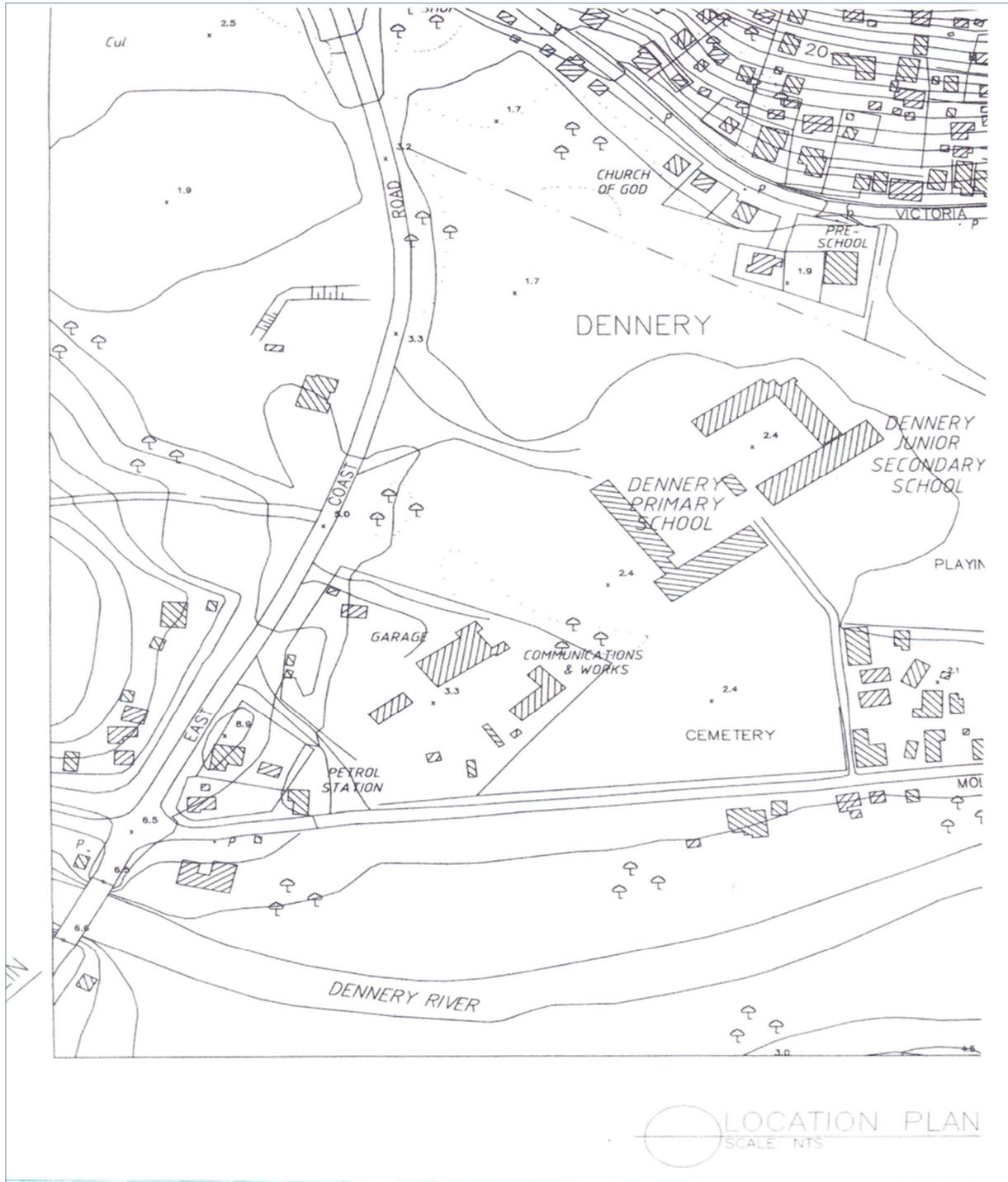


Figure 3: Location Plan 2 – Dennerly Infant School

Location Plan 3 - Dennergy Infant School

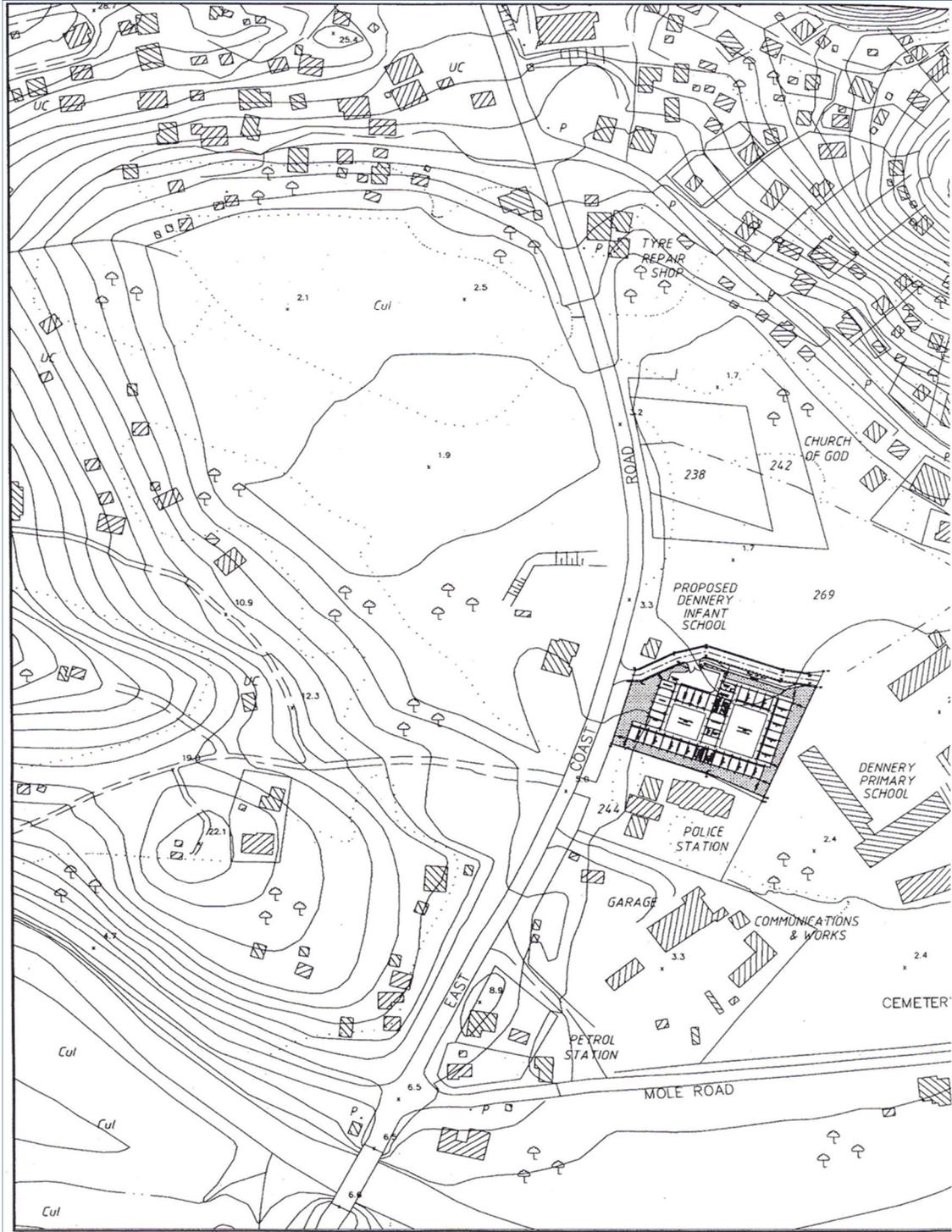


Figure 4: Location Plan 3 - Dennergy Infant School

Architectural Plan – Dennery Infant School



Figure 5: Architectural Plan – Dennery Infant School



Photograph 5: Entrance to School Compound - 1



Photograph 4: Entrance to School Compound - 2



Figure 7: Proposed Master Plan - Denny Infant School

Project: Construction of Dennery Polyclinic

District: Dennery

The district of Dennery comprises 37 settlements covering 26.9 square miles.



Photograph 6: Bois Jolie

Settlement: Bois Jolie

Social Assessment

The 2010 Census estimated that the population of Dennery was 12,599 (with a sex ratio of 99.7) representing 7.6% of the total island population. There were 4402 households representing an increase of 17.3 % over the 2001 population census. The settlement of Bois Jolie has an estimated population of 230 (102 males and 128 females). The people of Dennery speak English and Patois (French Creole).

The 2005/2006 Saint Lucia Country Poverty Assessment revealed that 34.2% of the population of Dennery was poor. The report also noted that 10.3% of children between the ages of 0 -14 years were poor but not indigent, while 11.1% were deemed vulnerable. With regard to females over 15 years, 7.6% were regarded as poor but not indigent, while 6.3% were considered vulnerable. The Assessment did not find indigent men in Dennery, but noted that 9.2% were poor, and 5.3% were vulnerable. The health conditions of the people in Dennery mirrors the national situation ó high incidence of diabetes and hypertension among the population, and life expectancy is higher among women than men.

In Dennery as a whole, the main occupations of men include farming, construction, and fishing. The main occupations of women include mainly services (domestics and retail sector activities) and participation in the informal sector. There are persons in the professional fields including a few medical doctors, secretaries, teachers, nurses, policemen, and firemen.

Bois Jolie is considered one the "better off" areas in Dennery. Almost of the dwellings are made of concrete with an average of three bedrooms. The range of occupations and vocations include construction workers, teachers, nurses, clerical workers, politicians, doctors, farmers, and business owners. The settlement is very young ó about 20 to 25 years.

Institutions

There are no organized groups in Bois Jolie. However, residents of Bios Jolie are members of or participate in the various groups and institutions found in the District or the Village.

There is one church in Bios Jolie ó The Dennery Seventh-day Adventist Church which was constructed about 5 years ago. Church lands are adjacent to the site for the Polyclinic.

The main groups and organizations in the Dennery District/Village include the following:

- The Dennery Development Foundation is a civil society organization whose main aim is to identify human development interventions that will improve the quality of life of the people of Dennery as a whole.
- The Dennery Youth and Sports Council, mandate is to place youth issues on the Dennery Development Agenda. One of its key areas of interest is the protection of the environment and advocacy for climate change adaptation.
- Dennery Athletics is a group devoted to the popularization of athletics among the youth in Dennery. Athletics is promoted as an avenue for youth development.
- There are various Christian church groups but the majority of the church going population profess Catholicism and a minority belong to popular Protestant religions such as Seventh Day Adventists and Pentecostal.
- The Dennery Credit Co-operative and the Dennery Fishermenø Co-operative are quite active in the Village/District.
- The Dennery Disaster Committee is an ongoing concern in the Village and is responsible for activating the response plan in the event of a disaster.

The relationship between the significant and active groups is quite healthy. There is a concerted effort on their part to engage one another on matters pertaining to community development in Dennery, in particular the Village. The Dennery Youth and Sports Council in particular is very vocal on matters pertaining to youth development and is a key stakeholder in matters pertaining to the health of young people. One of the constraints encountered in undertaking community projects successfully is lack of participation.

Social Amenities

There are no social amenities in Bois Jolie. The Police Station in Dennery and a Fire Station (just on the outskirts of the Village) with a few appliances including an ambulance are situated to provide emergency services to the settlement.

