

## TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Saint Lucia is a monarchy with a single tier of subnational government, represented by 15 constituency councils. **Local elections have been suspended since 1979.** All council members are appointed by the minister in charge of local government.<sup>1</sup>



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Review (VNR).<sup>2</sup>

## 1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

Saint Lucia's **Medium-Term Development Strategy (MTDS) 2019-2022** focuses on specific SDGs with a goal of producing a domino effect across multiple key sectors and will guide their implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Saint Lucia is also in the process of formulating a longer term **National Development Plan (NDP)**, which will be aligned with the SDGs.

### 1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

In 2017, the Cabinet of Ministers endorsed the establishment of the national coordination mechanism for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Saint Lucia. It comprises the **SDG Cabinet Subcommittee of Ministers (CSC)** and the **SDG National Coordinating Committee (SDGNCC)** which is the governing committee tasked to guide the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. The CSC is chaired by the Minister for Sustainable Development, and is further constituted by the Minister for External Affairs, the Minister for Equity, Social Justice and Empowerment, the Minister of Finance and the Minister for Economic Development. The SDGNCC is a multi-sectoral committee co-chaired by the ministries responsible for sustainable development and economic development. It also comprises representatives of the private sector, academia, youth, civil society and NGOs.

### 1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

The **SDGNCC** led the preparation of the 2019 VNR, through a consultant who administered the process in three phases. The first comprised an extensive desk review; the second phase benefited from stakeholder engagement; and the third was the drafting of the report.

### 1.3 MONITORING

The **SDGNCC** is mandated to monitor and report on the progress of the implementation of the SDGs. In 2015, the UNDS analyzed the institutional arrangements for collecting and disseminating statistical data; and the programmes and initiatives of relevance to statistical development, including development of indicators for SDGs. The study revealed capacity limitations in statistics, both from the National Statistical System (NSS) and the ministries. Overall, there is a shortfall in funding for the statistical systems required to provide information for sustainable development.

## 2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

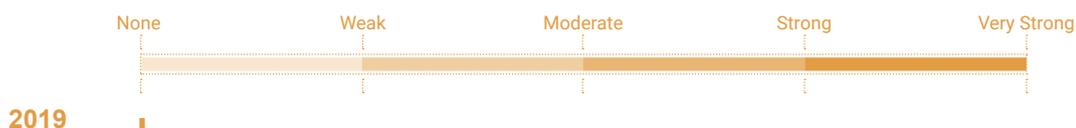
There is no evidence of any involvement of the constituency councils in the VNR process led in 2019, nor in the national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation.

1. See: [https://www.clgf.org.uk/default/assets/File/Country\\_profiles/Saint\\_Lucia.pdf](https://www.clgf.org.uk/default/assets/File/Country_profiles/Saint_Lucia.pdf)

2. See: [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23570SAINT\\_LUCIA\\_VNR\\_REPORT\\_JUNE\\_2019.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23570SAINT_LUCIA_VNR_REPORT_JUNE_2019.pdf) (2019)

## 2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

### ► In the VNR process



### ► In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation



This assessment is based on the information collected in the VNR and in the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments' annual survey on the localization of the SDGs.

## 2.2 VNR REFERENCES

There is no reference to constituency councils in the 2019 VNR.

## 2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

No reference.

## 2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

Not applicable.

## 2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Sessions have been held with public sector agencies with a focus on aligning the SDGs with work programmes, budget planning and reporting processes. Securing adequate financial resources to implement the SDGs remains a challenge for Saint Lucia.

# 3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

**General comments:** Through the “Strengthening local government’s role as a partner in development” project, the CGLF has also been working with the Ministry of Social Transformation, Local Government and Community Empowerment of Saint Lucia to strengthen the role of local governments and other local and national stakeholders in localizing and implementing the SDGs.<sup>3</sup>

## 3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

No reference.

## 3.2 COVID 19

Not applicable.

3. UCLG, 2019, Towards the Localization of the SDGs, [https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/Localization2019\\_EN.pdf](https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/Localization2019_EN.pdf)

## 4. SDG INDICATORS<sup>4</sup>

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		-
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		11.2 (2018)
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		100 (2011, Castries)
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		22.9 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		-

4. The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage>. More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: <https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/lca>