

VOLUME II

THE MACRO-ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS OF ST. LUCIA

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DRAFT REPORT

THE ASSESSMENT OF POVERTY
IN ST LUCIA

VOLUME II

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ACRONYMS

ACP	-	Africa, Caribbean and Pacific
BNTF	-	Basic Needs Trust Fund
CARE	-	Centre for Adolescent Rehabilitation and Education
CARICOM	-	Caribbean Community
CBI	-	Caribbean Basin Initiative
CBO(s)	-	Community Based Organisation(s)
CDB	-	Caribbean Development Bank
CET	-	Common External Tariff
CFCs	-	Chlorofluorocarbons
CIDA	-	Canadian International Development Agency
CRED	-	Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters
CSME	-	Caribbean Single Market and Economy
DFID	-	UK Department of International Development
DOTS	-	
EC	-	Eastern Caribbean
EC	-	European Commission
ECTEL	-	Eastern Caribbean Telecommunications Authority
EDF	-	European Development Fund
EIB	-	European Investment Bank
EM-DAT	-	Emergency Disasters Data Base
EU	-	European Union
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FGT	-	Foster-Greer-Thorbecke
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GOSL	-	Government of St Lucia
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HDI	-	Human Development Index
HBS	-	Household Budgetary Survey
IBRD	-	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICC	-	International Cricket Council
IDB	-	Inter-American Development Bank
ILO	-	International Labour Organisation
LUCELEC	-	St. Lucia Electricity Services Ltd
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
MoSSaiC	-	Management of Slope Stability in Communities
NAFTA	-	North American Free Trade Area
NAT	-	National Assistance Team

NELP	-	National Learning and Enrichment Programme
NGO(s)	-	Non-Government Organisation(s)
NIC	-	National Insurance Corporation
OECD	-	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECS	-	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
OFDA	-	USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
OPSR	-	Office of Private Sector Relations
PPA	-	Participatory Poverty Assessment
PRF	-	Poverty Reduction Fund
PROUD	-	Programme for the Rationalisation of Unplanned Developments
PSIP	-	Public Sector Investment Programme
PWDs	-	Persons with Disabilities
RC	-	Roman Catholics
REDIP	-	Rural Economic Diversification Incentives Project
SEDU	-	Small Enterprise Development Unit
SFA	-	Special Framework of Assistance
SIDS	-	Small Island Developing State(s)
SLBC	-	St Lucia Banana Corporation
SLBGA	-	St Lucia Banana Growers Association
SMEs	-	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises
SPICES	-	
SLC	-	Survey of Living Conditions
SLADA	-	St. Lucia Agricultural Diversification Agency Ltd
SLBGA	-	St. Lucia Banana Growers Association
TFRs	-	Total Fertility Rates
TRP	-	Textbook Rental Programme
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNECLAC	-	United Nations Economic Commission in Latin America and the Caribbean
UNESCO	-	United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIFEM	-	United Nations' Development Fund for Women
UNODC	-	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
VAT	-	Value Added Tax
WIAP	-	Windward Islands Action Plan
WIBDECO	-	Windward Islands Banana Development and Exporting Company
WINBAN	-	Windward Islands Banana Grower's Association
WTO	-	World Trade Organisation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

St. Lucia achieved independence from Britain in 1979 and has a bicameral parliamentary system, the model adopted by the majority of the English speaking Caribbean countries on their becoming independent nations. It is the largest country in terms of population among the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), which is a political sub-grouping linking the Windward and Leeward Islands. Through the OECS, the independent States of the Eastern Caribbean have sought to bring some greater level of political coordination among themselves, and have broached the idea of political union among themselves. They have been in a Monetary Union even before attaining formal political independence and are committed to achieve Economic Union in 2008,

St. Lucia is a member of the Association of Caribbean States that links most of the Caribbean states and others around the Caribbean littoral. St. Lucia, on becoming independent, became a member of the United Nations and its respective bodies, and has been a beneficiary of support from some of these – UNDP, UNECLAC, FAO, UNESCO and ILO - to name a few. It is signatory to a range of conventions of International Society and has sought to abide by the goals set for the international community in respect of such areas as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and the Kyoto Protocol in respect of Global Climate Change.