Community Assets

The main assets in the community are as follows:

- Human Resources ó the people are the most important resource in the community. There is a variety of skills among the residents which can be mobilized to promote the well-being of the community (teachers, business persons, academics, politicians).
- There are several prominent community and opinion leaders who provide the motivation for members of the community to constantly engage in meaningful dialogue on matters pertaining to the community's development.
- Scenic Beauty

Awareness of Project

The people of Dennery Village and Bois Jolie are aware of the project. However, there are contrasting views on the location of the Polyclinic. In my discussions with the Ministry of Health and the Chief Survey it does not appear that other sites were considered except that the consideration was given to rebuilding on the same site which proved inadequate for the type of infrastructure and services earmarked for a new PolyClinic.

The people of Dennery Village have assessed the situation in the manner describe below:

- (The issue seems to be access) There is no need to relocate the health centre to Bois Jolie. It will be too far from the residents, especially the older persons who would not be able to afford transportation fees. The government should refurbish and retrofit the health centre which was destroyed so it would be closer for the older persons in the community. It would just be a short walking distance. At the moment, all persons who need primary health care and attention have to travel to Richfond in another part of Dennery. Even when the older persons can pay their way the mini-bus drivers consider them a nuisance and do not want to commute them. In many cases they by-pass the elderly folk or any other person who requests transportation to Richfond on the grounds that they cannot forego a higher fare from a passenger travelling to Castries for a lower fare just less than 2 miles to Richfond Health Centre.

Social Impacts

The project will facilitate the provision of a wider range of health services to the people of Dennery and settlements in nearby districts. In order to do so effectively, one of the key issues which has to be addressed as a matter of urgency is the unreliability of the water supply in the Dennery Region. In addition, it will facilitate improvement in the social well-being of the community through targeted programmes and outreach which are currently lacking due to the absence of a health care facility in the Village since the passage of Hurricane Tomas in 2010. Despite the temporary tendency to oppose the location of the facility in Bois Jolie, a new and reputable health care facility in Dennery will usher in a sense of association and identity among the residents. The project however needs to be guarded against certain risks.

Social Risks

The location of the new health facility may increase exposure of the poor to greater vulnerability given that they may not have sufficient financial resources to be able to travel to and from the Village (or its surroundings) to the medical facility. A routine bus service subsidized by the

government or some other entity would enable greater and timely access. Persons with disabilities would benefit from such a facility.

The project should not be affected by political instability as Saint Lucia is considered to be a highly politically stable society. Nor is it envisaged that there will be religious tensions in the community. Although there persons of different religious and other persuasions, the community does not have a tradition of conflict and disharmony based on religious or ethnic affiliation.

Political affiliation tends to divide communities and this risk should be mitigated. In order to avoid the politicization of the project it would be necessary to engage the entire community in dialogue from the conceptual stage to the completion stage of the project. In addition, an appropriate communications and advocacy strategy and action plan should be formulated to provide information to and receive feedback from the community.

The project may encounter institutional risks if the roles and responsibilities between the key implementing agencies ó the Ministry of Health and its various departments, and the Ministry of Infrastructure and its various departments are not clearly defined and articulated.

It is not envisaged that the current macro-economic situation characterized by tight fiscal constraints among other volatile situations created by the international financial crisis would affect the social development outcomes (long term) of the project (better quality of service and care). The negative impacts of climate change (such as stronger winds ó hurricanes) can affect the social development outcomes of the project if steps are not taken to build resilience and adaptation measures in the conceptualization, designs, and implementation of the physical dimensions of the project. Raising awareness of climate change issues among the residents will complement the social development outcomes of the project as this is integral to strategies aimed at poverty reduction in the community.

The intended beneficiaries of the project are members of the entire district of Dennery who should have access to an upgraded and state of the art medical facility. Care should be taken against the elite capture of benefits when a state of the art facility is placed in a well to do location to serve the majority who are not well to do.

Original Site and Location Plan for Dennery Polyclinic (note that the building design overlapped the site. As a result a new survey/site plan was prepared).

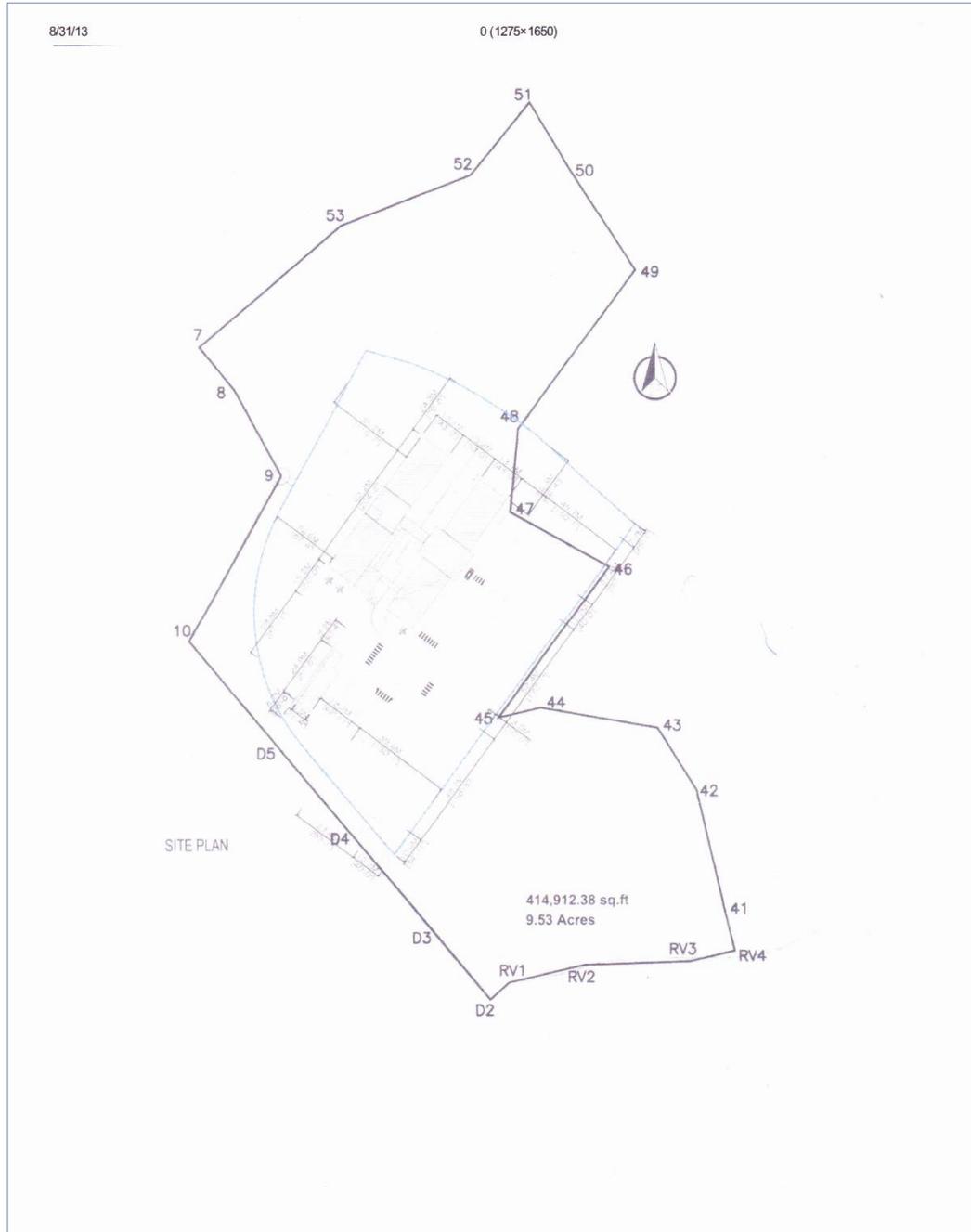


Figure 8: Original Site and Location Plan for Dennery Polyclinic

Revised Site and Location Plan for Dennery Polyclinic

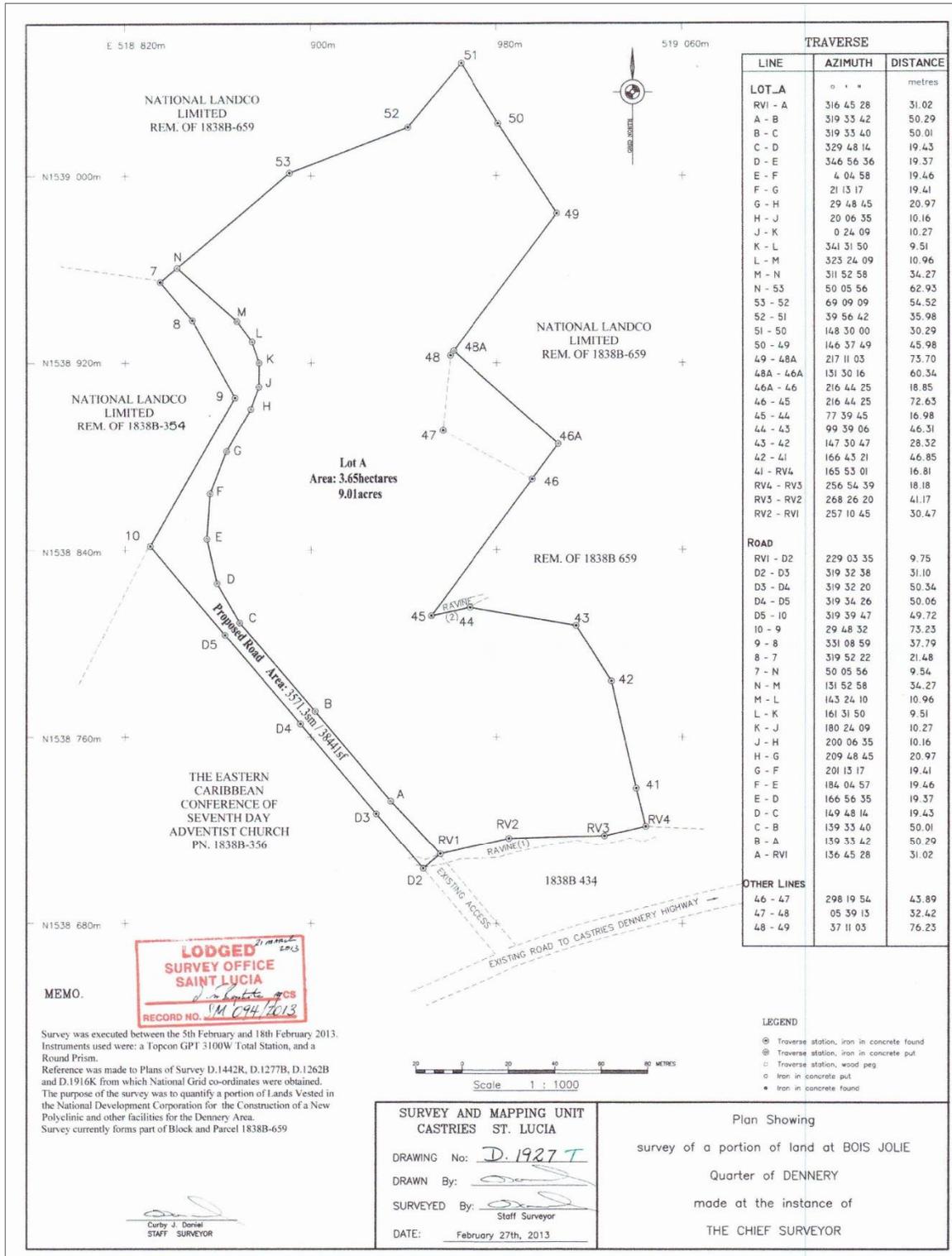


Figure 9: Revised Site and Location Plan for Dennery Polyclinic

Project: Reconstruction of Choc Bridge

District: Gros Islet

Settlement: Choc Estate

Choc Bridge is the most important carriage way that allows access from the capital city of Castries to the residential and commercial district of Gros Islet. Damage to the bridge made movement between the two areas virtually impossible immediately after Hurricane Tomas in 2010.



Photograph 7: Damaged Choc Bridge 2010 - 1

The bridge was temporarily rehabilitated to facilitate access to and from the north of the island. The bridge is located in Choc Estate area which has become one of the commercial nerve centres between the capital city of Castries and the touristic northwest corridor of the island.



Photograph 9: Damaged Choc Bridge 2010 - 2



Photograph 10: Rehabilitated Choc Bridge, 2010



Photograph 8: Damaged Choc Bridge 2010 - 3

Social Assessment

The Choc Bridge provides access to the northwest corridor of the island and northern inland settlements which have a combined population of approximately 40,000.

Several major hotels (both high end and small properties) and key commercial establishments involved in manufacturing, wholesale and retail are located along the northwest corridor. Thus the corridor has become an ever expanding employment hub for persons from around the island. As a result, the majority of employees commute via publicly regulated transportation on a daily



Photograph 11: Commuting along the Choc Bridge

basis to get to their various places of employment. In addition, there are several schools, recreational facilities including the Beausejour Cricket Stadium, shopping malls and entertainment centres, popular beaches and entertainment outlets. Many residents in the corridor also commute to and from Castries and other parts of the island for employment, school and other purposes. Thousands of residents from the northern inland settlements in the Babonneau District and from all over the island commute to the north and northwest corridor via Castries-Gros Islet Highway on which the bridge is located. The bridge provides easy access to family and friends.

There are plans to develop a prime 200-acre private property into a live/work/play community with a vibrant town centre to provide a new Main Street address for the island's resident and tourist populations. This center, straddling the main coastal highway, will include shops, restaurants, and residences, as well as a hotel, school, and chapel, in an urban lakeside setting. The Choc Bridge will form an integral part of this development.

Awareness of Project

The general public is aware that the Choc Bridge will be reconstructed. The main concern is that the heavy traffic and the bottlenecks that currently occur will intensify and cause delays on the highway.

Social Risks

- It is not envisaged that the project will increase exposure of the poor to vulnerability.
- The project should not be affected by political instability as Saint Lucia is considered to be a highly politically stable society.
- The intended beneficiaries of the project are the people of Saint Lucia most of whom will benefit either directly or indirectly from a secure Choc Bridge.

- The project may encounter institutional risks if the roles and responsibilities between the key implementing agencies ó the Ministry of Infrastructure and its various departments, and the various sub-contractors are not clearly defined and articulated.
- It is not envisaged that the current macro-economic situation characterized by tight fiscal constraints among other volatile situations created by the international financial crisis would affect the long term social development outcomes of the project (access to places of employment and other institutions that facilitate human development such as schools and health centres, facilitation of connectivity between nodes of development in the country, especially in the north of the island).
- The negative impacts of climate change (such as stronger winds/hurricanes, sea level rise) can affect the social development outcomes of the project if steps are not taken to build resilience and adaptation measures in the conceptualization, designs, and implementation of the project. The Choc Bridge is in a flood prone coastal area and therefore environmental assessments need to be undertaken that would propose measures to mitigate the environmental risks. Raising awareness of climate change issues among the users and commuters will complement the social development outcomes of the project.

Social Impacts

- Negative social impacts are not anticipated during construction of the bridge. Land acquisition and resettlement will not affect households because there are no residents in the vicinity and close proximity of the Choc Bridge and the site earmarked for the creation of a by-pass to minimize disruption to the free flow of traffic when the new bridge is being constructed. The safety of the travelling public - commuters and motorists needs to be guaranteed by putting in place the various safeguards, including a communication strategy and action plan.
- On completion, the project will instill a stronger sense of safety and trust among the travelling public. The images of a destroyed Choc Bridge are still in the memories of Saint Lucians, in particular commuters and motorists, and they are aware that temporary replacement will outlive its purpose in the short term.

Development Plan for Choc Estate

CHOC ESTATE
St. Lucia, West Indies

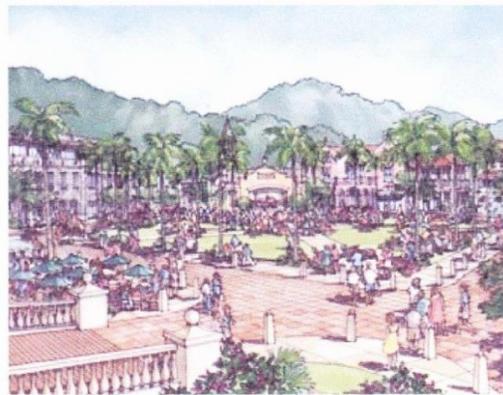


In 2006 TSW was engaged by the owners of a prime 200-acre property on the coast of St. Lucia to design a new town on their family-owned land, which would take maximum advantage of its pivotal location at a major crossroads adjacent to the island's capital city of Castries.

In 2008 TSW was retained to lead a one-week charrette, involving owners, selected architects, and planning officials, to further develop this plan for the purposes of securing town planning approval and delineating an initial development phase.

The plan, based on New Urbanist principles, envisions a mixed-use live/work/play community with a vibrant town center to provide a new 'Main Street' address for the island's resident and tourist populations. This center, straddling the main coastal highway, will include shops, restaurants, and residences, as well as a hotel, school, and chapel, in an urban lakeside setting. On the property's hillsides, with views across the lake to the town center and the sea beyond, are a range of residential offerings ranging from small cottages to grand estates.

The master plan will be further articulated during an architectural charrette scheduled for 2009, in preparation for commencing construction shortly thereafter.



top: Sketch Concept Plan above: Town Square rendering following page: Perspective renderings of mixed-use 'Main Street', lakefront multiuse trail and vehicular bridge, and streetscape.

community design and architecture
www.tunspan.com

Figure 10: Development Plan for Choc Estate

Choc Bridge Location



Figure 12: Choc Bridge Location

Project: Soufriere Hospital Structural Vulnerability Assessment Study



Photograph 13: Soufriere Hospital - Roof



Photograph 12: Soufriere Hospital - Outside

District: Soufriere

The district of Soufriere comprises 25 settlements covering 19.5 square miles. The Soufriere Hospital is situated in the district of Soufriere and physically located in one of the 7 Soufriere Town coastal settlements known as Soufriere Town. It is situated very near the coast straddling the bank of the Soufriere River. It is the only major health facility on the west coast of the island and provides health services to residents and non-residents of Soufriere. The hospital building is over 100 hundred years old and there are concerns about its structural integrity.

Social Assessment

The 2010 Census estimated that the population of Soufriere was 8742 (with a sex ratio of 97.9) representing 5.1% of the total population of the island. There were 2875 households representing an increase of 10.7 % over the 2001 population census. The town of Soufriere was estimated to have 679 households and a total population of 1780 (916 males and 864 females).

The people of Soufriere speak English and Patois (French Creole). The main occupations of men include farming, construction, and fishing. The main occupations of women include mainly services (in the retail and hotel sectors) and participation in the informal sector.

The 2005/2006 Saint Lucia Country Poverty Assessment revealed that 42.5 % of the population of Soufriere were poor and 0.4 % were indigent. The report also noted that 11.3% of children between the ages of 0 -14 years were poor but not indigent, while 2.8 per cent were deemed vulnerable. With regard to females over 15 years, 5.5% were regarded as indigent, 6.8% as poor but not indigent and 5.3% as vulnerable. The Assessment did not find indigent men in Soufriere, but noted that 7.5 % were poor, and 4% were vulnerable.

The health conditions in Soufriere mirror the national situation ó high incidence of diabetes and hypertension among the population. Life expectancy is higher among women than men. HIV/AIDs is a health issue among the youth and the lower end of the working age population. Various forms of disability are more prevalent among older persons.

Institutions

There are several groups and organizations in the Soufriere district. Some are active, while others are dormant. The significant and active ones include:

- The Soufriere Development Foundation (SDF)
- Soufriere Youth and Sports Council (SYPC)
- Soufriere Fond St. Jacques Constituency Council (SFSJCC)
- Soufriere Marine Management Association (SMMA)
- Piton Management Area Office (PMAO)
- Soufriere Action Theatre (SAT)

The relationship between the significant and active groups is quite healthy. There is a concerted effort on their part to engage one another on matters pertaining to community development in Soufriere. The SYPC in particular is very vocal on matters pertaining to youth development and is a key stakeholder in matters pertaining to the health of young people. One of the constraints encountered in undertaking community projects successfully is lack of participation.

Participation

The people of Soufriere participate in community development in various ways, including attendance at constituency and town hall meetings, radio talk shows, engagement with their political constituency representatives, personal representation. Efforts are made by the various stakeholder organizations, such as the SDF, to solicit the views of beneficiaries when designing projects. However, children and older persons are least represented during those conversations. Poor people do participate, but they tend to become disillusioned by lack of action and express concerns about consultation fatigue.

Social Amenities

In addition to the Soufriere Hospital, social amenities in the Soufriere District include:

- 1 public primary and 1 public secondary school (in Soufriere Town).
- 1 health centre (in Etangs on the outskirts)
- playing fields (Soufriere Town and other settlements)
- public facilities (bath, toilet, and laundry) in Barons Drive (Soufriere Town settlement)

Community Assets

There are several assets in the community which are being utilized for the benefit of the community. They include the following:

- Heritage Sites and Tourist Attractions such as the world famous twin peaks called the Pitons
- Watershed in the Forest Reserve

Awareness of Project

The community of Soufriere Town is aware of the project. There is a prevailing view that the hospital is necessary, but it should be relocated for the following reasons:

- There is a need to modernize the hospital and this requires more space which is not available at the present site. Refurbishment of rooms is being undertaken amidst continuing deterioration of various sections of the building in an effort to sustain the service to the community.
- The location of the hospital on the river bank is a cause for concern as the banks of the river overflow during heavy rains. Hence the building is vulnerable to floods and this creates a high sense of insecurity among the staff and clients who utilize the facility.
- The range of health services provided by the only hospital on the west coast needs to be expanded to meet the needs of residents and non-residents alike. The facility in its current state of disrepair cannot accommodate new and emerging health technologies and expertise to administer them. Space is the main challenge.
- The facility is constantly being vandalized as perpetrators take advantage of the soft spots in the building ó insecure windows and doors, dilapidated and abandoned rooms.

There is a concern that if the project is not undertaken, it would not be possible to determine the full extent of the structural integrity problems of the building. The study would reveal more than what the naked eyes of the staff and clients who use the facility would see. Not undertaking the study would advance the view that the building is a disaster waiting to happen, and therefore a study would provide the information that would guide decision making in the interest of stakeholders. Further, the hospital is a very important social amenity icon in the Soufriere district and is considered part of the Soufriere's tourism product. Consequently, its reputation has to be preserved. Not knowing the structural state of the building can throw up issues which may damage the reputation of this important icon in the town of Soufriere.

Social Risks

Since the project is a study to determine the structural integrity of the building which houses the Soufriere Hospital, no social risks are envisaged. An assessment of the social risks can be made when the decision is made to either fully rehabilitate and retrofit the existing building, relocate the hospital, or build a new hospital on a new site.

Social Impacts

Since the project is a study to determine the structural integrity of the building which houses the Soufriere Hospital, no social impacts are envisaged. An assessment of the social impacts can be made when the decision is made to either fully rehabilitate and retrofit the existing building, relocate the hospital, or build a new hospital on a new site.

Project: Retrofitting of Piaye Community Centre

District: Laborie

Settlement: Piaye

The district of Laborie comprises 18 settlements (based on enumeration districts) covering 14.6 square miles. The Piaye Community Centre is situated in the settlement of Piaye.