Like Dominica, it was colonised by the French for part of its colonial past, and that has remained evident in the family names and the names of places on the island. Since independence, St. Lucia has cultivated a special relationship with France and French-speaking countries in Africa; its proximity to Martinique is exploited by its citizens in respect of trade and employment both informally and formally.

In terms of its economic relations, CARICOM is the most important regional grouping. It is a member of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) grouping which links Europe to some of the ex-colonies, in a trade relationship that has accorded them trade privileges and market access, mainly for their primary products. It has also been involved, along with the rest of the CARICOM States in the discussions and negotiations relating to the formation of the Free Trade Area of the Americas, which has been effectively put on hold as a result of the stance taken more recently by certain Governments in South America.

2.0 INTERNATIONAL AND MACRO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

The economic and social reality of St. Lucia has been shaped in large measure by its relationship with the rest of the world. In the colonial period, like other parts of the Commonwealth Caribbean, it was a tropical appendage of Britain whose entire *raison d'être* derived from its capacity to supply primary raw materials to the Britain. St. Lucia has remained the archetypical Commonwealth Caribbean country, and continues to be linked to the international economy by its exports of primary products.

The Government has sought, since political independence in 1979, to diversify the inherited economic structure, by developing alternative sources of foreign exchange earnings for its export-propelled platform. In that regard, there was some early success, as light manufacturing and tourism emerged as viable activities outside of export agriculture. By the end of the decade of the 1980s, the country had achieved a rate of growth that would have been considered reasonable by most standards, and, in that regard, it was the lead economy among the Windward Islands. Bananas had continued to contribute to the GDP with good prices and rising output, and the newer sectors had added to employment, income and export earnings.

2.1 SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL

Of crucial importance in the growth of the economy in the latter half of the twentieth century was the success of St. Lucia and others in winning and sustaining trade preferences, especially for its exports, in particular its traditional exports. Within the fora of CARICOM and through regional and international groupings of which it became a member, the country has lent its voice in the shaping of international and regional society. Like the rest of the Commonwealth Caribbean, it has been concerned about small size and viability in the increasingly globalised international economy. Since the 1970s, Commonwealth Caribbean countries had successfully marshalled arguments for their being accorded what has come to be called *special and differential* status by way of:

- Preferential access for their exports;
- The maintenance of non-reciprocal protection; and
- Longer adjustment periods within which to implement liberalisation.

While there is differential tenacity within the regional movement in the pursuit of this strategy of special pleading, there is no doubt that as a region, countries have been able to win grudging support that has been translated into tangible assistance from time to time.

2.2 VULNERABILITY

There is now wider recognition of the relevance of the vulnerability index which encapsulates the volatility of earnings of most Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and their lack of economic resilience. Vulnerability derives from three main areas – economic exposure,

remoteness and insularity and susceptibility to environmental events and hazards. According to Briguglio (1995), the defining characteristic of SIDS is their inability to shelter themselves from forces outside of their control¹.

Clearly, St. Lucia is an acute case of economic exposure: it was once described as having built a 'tripod' as its foundation for its export platform through banana exports, light manufactures and tourism. Two of the legs have weakened in recent years – bananas, and light manufactures - with the result that tourism has become the main stay of its foreign exchange earning sector. It has good locational advantages unlike some other SIDS in the mid Pacific, which lie outside of the trade routes with high traffic. However, it is highly susceptible to environmental events. The experience of recent years has underlined the high degree of vulnerability of the Caribbean to hurricanes of higher intensity: Hurricanes Ivan in 2004 and Katrina in 2005 have forcibly awakened a wide swathe of Caribbean society and its littoral to the reality of climate change. Table 2.1 provides some sense of the impacts of disasters.

Table 2.1 Natural Disasters in St Lucia (1960 to 2004)

	# of Events	Killed	Injured	Homeless	Affected	Total Affected	Damage US (000's)
Slides	1	0	0	0	175	175	0
ave. per event		0	0	0	175	175	0
Wind Storm	11	68	0	10,350	73,600	83,950	1,095,745
ave. per event		6	0	941	6,691	7,632	99,613

Source: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database,
www.em-dat.net -Université Catholique de Louvain - Brussels - Belgium²

2.3 CHANGING TRADE ACCESS

St. Lucia enjoyed access to markets in the North Atlantic for some of its manufactures. The Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), CaribCan (with Canada) and ACP-EU, all provided trade privileges that were used in greater or lesser degree. The formation of the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA), and the push on the part of a number of Central American countries and the Dominican Republic to take advantage of the CBI led to the displacement of the Eastern Caribbean as a competitive location for labour intensive manufacturing. By the middle of the decade of the 1990s, the decline had set in for its manufacturing sector.