Photograph 15: Piaye Community Centre - outside



Photograph 14: Piaye Community Centre - inside

Social Assessment

The 2010 Census estimated the population of Laborie to be 6701 (with a sex ratio of 100.3) representing a decline in the population by 9.0% over the 2001 census. Approximately 2180 households represented an increase of 2.4% over the 2001 population census.

The 2005/2006 Saint Lucia Country Poverty Assessment revealed that 42.1% of the population of Laborie were poor. The report also noted that 7.1% of children between the ages of 0 -14 years were poor but not indigent, while 1.3% were deemed vulnerable. With regard to females over 15 years, 7.3% were regarded as poor but not indigent and 4.4% as vulnerable. The Assessment did not find indigent men in Laborie, but noted that 5.8% were poor, and 3.2% were vulnerable. The health conditions of the people in Laborie (and by extension Piaye) mirror the national situation of high incidence of diabetes and hypertension.



Photograph 16: Piaye Community Centre - outside 2

The settlement of Piaye was estimated to have a population of 347 (with a sex ratio of 100). The people of Piaye are mainly of African origin and they speak the English and Patois (French Creole) languages.

Piaye receives its potable water supply from a single source (public utility provider of WASCO). Many residents have water storage systems and rain water harvesting systems to guarantee household supply when the public supply is interrupted usually for long periods (5 -7 days). The community receives electricity, telephone, and cable television services from the main providers on the island.

Livelihoods

Based on the 2010 Census, the unemployment rate in Piaye was estimated at 22.61%. In Piaye, the majority of adult men are involved in building construction, mainly outside of Piaye. Some are self-employed in small trades like carpentry and masonry. Some adult women are employed in small commercial retail outlets, including restaurants in the town of Vieux Fort, and in the hospitality sector in the town of Soufriere. Both males and females are involved in the informal sector trying to earn a living.

Institutions

One of the most active and important formal groups in Piaye is the Piaye Rural Council (Development Committee). The main functions of this Committee are 1) to mobilize members of the community to discuss matters of interest pertaining to the development of the community; 2) to galvanize their support in the implementation of community based projects. The Council is made up of 5 persons, 2 of whom are females. Youth are not represented on the Council, but the Council encourages their participation in the decision-making processes.

There are two schools in Piaye: The Piaye Secondary School and the Piaye Primary School draw their population from immediate as well as surrounding settlements some as far away in Soufriere and Vieux Fort.

Participation

Although the members of the community are invited to the various discussions on matters pertaining to the development of their community, only a handful respond and participate. Consequently, the decision-making is left to the more influential members, including the politicians. One prevailing view is that the leaders have no clout and cannot make things happen. It has been noted, however, that one of the main drawbacks to participation is the lack of requisite skills required among residents to facilitate their participation in certain types of initiatives. As a consequence, external support is mobilized to undertake local initiatives.

Social Amenities

Piaye possesses sporting and recreational facilities. There is a large playing field which can accommodate regular football and cricket matches. However, there are no amenities to facilitate patrons and competitors.

The Community Centre is the hub of the community to which the various groups gravitate for leisure and engagement. It was widely used for all major assemblies in the community including cultural, recreational and leisure activities, church services, and community meetings. These kinds of activities have not been taking place there for the past three years due to its dilapidated condition. The Centre is needed urgently to channel the energies of the youth into purposeful activity in the community. A rehabilitated Centre can also serve as a hub for organized and gainful informal sector activity in the community.

Community Assets

- The Community Centre has been very instrumental in shaping collective action in the community. Even though limited organizational skills exist within the community due to out-migration, community ties and social networks are still strong. This is attributed to

their strong cultural traditions in song, dance and drumming for which they are well known throughout Saint Lucia.

- Human Resources ó the people are the most important resource in the community.
- Coastal Resource ó the beach front has been used by the community as a meeting place to keep its strong cultural tradition in song, dance and drumming alive.
- There are several small grocery and refreshment outlets in the community. One of these grocery/refreshment outlets has encroached on the land (Crown) which ðbelongsö the Community Centre. In light of plans to fence the Centre, that outlet needs to be relocated.

Awareness of Project

Members of the community are aware of the project. Some of them have seen persons coming to visit the dilapidate facility but have not been informed of the future plans. Persons continue to inquire about start date and how it will be implemented. There are signs of desperation to the extent that a few members of the community congregate in the dilapidated structure to play card games on Sundays and even rehearse dance routines for a production. The nearby schools are not accessible.

Social Risks

It is not envisaged that the project will increase exposure of the poor to vulnerability. In fact outfitting of the Centre with the appropriate paraphernalia (such as a stage and lighting etc) improve the performing environment thus making it more conducive for the involvement and participation of more members of the community.

The project should not be affected by political instability as Saint Lucia is considered to be a highly politically stable society. Nor is it envisaged that there will be religious tensions in the community. Although there are persons of different religious and other persuasions, the community does not have a tradition of conflict and disharmony based on religious or ethnic affiliation.

The intended beneficiaries of the project are members of the entire community and it is not envisaged that they would be undermined by the elite capture of benefits. The social stratification in the community does not render this kind of opposition and distortion by influential stakeholders which are few in this very small and close-knit community.

Political affiliation tends to divide communities and this risk should be mitigated. In order to avoid the politicization of the project it would be necessary to engage the various stakeholder groups in the Piaye community in dialogue on how that project should be designed, implemented, managed and maintained. Training and capacity in community asset identification and management is fundamental prerequisite in community development planning and organizing.

The major institutional risk facing the project is absence of a community caretaker group endowed with the requisite management capacity. The Piaye Rural Council (Development Committee) should be targeted for training and capacity building in order to function as an effective caretaker and manager of the facility when it is handed over to the community.

It is not envisaged that the current macro-economic situation characterized by tight fiscal constraints among other volatile situations created by the international financial crisis would affect the social development outcomes of the project. The reality is that in the current circumstances government is not able to maintain all publicly funded community social infrastructure because of the competing demands of the limited available financial and other critical resources. However, a new approach which includes private/public sector partnership, building community governance structures, an emphasis on community ownership of community assets such as community centres and playing fields, will help to promote the achievement of social development outcomes.

It is assumed that steps were taken to incorporate resilience and adaptation measures in the conceptualization, designs, and implementation of the phase in involving rehabilitation/retrofitting Centre. The outfitting of the Centre with stage and lighting, as well as the external works to be done would be covered by such considerations.

Social Impacts

Generally speaking, the social impacts of the project will be positive. The project will rekindle a high level of community participation in activities that will strengthen bonds among community members.

In particular, it will re-energize the youth who have expressed a desire to have a place to meet in order to plan and implement purposeful activities such as leadership and skills training, as well as engaging in aspects of the creative industries (performing arts).

A strong sense of place and a perception of belonging to is a positive spinoff of the project. More importantly a well outfitted community centre will help to create and sustain bridges and links and facilitate the transfer of learning for positive transformation of communities.

One likely drawback is that competition for use of the space may engender conflict among stakeholders and users as various groups will re-emerge and demand use of the space. However, given the strong bonds that are evident in the community, community consensus and prevailing community spirit can diffuse these situations if they arise.

Project: Retrofitting of La Fargue Community Centre

District: Choiseul

Settlement: La Fargue

The district of Choiseul comprises 23 settlements (based on enumeration districts) covering 12.1 square miles. The La Fargue Community Centre is situated in the settlement of La Fargue.

Social Assessment

The 2010 Census estimated the population of Choiseul to be 6098 (with a sex ratio of 100.5) representing a 3.7 % in population change over the 2001 census. Approximately 2069 households



Photograph 17: La Fargue Community Centre 1

represented an increase of 16.2% over the 2001 population census. The settlement of La Fargue was estimated to have a population of 592 (with a sex ratio of 80). The people of La Fargue are mainly of African origin and they speak the English and Patois (French Creole) languages.



Photograph 18: La Fargue Community Centre 2

The 2005/2006 Saint Lucia Country Poverty Assessment revealed that 38.4% of the population of Choiseul was poor. The report also noted that 4.8% of children between the ages of 0 -14 years were poor but not indigent, while 1.2% was deemed vulnerable. With regard to females over 15 years, 5.6% were regarded as poor but not indigent, and 2.7% as vulnerable. The Assessment did not find indigent men in Choiseul, but noted that 3.4% were poor, and 2.1% were vulnerable. The health

conditions of the people in Choiseul (and by extension Roblot) mirror the national situation ó high incidence of diabetes and hypertension.

La Fargue receives its potable water supply from a single source (public utility provider ó WASCO). Many residents have water storage systems and rain water harvesting systems to guarantee household supply when the public supply is interrupted usually for long periods (5 -7 days). The community receives electricity, telephone, and cable television services from the main providers on the island.

Livelihoods

In La Fargue, the majority of adult men are farmers who are engaged in subsistence and small scale commercial farming of vegetables and ground provisions. Some are involved in construction work mainly outside of La Fargue, a few are fishers, and some are automotive and electrical technicians. Some adult women are involved in subsistence farming, while others are involved the production of local craft such as clay pots, brooms and other decorative items made from local natural resources such as bamboo. Some women are employed in the retail services sector in some of the other major settlements including Vieux Fort, Soufriere and Castries.

Several of the residents are employed as teachers, nurses, and firemen, policemen, doctors, either in La Fargue or other districts around the island.

Institutions

The most active groups in La Fargue are the sports and cultural groups. These groups as well as other informal groups use the Centre to conduct meetings with their members and the community at large. They also use the Centre to mobilize financial resources to undertake community based activities or provide various forms of assistance to the underserved or underprivileged in the community.

There are two Protestant faith-based organizations in Roblot. The membership is quite small compared to the dominant faith (Roman Catholicism). Those who profess that faith travel to the Choiseul Village to practice.

The Choiseul Craft Centre is Located in La Fargue. The Centre promotes the production, marketing, and preservation of local craft such as clay pots, brooms and other decorative items made from local natural resources such as bamboo. Much of the stock of local craft in shops and boutiques designed to attract the tourist dollar originates from the Centre.

The Choiseul Secondary School is located in La Fargue and has population of 300 including teachers. The school serves as a catchment for surrounding settlements in the Choiseul district.

The Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Youth and Sports operate a decentralized service in the district of La Fargue through various extension officials.

Participation

Participation in community-led initiatives is hall mark of the La Fargue community. The Community Centre has been very instrumental in shaping this important ingredient for collective action.

Social Amenities

La Fargue possesses sporting and recreational facilities. There is a large playing field which can accommodate regular football and cricket matches. A multipurpose court is added feature of the recreational landscape which can accommodate regular netball and basketball competitions.

The Community Centre is the hub of the community to which the various groups gravitate for leisure and engagement. The most popular activities at the Centre include cultural shows during the various seasons like carnival. Currently, the Centre is not fitted with a stage and other appropriate physical arrangements to facilitate the production and presentation of these activities. The use of the Centre is further restricted as it currently houses a few classrooms to accommodate the on-going rehabilitation of the Choiseul Secondary School.

Community Assets

The main community assets are as follows:

- Human Resources ó the people are the most important resource in the community. They comprise the older persons who have the local knowledge and institutional memory of the community and can pass on important information to the young and upcoming

generation in the community. There is a variety of skills among the residents ranging from craft to medical skills.

- Bio-diversity ó there some species of plants which can be harnessed for livelihoods activities.
- Multi-purpose Court ó The facility is being used by various individuals and groups in the community.
- Playing field - The facility is being used by various individuals and groups in the community.
- Social Capital - The residents have connections and networks outside of their local community.

Awareness of Project

Members of the community are not aware of the project. Most members are aware that the Centre was recently refurbished ó works were done on the external walls, the ceiling, and the toilet facilities. They are aware that the stage was removed but no commitment was given to reconstruct it.