The mid 1990s brought the first reverses in the banana industry as well. The unification of Europe led to the adoption of measures on the part of the European countries to gravitate to a seamless approach to the treatment of the imports of bananas from traditional producers in the

¹ Briguglio, L. 'Small Island Developing States and their Economic Vulnerabilities,' *World Development*, Vol. 23, No. 9, 1995.

²The information on natural disasters presented here is taken from EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database. In order for a disaster to be entered into the database at least one of the following criteria has to be fulfilled: 10 or more people reported killed; 100 people reported affected; a call for international assistance; declaration of a state of emergency

Caribbean relative to other sources in Latin America and elsewhere. Under the initial EU-wide regime of 1993, ACP suppliers were guaranteed access for their produce through a preferential (zero) tariff quota awarded by country to a total of 857,000 tons per annum.

The coming into being of WTO heralded the further opening of trade among countries, with the implied commitment to dismantle all remaining forms of protection. The successful challenge before WTO, on the part of the United States and four Latin American countries – Ecuador, Mexico, Honduras and Guatemala – led to the whittling away of the limited protection that Windward Island producers, including St. Lucia, enjoyed in the European market. At the beginning of 2006, the tariff-quota regime was replaced by a tariff only regime, in which ACP bananas within quota, pay no tariffs while the non-ACP fruit pays a tariff of 176 Euro per ton. This too is being contested by one or more Latin American producers.

The impact of the changes to the banana regime has had dire consequences for Windward Island Producers, among which St. Lucia is the largest. Its farming community has been severely hit. Table 2.2 provides information on exports of bananas from the Windward Islands and St. Lucia.

Table 2.2: Windward Island Banana Exports

Year	Windward Islands		St Lucia	
	Exports (tonnes)	FOB Revenue (US\$M)	Exports (tonnes)	FOB Revenue (US\$M)
1992	274,539	146.8	132,854	72.2
1993	238,672	107.2	120,127	54.8
1994	168,369	92	90,119	49.2
1995	190,406	97.1	103,668	51.9
1996	190,174	92.8	104,805	52.1
1997	137,422	71	71,397	37.1
1998	141,154	74	73,039	36.8
1999	130,419	68.6	65,196	33.8
2000	140,495	59.4	70,280	28.3
2001	82,682	38	34,044	16
2002	98,999	48.2	48,029	23.5
2003	67,766	33.4	34,420	16.6