Social Risks

It is not envisaged that the project will increase exposure of the poor to vulnerability. In fact, outfitting of the Centre with the appropriate paraphernalia (such as a stage and lighting etc.) can improve the performing environment thus making it more conducive for the involvement and participation of senior citizens in the community.

The project should not be affected by political instability as Saint Lucia is considered to be a highly politically stable society; nor is it envisaged that there will be religious tensions in the community. Although there are persons of different religious and other persuasions, the community does not have a tradition of conflict and disharmony based on religious or ethnic affiliation.

The intended beneficiaries of the project are members of the entire community and it is not envisaged that they would be undermined by the elite capture of benefits. The social stratification in the community does not render this kind of opposition and distortion by influential stakeholders, the latter of which are few in this very small and close knit community.

Political affiliation tends to divide communities and this risk should be mitigated. In order to avoid the politicization of the project, it would be necessary to engage the various stakeholder groups in the La Fargue community in dialogue on how that project should be designed, implemented, managed and maintained. Training and capacity in community asset identification and management is a fundamental prerequisite in community development planning and organizing.

The major institutional risk facing the project is absence of a community caretaker group endowed with the requisite management capacity. The on-going rehabilitation of the Choiseul Secondary Choiseul and the use of the Centre as an interim site for the relocation of a few classes may delay the timely implementation of the project and cause more frustration among the rightful users of the facility.

It is not envisaged that the current macro-economic situation characterized by tight fiscal constraints among other volatile situations created by the international financial crisis would affect the social development outcomes of the project. The reality is that in the current circumstances, government is not able to maintain all publicly funded community social infrastructure because of the competing demands of the limited available financial and other critical resources. However, a new approach which includes private/public sector partnership, building community governance structures, an emphasis on community ownership of community assets such as community centres and playing fields, will help to promote the achievement of social development outcomes.

It is assumed that steps were taken to incorporate resilience and adaptation measures in the conceptualization, design, and implementation of the phase in involving rehabilitation/retrofitting Centre. The outfitting of the Centre with stage and lighting would be covered by such considerations since it is an indoor initiative.

Social Impacts

Generally speaking, the social impacts of the project will be positive. The project will rekindle a high level of community participation in activities that will strengthen bonds among community members.

In particular, it will re-energize the youth in particular who have expressed a desire to have a place to meet in order to plan and implement purposeful activities such as leadership and skills training, as well as engaging in aspects of the creative industries (performing arts).

A strong sense of place and a perception of belonging is a positive spinoff of the project. More importantly, a well outfitted community centre will help to create and sustain bridges and links and facilitate the transfer of learning for positive transformation of communities.

One likely drawback is that competition for use of the space may engender conflict among stakeholders and users as various groups will re-emerge and demand use of the space. However, given the strong bonds that are evident in the community, community consensus and prevailing community spirit can diffuse these situations if they arise.

Project: Construction of Roblot Community Centre

District: Choiseul

Settlement: Roblot

The district of Choiseul comprises 23 settlements (based on enumeration districts) covering 12.1 square miles. The Roblot Community Centre is situated in the settlement of Roblot.

Social Assessment

The 2010 Census estimated the population of Choiseul to be 6098 (with a sex ratio of 100.5) representing a 3.7 % in population change over the 2001 census. Approximately 2069 households represented an increase of 16.2% over the 2001 population census. The settlement of Roblot was estimated to have a population of 220 (with a sex ratio of 98). The people of Roblot are mainly of African origin and they speak the English and



Photograph 19: Old Roblot Community Centre 1

and Patois (French Creole) languages.



Photograph 20: Old Roblot Community Centre 2

The 2005/2006 Saint Lucia Country Poverty Assessment revealed that 38.4% of the population of Choiseul were poor. The report also noted that 4.8% of children between the ages of 0 -14 years were poor but not indigent, while 1.2% were deemed vulnerable. With regard to females over 15 years, 5.6% were regarded as poor but not indigent, and 2.7% as vulnerable. The Assessment did not find indigent men in Choiseul, but noted that 3.4% were poor, and 2.1% were vulnerable. The health conditions of the people in Choiseul (and by extension Roblot) mirror the national situation ó high incidence of diabetes and hypertension.

Roblot receives its potable water supply from a single source (public utility provider ó WASCO). Many residents have water storage systems and rain water harvesting systems to guarantee household supply when the public supply is interrupted usually for long periods (5 -7 days). The community receives electricity, telephone, and cable television services from the main providers on the island.

Livelihoods

In Roblot, the majority of adult men are farmers who are engaged in subsistence and small scale commercial farming of vegetables and ground provisions. Some are involved in construction work mainly outside of Roblot, and a few are fishers. Some adult women are involved in subsistence farming, while others are involved in the production of local craft such as clay pots,

brooms and other decorative items made from local natural resources such as bamboo. Some women are employed in the retail services sector in some of the other major settlements, including Soufriere and Castries. A few of the residents are employed as teachers, nurses, and firemen.

Institutions

The once active Roblot Mothersø and Fathersø Group has become dormant and almost extinct. The sports club (football) is also dormant and inactive. This situation is attributed in large measure to the total destruction of the Community Centre by Hurricane Tomas in 2010. The destruction of the only Centre by Hurricane Tomas in 2010 is a great loss to the community. The absence of a place to convene and plan various community based activities has negatively affected the high community spirit that existed prior to the passage of Tomas. The Centre was used for various cultural and social activities and also housed a library which was used mainly by students attending school. Members of the community gravitated to the community on a regular basis as there was always something to do and somewhere to go. This situation does not exist with the loss of the Centre. There is a prevailing view among the members of the community the reconstruction of the Centre will bring back the community spirit that existed before Tomas.

Participation

Participation in community-led initiatives is a hall mark of the Roblot community. The Community Centre has been very instrumental in shaping this important ingredient for collective ingredient action. The loss of the Centre as a result of destruction by Hurricane Tomas has diluted this ingredient. However, there is a strong willingness in the community, especially among the youth, to rally behind any efforts to restore the icon that has brought meaning and identity to the community of Roblot.

Social Amenities

Apart from the multi-purpose court which has been abandoned due to poor maintenance since the passage of Hurricane Tomas, there are no other social amenities in the community of Roblot. Children from Roblot attend the Roblot Primary School (the school was relocated but the same name was retained) which is located in the Debreuil community that is located contiguously south of Roblot.

Community Assets

The main community assets are as follows:

- Human Resources ó the people are the most important resource in the community. They comprise the older persons who have the local knowledge and institutional memory of the community and can pass on important information to the young and upcoming generation in the community. There is a variety of skills among the residents ranging from craft to medical skills.
- Scenic beauty- Roblot is perched on a ridge which offers panoramic views of other southern parts of the island.
- Bio-diversity ó there some species of plants which can be harnessed for livelihoods activities.

- Multi-purpose Court ó The facility is not being used because the surface is dilapidated, there is no lighting and sanitary facilities have been rendered unusable.
- Social Capital - The residents have connections and networks outside of their local community. The bonding spirit is also quite evident in the desire to take collective action towards the restoration of the Community Centre with outside help.

Awareness of Project

Not many members of the community are aware of the project. Some of them have seen persons coming to visit the destroyed facility but have not been informed of the future plans. The few persons who are aware of the project are inquiring about start date and how it will be implemented.

Social Risks

It is not envisaged that the project will increase exposure of the poor to vulnerability. In fact, availability of a Community Centre will facilitate the kinds of interventions such as skills training for employment, use of bio-diversity resources leadership training and several other quality of life enhancing opportunities which are needed in the community at this time.

The project should not be affected by political instability as Saint Lucia is considered to be a highly politically stable society. It is not envisaged that there will be religious tensions in the community. Although there persons of different religious and other persuasions, the community does not have a tradition of conflict and disharmony based on religious or ethnic affiliation.

The intended beneficiaries of the project are members of the entire community and it is not envisaged that they would be undermined by the elite capture of benefits. The social stratification in the community does not render this kind of opposition and distortion by influential stakeholders, the latter of which are few in this very small and close-knit community.

Political affiliation tends to divide communities and this risk should be mitigated. In order to avoid the politicization of the project, it would be necessary to engage the entire community in dialogue from the conceptual stage to the completion stage of the project. This will engender ownership of processes and results, and instill a sense of pride among the residents. In addition, an appropriate communications and advocacy strategy and action plan should be formulated to provide information to and receive feedback from the community. It will promote accountability from both sides, and build trust between the benefactors and the beneficiaries. Training and capacity in community asset identification and management is a fundamental prerequisite in community development planning and organizing.

The major institutional risk facing the project is weak community governance. The destruction of the Community Centre has to a large extent, weakened community governance as groups and organizations became comatose due to the lack of a central place to meet and plan community based activities. The rebuilding and strengthening of community based organizations is an important step which needs to be undertaken in tandem with the conceptualization, design, and implementation of the project. In other words, the project should incorporate community development planning with a strong emphasis on community empowerment through participation, capacity building, and accountability.

It is not envisaged that the current macro-economic situation characterized by tight fiscal constraints among other volatile situations created by the international financial crisis would affect the social development outcomes of the project. The reality is that in the current circumstances, government is not able to maintain all publicly funded community social infrastructure because of the competing demands of the limited available financial and other critical resources. However, a new approach which includes private/public sector partnership, building community governance structures, an emphasis on community ownership of community assets such as community centres and playing fields, and the empowerment of women, will help to promote the achievement of social development outcomes.

The negative impacts of climate change can affect the social development of the project if steps are not taken to build resilience and adaptation measures in the conceptualization, design, and implementation of the project. Raising awareness of climate change issues among the residents will complement the social development outcomes of the project as this is integral to strategies aimed at poverty reduction in the community.

Social Impacts

Generally speaking, the social impacts of the projects will be positive. The project will rekindle a high level of community spirit and involvement which died when the Centre was destroyed in 2010. It will provide the impetus for the rapid reorganization of voluntary organizations in the community. In particular, it will re-energize the youth in particular who have expressed a desire to have a place to meet in order to plan and implement purposeful activities such as leadership and skills training which were on the calendar of community based activities. In addition the project will sustain important shared customs such as volunteerism among the residents of the community. This is especially important at this time when deprived residents in the community can do with ã helping handö to ease the burden of survival.

A strong sense of place and a perception of belonging is a positive spinoff of the project. More importantly, the presence of a community centre will help to create and sustain bridges and links and facilitate the transfer of learning for positive transformation of communities. The Community Centre will serve as an important conduit for the collection and sharing of information that will enhance the social well-being of the community.

One likely drawback is that competition for use of the space may engender conflict among stakeholders and users as various groups will re-emerge and demand use of the space. However, given the strong bonds that are evident in the community, community consensus and prevailing community spirit can diffuse these situations if they arise.

Project: River Bank Stabilization – Marchand River Bank

District: Castries East

Settlement: Several settlements fall along the banks of the Marchand River and include the following: Entrepot, Marchand, Waterworks, Ravine Toutrelle, and Lower Castries.

The Marchand River flows through a highly urbanized area and requires approximately 700 metres of river bank stabilization and 300 metres of new river bank construction. These dimensions do not cover the entire Marchand River which runs from way above the Entrepot settlement to Port Castries. The area under consideration starts from Entrepot Bridge and culminates at the Old Marchand Market in the vicinity of the Marchand Playing field. This contiguous area is prone to flooding and several houses and other establishment are threatened or have been affected.

A census of the population along the bank of the river will reveal that there are dwellings as well institutions. The major institutions include a Home for the Elderly, the Entrepot Secondary School, the Marchand Primary School, the eastern side of the Mindoo Phillip Park, several churches and a few small privately owned business establishments. Some dwellings and institutions are protected by walls, while others are not. There are no walls in several places along the bank. In some places, the walls have deteriorated affecting the integrity of dwellings and institutions, as well as threatening life. Not all areas of the immediate river banks are populated. Some houses are directly on the river bank and deterioration of the bank itself is quite evident as a result of heavy downstream flows which erode the banks of the river. Land acquisition may be necessary in some places. However, the decision to acquire any private lands depends on the designs of all-weather infrastructure along the banks of the river earmarked for intervention.



Photograph 21: Marchand River -1



Photograph 22: Marchand River- 2



Photograph 23: Marchand River- 3



Photograph 24: Marchand River- 4

Social Assessment

A social assessment of the Marchand River Bank Stabilization is not as straight forward as in the case of the construction of the Choc Bridge because the project covers various segments of settlements along the bank of the river. A socio-economic survey of the residents along the bank of the river from Entrepot to the Marchand Market will reveal variations in the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries. An overview of the wider Marchand settlement area will provide some pointers that relate to the population along the river banks.

The population of the Marchand (Castries) settlement was estimated at 653 by the 2010 Population Census. The area has a youthful population in keeping with the national trend (50% of the national population is under 35 years). The unemployment rate was estimated at 28.15% in 2010. Residents of Marchand are employed in variety of occupations ranging from participation in the informal sector to employment in the construction, retail, manufacturing, and service sectors in various parts of the island, but mainly in Castries and the northwest corridor. Diabetes, hypertension and associated renal diseases are the main health issues among the residents. The residents of Marchand access the Entrepot Health Centre for health care services. Children 0 to 3 years access public early childhood education at the public Entrepot Daycare Centre.

There are several formal groups and organizations in Marchand. These include youth groups, church groups, sporting organizations, a Mothersø and Fathersø Group, the East Castries Constituency Council, and a Disaster Preparedness Committee.

Participation

- Participation in community development is demonstrated in a variety of ways and includes attendance at constituency and town hall meetings, radio talk shows, engagement with the political constituency representatives, personal representation.

- Efforts are made by the various stakeholder organizations to collectively engage in discussion on the conceptualization, design, and implementation of community based projects. Children and older persons are least represented during those conversations.
- There are expressions of consultation fatigue among many residents as they hear the talk but seldom see action taken in their interest even when they are willing to volunteer.

Social Amenities and Institutions

The main social amenities and institutions in the Marchand area include the following:

- Marchand Combined (males/females) School
- Mindoo Phillip Park and the Marchand Playing Field
- Marchand Police Station
- Marchand Roman Catholic Church

Community Assets

The following are considered to be the key community assets in the Marchand area:

- The Mindoo Phillip Park and the Marchand Playing Field are two of the premier recreational facilities in Saint Lucia.
- Human Resources ó the people are the most important resource in the community. They comprise professionals, artisans, students as well as older persons who possess a variety of skills and social capital that can be mobilized and harnessed.
- There are several prominent community and opinion leaders who provide the motivation for members of the community to constantly engage in meaningful dialogue on matters pertaining to the community's development.

Awareness of Project

- The majority of the residents of Marchand are not aware of the project. Persons who live along the banks of the river are not aware of the project, but are aware of the danger posed by the swelling of the river banks during heavy spells of rain.

Social Risks

- It is not envisaged that the project will increase exposure of the poor to vulnerability. Addressing the deficits in retaining walls on the banks of the river would provide protection and relief to those in the area under consideration. However, there are other areas upstream and downstream that require similar intervention in order to mitigate the risks associated with land destabilization caused by heavy river flows during the rainy season.
- The project should not be affected by political instability as Saint Lucia is considered to be a highly politically stable society. It is not envisaged that there will be religious tensions in the community. Although there are persons of different religious and other

persuasions, the community does not have a tradition of conflict and disharmony based on religious or ethnic affiliation.

- Political affiliation tends to divide communities and this risk should be mitigated. In order to avoid the politicization of the project, it would be necessary to engage the entire community in dialogue from the conceptual stage to the completion stage of the project. In addition, an appropriate communications and advocacy strategy and action plan should be formulated to inform and receive feedback from the community.
- The intended beneficiaries of the project are members of the entire community and it is not envisaged that they would be undermined by the elite capture of benefits. The social stratification in the community does not render this kind of opposition and distortion by influential stakeholders.
- The project may encounter institutional risks if the roles and responsibilities between the key implementing agency, the Ministry of Infrastructure and its various departments, and its sub-contractors (consultants, contractors etc.) are not clearly defined and articulated.
- It is not envisaged that the current macro-economic situation characterized by tight fiscal constraints among other volatile situations created by the international financial crisis would affect the long term social development outcomes of the project (physical protection from perennial flooding and land destabilization, protection of lives and property, environmental sustainability).
- The negative impacts of climate change (such as stronger winds ó hurricanes) can affect the social development outcomes of the project if steps are not taken to build resilience and adaptation measures in the conceptualization, designs, and implementation of the project. Raising awareness of climate change issues among the residents will complement the social development outcomes of the project as this is integral to strategies aimed at preventing poverty.

Social Impacts

- Noise, dust, and stench pollution can be a negative impact of the project. Consequently, there are health impacts which need to be mitigated.
- Construction activity may necessitate the movement of manpower and the storage of building material on site. This may cause temporary intrusion on private properties and in the normal everyday living routine of persons who live on the banks of the river where intervention is required. In addition, access to the areas which require intervention may traverse homesteads.
- The project will enhance key infrastructure along the banks of the Marchand River and contribute to a better quality of life for those who live along its banks. It will usher in a sense of security and protection for the households.

Land Stabilization and Road Rehabilitation Projects Post Tomas

Land Stabilization

- Bois Cachet
- Tete Chemin Millet
- Morne Du Don

Road Rehabilitation

- Venus/Anse-La Raye

Land Stabilization



Photograph 25 Land Slippage in Mon Du Don

The project involves the construction of retaining walls to stabilize the land and prevent further slippage.

The Morne du Don area under consideration has experienced land slippage in the past. The area is home to several residents whose houses are perched on medium to steep gradients of hillsides. Several footpaths providing access to homes and drainage are not well organized. The stabilization of the slopes with retaining walls reduce the risk of landslides, physical vulnerability, loss of property and life, and enhance the feeling of safety and security among the residents.

Several sections of the Millet/Tete-Chemin road are under threat of disintegration due to severe land slippage. Both houses and farmsteads have been affected. The stabilization of these soft areas will protect the integrity of the road and preserve the only pedestrian and vehicular route to the Tete Chemin settlement which is at the top of a mountain. In other words, stabilization of land will defer isolation of the community and arrest community decline.

The Bois Cachet settlement is home to many residents in the lower Morne Fortune area in urban Castries. There is a main road which navigates steep slopes on either side and it is showing signs of severe deterioration (cracks and faults) in several places. More importantly, this road is a one-way by-pass intersecting the Castries Vieux-Fort highway at the top of Morne Fortune. Land stabilization will contain slippage which usually causes road blockage and damage to homes, most of which are below the level of the road. It will help to reduce the traffic congestion on the main road, which is usually very congested in both directions. More importantly, residents who live below the level of the road and on the slopes will feel a sense of safety and security from land slippage which can result in loss of life and property, and create instant poverty.

Road Rehabilitation

The project involves the rehabilitation of the Anse-la-Raye-Venus Road which was extensively damaged by Hurricane Tomas. Presently, the road is impassable due to deep cracks and faults.

The Anse-la-Raye/Venus Road links the West Coast Village of Anse-La-Raye to interior settlements such as Bexon which is situated on the Castries to Vieux Fort Highway. The rehabilitation of the road will restore vehicular access to farms and serve as an alternative route to commute to and from inner settlements such as Bexon to the West Coast village of Anse-La-Raye and the West Coast Highway to the south of the island. The rehabilitated road will resuscitate the Eco-Tourism Programme which provided employment to a few residents from the nearby settlements.



Photograph 26: Damaged Anse-la-Raye-Venus Road

Project: Improved Drainage Systems in Flood Areas Island-wide

The areas for improved drainage have not been selected.

Project - Water Infrastructure:

1. Ravine Poisson Intake (Designs)
2. Varnard Water Intake (Designs)
3. Louisy Intake (reconstruction)
4. Millet Intake (Rehabilitation)
5. Oleon Intake (Rehabilitation)

Ravine Poisson and Varnard Intakes

In March 2010, the GoSL took a decision to re-commission the Ravine Poisson and Varnard water intakes as one step towards addressing the drought situation which the country was facing at the time. These intakes were abandoned several years ago because the focus was on the John Compton Dam. It is estimated that these intakes can pump two million gallons into the water distribution system for the north of the island. In order to effect this, pumps and electricity were installed at both intakes and the reservoirs were desilted. The passage of Hurricane Tomas in October 2010 rendered these initiatives untenable.



Photograph 28: Ravine Poisson Intake After Hurricane Tomas, 2010



Photograph 27: Ravine Poisson Intake After Hurricane Tomas, 2010



Photograph 30: Vanard Intake After Hurricane Tomas 2010 - 1



Photograph 29: Vanard Intake After Hurricane Tomas 2010 - 2

Since the passage of Hurricane Tomas, attempts at restoring the intakes have not been successful. The project entails a consultancy to recommend design options for the intakes. Consequently, it is not possible to provide a comprehensive social assessment on the design of an intake. The fundamental objective of the design which is selected would be the following:

- Pump additional water into the distribution lines
- Improve reliability of water supply to households
- Safeguard and mitigate against impending drought conditions
- Provide a supplementary source of water and reduce reliance on the John Compton Dam

Social Assessment

Awareness of Project

- Public sector officials from key water sector agencies such as the MSDEST, WASCO, WRMU, and the WSC are aware of the project. Residents of the areas where the intakes are located are not aware of the project. Their input into the designs through submission of local knowledge should be sought.

Social Risks

- The project may encounter institutional risks if the roles and responsibilities between the key implementing agencies such as WASCO, MSDEST, the Ministry of Infrastructure, and sub-contractors (consultants, contractors etc.) are not clearly defined and articulated.

Social Impacts

- No social impacts are envisaged at design stage.

Rehabilitation of Oleon and Millet Intakes / Construction of Louisy Intake

These intakes were destroyed by Hurricane Tomas in 2010. This severely limited access to potable water to residents in Castries and the north of the island. The plan is to rehabilitate the infrastructure to augment and provide a more reliable water supply to residents and other stakeholders.

Before Hurricane Tomas 2010



After Hurricane Tomas 2010



The fundamental objectives of the rehabilitation / construction of these intakes are as follows:

- Pump additional water into the distribution lines
- Improve reliability of water supply to households
- Safeguard and mitigate against impending drought conditions
- Restore supply levels coming from the John Compton Dam in the case of the Millet intake and improve the quality and regularity of supply in the case of the Oleon intake.

Louisy Intake After Hurricane Tomas 2010



Social Assessment

Awareness of Projects

- Public sector officials from key water sector agencies such as the MSDEST, WASCO, WRMA, and the NWSC are aware of the project. Residents of the areas where the intakes are located are aware of the project. Their input, through submission of local knowledge, should be sought in rehabilitating the intakes. It is not apparent that the general public, in particular, consumers in the north of the island, are aware of the plans to reconstruct the Louisy Intake.

Social Risks

- Oleon and Millet Intakes: Residents in the habitable areas of the settlements may resort to use of the river downstream for domestic purposes such as washing and bathing. The rehabilitation works may release impurities and cause pollution which can become a health hazard. Education and awareness are mitigation measures which should be pursued.

Institutional Risks

- The project may encounter institutional risks if the roles and responsibilities of the key implementing agencies such as WASCO, MSDEST, the Ministry of Infrastructure, and sub-contractors (consultants, contractors etc.) are not clearly defined and articulated.

Social Impacts

- A reliable supply of quality potable water will enhance the health and social well-being of consumers. It will improve household sanitation and personal hygiene.

Project: Upgrade of Storage Facility at WASCO Union Site

This project involves the erection of a fence to secure the various stocks and materials (mainly pipes and other bulk material) which are used in the everyday outdoor rehabilitation of water infrastructure undertaken by WASCO field employees. The site is located in a flood prone area and the erection of a fence is expected to reduce flooding into the compound by securing the bulk items most of which are piled on the ground.



Social Assessment

Awareness of Projects

- Public sector officials from key water sector agencies such as WASCO, WRMA, and the NWSC are aware of the project. It is not apparent that the general public is aware of the plans to upgrade the site.

Social Risks

- No social risks are envisaged.

Institutional Risks

- The project may encounter institutional risks if the roles and responsibilities of the key implementing agencies such as WASCO, the Ministry of Infrastructure, and sub-contractors (consultants, contractors etc.) are not clearly defined and articulated.

Social Impacts

- The security of stock will enhance availability in order to respond in real time to emergencies such as damaged lines in communities. This will further facilitate real time restoration of supplies to households, thus enabling them to undertake the necessary domestic and social activities in an uninterrupted manner.

The Project Design (PD) recommended here can be applied to each of the sub-projects. The basic elements of PD outlined in the table below are presented for consideration by the PCU and other agencies involved in the implementation of the various components of the PPCR/DVRP.

Table 1: Recommended Project Design (PD)

Stage 1 – Project Identification -	Methodology	Tools / Steps	Strategy	Results
A participatory consultative process that analyses the situation and the problem.	Situation Analysis (SA). NB. A gender analysis should be part of the SA. It will provide baseline information (sex disaggregated data) on the situation of men, women, youth and persons with disabilities in the project and how to get them involved.	<p>A. Stakeholder Analysis Use the Stakeholder Matrix which captures the characteristics and capacities, the interests and expectations of stakeholders, and the implications for planning the project.</p> <p>B. Target Group Identification involves the identification of the people who will benefit from the project.</p> <p>C. SWOT Analysis used in conjunction with A and B above.</p> <p>D. Problem Tree Analysis (identifies the negative aspects of an existing situation and establishes the “cause and effect” relationships among the problems that exist.</p> <p>E. Objectives Tree Analysis (involves reforming all the negative situations from the problem analysis into positive situations that are desirable and realistically achievable.</p> <p>F. Alternative Selection (involves selecting the strategy that will be used to achieve the desired objectives as well as rejecting courses of action based on criteria).</p>	Design workshops workshop using a Participatory Approach involving all stakeholders.	<p>A. Stakeholder Analysis Report.</p> <p>B. Direct Recipients (those who are affected by the core of the problem and who benefit from outputs and services) identified. Ultimate beneficiaries (those who will benefit in the long run) identified.</p> <p>C. A SWOT will reveal the capacity of the target group and implementing partners and their comparative advantages, and also show hidden obstacles.</p> <p>D. The Problem Tree</p> <p>E. The Objectives Tree</p> <p>F. Strategy to achieve the objectives.</p>

Table 1: Recommended Project Design (PD) (cont'd)

Stage 2 – Formulating the Logical Framework	Methodology	Tools / Steps	Strategy	Results
This is also referred to as the Operation Plan of the Project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Results of Situation Analysis 	<p>The Logical Framework is a way of presenting the substance of the project in a comprehensive and understandable form.</p> <p>It involves organizing the main elements of the plan - the objectives, outcomes, outputs, activities, means of verification, indicators, resources (inputs) and assumptions into a diagram called the log frame matrix.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design workshops workshop using a Participatory Approach involving all stakeholders who were part of the Situation Analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Operational Plan also referred to as the LogFrame of the project.
Stage 3 – Implementation Planning	Methodology	Tools / Steps	Strategy	Results
Involves planning the implementation of the activities listed in the Logframe. This stage sets the basis for monitoring the operations of the project.	Use of the Logframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) which lists the activities and specific tasks. • A Responsibility Matrix which sets out who is responsible for each activity. • A Calendar of Activities, which states when each activity will be completed. • A Resource (inputs) Plan, which sets out the requirements for staff, equipment and materials and for the budget preparation, giving the cost of the resources needed. 	Establish check list to mainstream gender in project inputs.	Planning tools and processes.

Table 1: Recommended Project Design (PD) (cont'd)

Stage 4 A – Planning of Monitoring	Methodology	Tools / Steps	Strategy	Results
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of the Logframe • Planning starts at the beginning of the design, and a specific budget allocated. • Ensure gender sensitivity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collected from baseline to final collections is disaggregated by sex. • Indicators are collected in the same way for baseline. • Both women and men are consulted and able to voice their views. 	<p>Three types of Monitoring Tools:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation Monitoring focuses on activities and outputs. Tools include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly Work Plan • Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) • Calendar of Activities • Budget 2. Impact or Results Monitoring focuses on the immediate objectives of the Project). Tools include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators and Means of Verification • Baselines and Mid-term Targets for achieving the indicators 3. Reporting - narrative and financial. The progress of the project is assessed against what was planned and the actual situation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a Monitoring Matrix 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring is strictly a management function. • It is done by the Project Team for Management and Key Stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Monitoring Plan is produced. • Monitoring Reports are produced either monthly, quarterly, mid-term, or annually.

Table 1: Recommended Project Design (PD) (cont'd)

Stage 4B: Planning of Evaluation	Methodology	Tools / Steps	Strategy	Results
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terms of Reference (ToR) for the evaluation, based on expected outputs as mentioned in the Logframe. • Hire consultants who are independent and external to the project. • Set aside adequate resources for conducting the evaluation (hiring a consultant, field visits). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logframe • Develop an Evaluation Matrix 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid Appraisals allow for quick real time assessment and reporting, providing decision-makers with immediate feedback on the progress of the project. It s a multi-method evaluation approach that uses a number of data collection methods including key informant interviews, community interviews, structured direct observation, and surveys. • Impact Evaluation that attempts to find out the changes that occurred, and to what they can be attributed. The evaluation tries to determine what portion of the documented impacts the intervention caused, and what might have come from other events or conditions. The aim is attribution of documented change. Planning for impact evaluation is done prospectively, that is planning before the intervention begins. Data collection methods include the same as rapid appraisals. • The Evaluator is external to the project. • Stakeholders participate in the evaluation in order to ensure that the different perspectives and views are taken into account. . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation Reports (ex poste) – mid-term or annual. • Lessons learnt to guide future decision-making and project identification.

References:: <http://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publications/monitoring/IFRC-ME-Guide-8-2011.pdf>, <http://www.oecd.org/derec/worldbankgroup/35281194.pdf>, <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/ent/coop/africa/download/coopafriaprojectdesignmanual.pdf>

Table 2: Matrix to monitor social impacts of sub-projects

Project	Social Impacts	Indicators	Suggested Evidence	Method of Data Collection	Institutional Arrangements for Monitoring Social Impacts	Implementation Arrangements Key Partners
Rehabilitation of Dennery Primary School	See page 4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rehabilitated school will increase the sense of safety and security among teachers, students, and other users. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in the number of complaints about school plant. Increase in user confidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid Appraisal – Key Informant Interviews. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Education in collaboration with Statistics Department to undertake quantitative and qualitative research. Project Co-Ordination Unit (PCU). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Infrastructure Ministry of Education Ministry of Physical Development Ministry of Health/Department of Environmental Health Ministry of Sustainable Development PCU
Construction of Dennery Infant School	See page 9.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The newly built school will increase the sense of safety and security among teachers, students, and other users. A newly built school will increase community participation, engagement and social cohesion. 	<p>Reduction in the number of complaints about school plant.</p> <p>Number of community meetings and other community building activities held at the school annually.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid Appraisal - Key Informant Interviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Education in collaboration with Statistics Department to undertake qualitative research. PCU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Infrastructure Ministry of Education Ministry of Physical Development Ministry of Health Ministry of Sustainable Development PCU

Table 2: Matrix to monitor social impacts of sub-projects (cont'd)

Project	Social Impacts	Indicators	Suggested Evidence	Method of Data Collection	Institutional Arrangements for Monitoring Social Impacts	Implementation Arrangements Key Partners
Construction of Dennery PolyClinic	See pages 20 & 21.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new PolyClinic will provide increased access to a wider range of primary health care services to the people of Dennery Village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and origin of beneficiaries accessing traditional and new health care services offered by the PolyClinic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid Appraisal – Key Informant Interviews. Household survey Community Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health in collaboration with Statistics Department to undertake qualitative and quantitative research. PCU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Infrastructure Ministry of Physical Development Ministry of Health Ministry of Sustainable Development Statistics Department PCU
Reconstruction of Choc Bridge	See page 26.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reconstructed bridge will increase commuter confidence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perception of public trust and safety of the Castries-Gros Islet Highway. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative Survey of Commuters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport in collaboration with Statistics Department and the Ministry of sustainable Development. PCU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Infrastructure Ministry of Sustainable Development PCU
Soufriere Hospital Study	See page 32.	Not Applicable.	Not applicable.	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health Ministry of Physical Development Ministry of Infrastructure Ministry of Sustainable Development PCU

Table 2: Matrix to monitor social impacts of sub-projects (cont'd)

Project	Social Impacts	Indicators	Suggested Evidence	Method of Data Collection	Institutional Arrangements for Monitoring Social Impacts	Implementation Arrangements Key Partners
Rehabilitation of Piaye Community Centre	See page 36.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A rehabilitated Community Centre will increase the participation of community members in the development of the community. • A rehabilitated Community Centre will contribute to the creation of a well-connected community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of times facility is used for community based activities. • Number of community development related meetings held in a year. • Number of participants per meeting or activity. • Number of community development activities undertaken collectively by local community based groups in a year. • Number of community development activities undertaken collectively between local community groups and outside groups and agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid Appraisal – Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Social Transformation / Research Department • PCU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Infrastructure • Ministry of Physical Development/Architectural Section • Piaye Development Committee (Rural Council) • PCU

Table 2: Matrix to monitor social impacts of sub-projects (cont'd)

Project	Social Impacts	Indicators	Suggested Evidence	Method of Data Collection	Institutional Arrangements for Monitoring Social Impacts	Implementation Arrangements Key Partners
Refurbishment of La Fargue Community Centre	See page 40.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A refurbished Community Centre will increase the participation of community members in the development of the community. • A rehabilitated Community Centre will contribute to the creation of a well-connected community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of times facility is used for community based activities. • Number of community development related meetings held in a year. • Number of participants per meeting or activity. • Number of community development activities undertaken collectively by local community based groups in a year. • Number of community development activities undertaken collectively between local community groups and outside groups and agencies in a year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid Appraisal - Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Social Transformation / Research Department • PCU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Infrastructure • Ministry of Physical Development/Architectural Section • PCU

Table 2: Matrix to monitor social impacts of sub-projects (cont'd)

Project	Social Impacts	Indicators	Suggested Evidence	Method of Data Collection	Institutional Arrangements for Monitoring Social Impacts	Implementation Arrangements Key Partners
Reconstruction of Roblot Community Centre	See page 44.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A reconstructed Community Centre will increase the participation of community members in the development of the community. • A reconstructed Community Centre will contribute to the creation of a well-connected community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of times facility is used for community based activities. • Number of community development related meetings held in a year. • Number of participants per meeting or activity. • Number of community development activities undertaken collectively by local community based groups in a year. • Number of community development activities undertaken collectively between local community groups and outside groups and agencies in a year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid Appraisal –Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Social Transformation / Research Department • PCU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Infrastructure • Ministry of Physical Development/Architectural Section • PCU

Table 2: Matrix to monitor social impacts of sub-projects (cont'd)

Project	Social Impacts	Indicators	Suggested Evidence	Method of Data Collection	Institutional Arrangements for Monitoring Social Impacts	Implementation Arrangements Key Partners
River Bank Stabilization – Marchand River Bank	See page 48.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The stabilization of the river bank will induce a sense of security and protection of property. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of satisfaction Number of complaints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid Appraisal – Key Informant Interviews Community Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Sustainable Development Ministry of Social Transformation/Research Department PCU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Infrastructure Ministry of Physical Development – Housing Department Ministry of Sustainable Development PCU
Land Stabilization & Road Rehabilitation	See page 52.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The stabilization of the land will increase the safety and protection of residents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of satisfaction with protection from landslides. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Survey Rapid Appraisal – Key Informant Interviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Infrastructure Ministry of Sustainable Development Ministry of Physical Development/Housing Department – Social Planning PCU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Infrastructure Ministry of Sustainable Development Ministry of Physical Development/Housing Department PCU
Improved Drain Systems	The areas have not yet been identified.	To be determined	To be determined	To be determined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Infrastructure Ministry of Sustainable Development Ministry of Physical Development/Housing Department – Social Planning PCU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Infrastructure Ministry of Physical Development PCU
Water Infrastructure: a. Designs b. Rehabilitation / Reconstruction	See page 55.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined. Restoration and improvement in adequate potable water supply. Improvement in household and public sanitation and hygiene. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined. 1 Increase in the supply of water for household and commercial consumption. 2 Level of satisfaction with water supply and quality. Households with improved sanitation facilities. Functioning public sanitation facilities in the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined. Rapid Appraisal – Community Survey, Household Survey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASCO, Ministry of Sustainable Development Ministry of Sustainable Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health/Environmental Health Department Ministry of Agriculture. PCU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASCO, Ministry of Sustainable Development, Ministry of Agriculture WASCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NWSC WRMA Ministry of Sustainable Development Ministry of Agriculture Consumer Affairs Department/ Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Affairs PCU

Table 2: Matrix to monitor social impacts of sub-projects (cont'd)

Project	Social Impacts	Indicators	Suggested Evidence	Method of Data Collection	Institutional Arrangements for Monitoring Social Impacts	Implementation Arrangements Key Partners
Upgrade of WASCO Storage Facility	See page 57	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration and improvement in water supply and other related services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in number of consumer complaints to WASCO. • Increased level of satisfaction with services provided by WASCO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Administrative Records – Commercial Section of WASCO. • Rapid Appraisal - Household Survey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WASCO in collaboration with Ministry of Infrastructure, Ministry of sustainable Development, Statistics Department, NWSC, and WASCO. • PCU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WASCO • Ministry of Infrastructure • Ministry of Physical Development / Architectural Section, Development Control Authority. • PCU

Implementation Agencies and Partners

The key agencies and partners involved in implementation and their main roles and responsibilities are outlined below.

- The Ministry of Education, Human Resource Development and Labour has overall national responsibility to ensure a literate, informed, creative and productive society by creating a functional individual that is accepting of civic responsibility and empowered to compete in a global environment. This mandate is guided by some key principles and values, which are given full expression in the Education Development Sector Plan (pages 6 and 7). The establishment, functioning, and maintenance of primary schools are key responsibilities of the Ministry.
- The Ministry of Infrastructure, Port Service and Transport has overall responsibility for the construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of public infrastructure including school, health centres and polyclinics, roads, bridges, culverts, retaining walls, river walls and other all-weather infrastructure, ports and jetties. Several regulations and guidelines which establish criteria for the implementation of infrastructure projects exist. For example, the Saint Lucia Building Code is one of the key documents to be referred to in seeking guidance on the installation of infrastructure.
- The Ministry of Physical Development, Housing and Urban Renewal has several departments which are of relevance to the DVRP/PPCR and include the following:
 - **Land Administration** - Survey and Mapping, Crown Lands, and Land Registration;
 - **Planning** - the Development Control Authority¹, Physical Planning, Architecture
- The Physical Planning Section in the Ministry of Physical Development has a responsibility to ensure environmental sustainability. The Physical Planning Act at Section 22 may require the Head of the Section to call for the conduct of an environmental impact assessment which will identify any possibility of environmental degradation and recommend mitigation measures.
- The Ministry of Health has responsibility for ensuring that the health regulations and quality standards are adhered to by the various stakeholders. These regulations and quality standards are outlined in the Public Health Act Cap 11.0. The Department of Environmental Health in the Ministry of Health is responsible for ensuring compliance with the provisions in the Act.
- The MSDEST has overall responsibility for the water and sanitation sector and its development in Saint Lucia. This agency has produced a Draft Strategic Plan which outlines a vision, policy goals and objectives, and strategic measures for the sustainable development of the water sector. The Sustainable Development and Environment Section (SDES) in the MSDEST has overall responsibility for the implementation of several Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements which include the management of freshwater resources. The MSDEST is responsible for the operations of WASCO.
- The Ministry of Agriculture has a responsibility for the identification and allocation of water resources for water abstraction. All freshwater intakes and watersheds are located in forest

¹The Development Control Authority is Saint Lucia's national land use planning and conservation authority. The DCA's mission is "To foster Sustainable Improvement in the quality of life of all Saint Lucians, through effective integrated planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of physical, technological, economic, environmental and social development activities."

reserves which are the purview of that Ministry. Part II of the Water and Sewerage Act (Act No. 14 of 2005) mandates that the Ministry of Agriculture regulates the administration of the provisions for water resource management. It therefore has responsibility for the sustainability of the water resource.

- WASCO is the sole public water and sanitation utility in St. Lucia and supplies water to most of the communities on the island and is also engaged in waste water and sewerage management. The utility company abstracts fresh water from about 30 river intake sources many of which have seasonal flow restrictions. WASCO owns and operates 8 water treatment plants, 81 reservoirs of various types, elevations and capacities, and 67 pumping stations. It is responsible for maintaining, retrofitting and upgrading water infrastructure.
- The Water Resource Management Agency (WRMA) manages the islands water resources and the National Water and Sewerage Commission (NWSC) is the economic regulatory agency responsible for defining the principles for setting the level and structure of tariffs, setting standards for services provided to consumers, and public consultation among others.
- The Consumer Affairs Department in the Ministry of Trade, Industry, Commerce, and Consumer Affairs is responsible for receiving complaints from customers on any matter affecting trade in goods and services. The Department has responsibility for the promotion and protection of consumer welfare.
- The Ministry of Social Transformation, Local Government and Community Empowerment (MOSTLGCE) is the key government agency charged with responsibility for transformational change through the implementation of poverty reduction initiatives in collaboration with other state and non-state actors. The Ministry has a Research Department which is involved in conducting or managing social research activities at the national and community levels. Several social extension officers referred to as Social Transformation Officers are assigned to the various districts/constituencies across the country to assist in various transformation processes and outcomes.
- The Project Co-ordination Unit in the Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs, Planning, and Social Security is co-ordinating the implementation of several projects that involve construction and rehabilitation of public infrastructure with funding support from the World Bank. Several of these activities fall under the HTERP (on-going) and the DVRP (pending).

Proposed Consultation Strategy

The main objectives of the strategy are as follows:

- (i) to encourage the participation of stakeholders in the decision-making process.
- (ii) to provide various fora through which the voices of beneficiaries could be heard.
- (iii) to build collective ownership of the various planning and implementation processes and results.

Target Audiences

Several audiences will be involved in the planning and implementation of the various sub-projects. The main ones include the following:

Government Ministries and Agencies

This audience comprises the various entities which are outlined on pages 69 and 70.

The Members of the Community

Youth and adolescents (including students, young school graduates, out-of school youth, unemployed youth, at risk youth, young males), and their families; parents, teachers, principals, and employers, comprise this audience. The consultation strategy will be tailored to enable different groups to participate in community dialogue through the dissemination of findings, and creating opportunities for sharing experiences and highlighting specific issues that require specific attention.

Civil Society

This group includes several communities of interest including women's organizations, youth organizations, community based organizations, and faith-based organizations. The variety of interests which these groups represent will generate a multiplicity of views that will enrich the process of decision-making.

Private Sector

The private sector is an important audience since it is considered the main engine for growth and employment. Community development initiatives will of necessity require the input of this sector since it is able to generate a multiplier effect at the community level.

The Media

This is a priority audience which comprises print, broadcast and web media actors from the public and private sector. As an audience and channel, the media plays a critical role in capturing and disseminating the views of the broad public and the local community.

Mechanisms of Consultation

Several mechanisms can be employed to facilitate consultation.

Town Hall / Community Meeting

This forum is intended to allow each of the target communities to bring their members together to collectively engage in the planning and decision-making related to the proposed interventions in their community. The active community based groups and organizations can be mobilized by the Ministry of Transformation to encourage their members in open dialogue and share the concerns and alternatives prior to implementation.

The meeting should be advertised well in advance using the print, electronic, and social media; through announcements at public gatherings such as church services in both English and Patois languages (popular French Creole). All the necessary logistics need to be put in place so that the meeting is well conducted.

Organizers should be well prepared for the meeting and presenters or facilitators should be well trained in public consultation methods. The duration of the meeting should be no longer than 90

to 120 minutes, and should be conducted in a comfortable environment which is within easy reach of all members of community.

Emphasis should be placed on listening to the participants/beneficiaries taking into consideration their local knowledge. It may be necessary to have at least 2 meetings – one before and one just after the project is completed. This approach is in keeping with ownership of the process and the results.

Focus Group

This will involve a small group (7 to 10) of persons led through open discussion which will be led by a skilled and experienced moderator. Each group will be kept as homogeneous as possible to encourage openness and understanding, and facilitate consensus. Every focus group will have a moderator and a scribe. The requirements for the conduct of the community / town hall meeting apply in the case of the focus group. It may be more useful to hold the focus group after the community / town hall meeting. This helps to narrow down the ideas and recommendations emerging from a broader setting.

Key Informant Interviews

This format will target community opinion leaders in the community to obtain their views on how the interventions could be approached in the interest of the community. The local knowledge of the community resides in those persons and could be captured through a short open ended questionnaire.

Radio and Television Call-in Programmes (RTCPs)

RTCPs provide an opportunity for citizens to call and air their views and opinions on community and national development issues. Most radio stations host a call-in programme 5 days a week, and all the television stations host at least 1 such programme a week. All of the programmes are very popular and have a large captive audience.

Feedback

In order to ensure accountability towards stakeholders who committed time, effort and resources to the various consultations, some feedback mechanisms should be employed. These include sharing meeting reports or survey results, and requesting additional inputs and suggestions. Contact information should be collected to share information and receive feedback. Stakeholders will also be provided an opportunity to provide feedback on the consultative process itself. Photographs, videos and video links should form part of the various consultation reports.

Management of the Strategy

The strategy should be implemented by the Lead Agency on the sub-project in collaboration with the Project Co-ordination Unit. The strategy should also be monitored and evaluated.

References

Government of Saint Lucia (2011). Saint Lucia 2010 Population and Housing Census Preliminary Report. Central Statistical Office, Cheriki Building, Micoud Street, Castries, Saint Lucia.

Kairi Consultants Limited. (2006). Saint Lucia Country Poverty Assessment. Tunapuna, Trinidad & Tobago.

Web Sources:

<http://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publications/monitoring/IFRC-ME-Guide-8-2011.pdf>

<http://www.oecd.org/derec/worldbankgroup/35281194.pdf>

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/ent/coop/africa/download/coopafriaprojectdesignmanual.pdf>