Source: WINBAN website

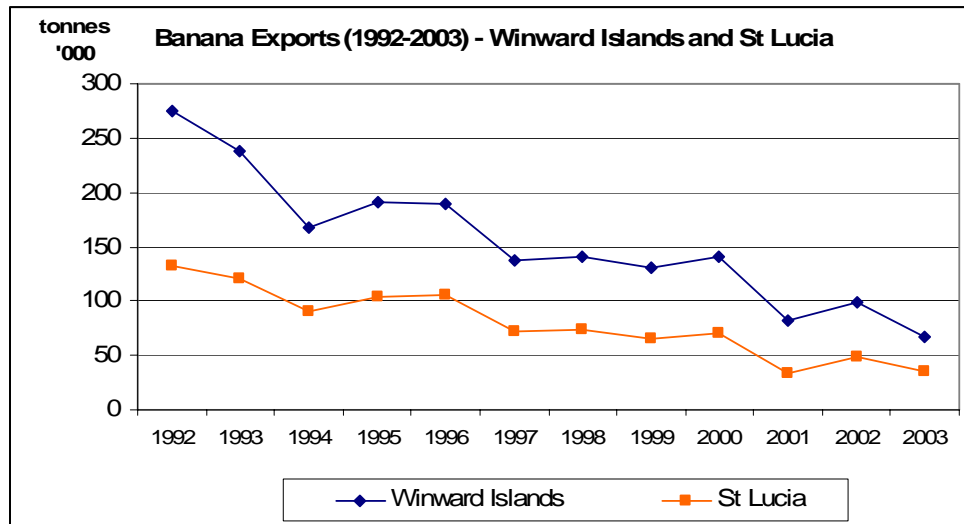


FIGURE 2.1: BANANA EXPORTS (1992-2003) FOR THE WINDWARD ISLANDS AND ST LUCIA

BOX 2.1: ADJUSTMENT AND BANANAS

Attempts were made by Regional and International donors to manage the transition of the banana industries in the Windward Islands. Baseline studies funded by the Caribbean Development Bank, EC, DFID and UNDP (and later France), were expected to lead to the restructuring, modernization and commercialisation of the Windward Islands banana industry. The resulting Windward Islands Action Plan (WIAP) of 1999, developed inter alia, a Divestment Plan for government and other shareholdings in the Windward Islands Banana Development and Exporting Company (WIBDECO) to individual farmers, the design of social recovery programmes developed for displaced banana growers, and an Industry Strategy to achieve a competitive, sustainable and efficient marketing structure. WIBDECO later elaborated a document entitled Proposals for the Development of a Modern Sustainable Windward Islands Banana Industry in 2001.

Article 186 of the Lomé IV Convention provided compensation for loss of export earnings on certain agricultural products on which countries' economies are dependent and which are affected by fluctuations in price or quantity or both. The Windward Islands, including Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines all qualified for assistance under the STABEX mechanism, which was part of the European Development Fund (EDF). Since 1995, a significant portion of the STABEX allocations for each of the Windward Islands has been operated by direct transfer to the budgets of the Government, with the intention that funds be used to target capital investments within the overall national Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) of each country.

In an effort to streamline and simplify instruments of cooperation, horizontal instruments have been developed within the EDF as part of Economic Partnership Agreements. In 1999, another instrument was created to provide assistance to ACP Banana producers in the transitory period - the Special Framework of Assistance (SFA). Using funds from the EC budget (as opposed to the European Development Fund): the SFA offers further assistance to ACP banana producing countries, in their efforts to enhance competitiveness, diversify the agricultural sector, upgrade human resources; and to create safety nets for former producers.

2.4 GENERAL ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Table 2.3 shows the more recent performance of the economy of St. Lucia. GDP in constant prices fell in 2000 and 2001, after modest increases at the end of the decade of the 1990s. In real terms, there was a 13 per cent increase in output between 1998 and 2003. Manufacturing fluctuated and grew by less than the average – ten per cent over the period. There was considerable adjustment within manufacturing as well, with exports falling. In other words, to the extent that there was an increase in manufacturing, this would have been due to an expansion in production serving the domestic market, for example, food and drink. Since this is very small, the room for expansion on the basis of domestic demand is severely limited. On the other hand, if the largest sub-sector – food processing – could upgrade on the basis of a domestic market, it is not impossible for the sector to enter international competition. Table 2.4 shows the most recent performance of the Manufacturing Sector.

Table 2.3: GDP by Economic Sector at Factor Cost in Constant Prices - 1990 (EC\$ mn)

SECTOR	1998	1999r	2000r	2001r	2002r	2003r	2004p	2005 pj
Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing	97.20	82.69	85.37	64.50	67.33	56.73	57.73	45.06
Mining and Quarrying	5.83	6.72	7.66	5.71	5.82	5.83	5.70	5.79
Manufacturing	68.91	71.77	69.87	66.45	69.80	70.19	73.31	76.17
Construction	96.82	109.22	104.21	99.02	94.23	95.73	96.70	106.80
Electricity and Water	57.83	64.09	60.99	63.79	62.22	63.38	60.93	65.23
Wholesale and Retail Trade	151.65	156.18	146.05	124.84	126.39	136.21	147.68	161.19
Hotels and Restaurants	145.40	151.57	155.61	139.20	138.35	161.36	170.86	181.67
Transport	122.42	128.79	127.14	125.49	120.70	123.45	129.96	146.07
Communications	96.18	102.13	107.75	120.50	129.56	135.43	141.65	152.05
Banking and Insurance	110.99	120.79	124.42	127.72	129.29	131.85	138.36	150.40
Real Estate and Owner Occupied Dwellings	135.13	138.36	141.39	146.16	149.63	154.62	159.68	168.78
Producers of Government Services	138.57	144.74	145.89	149.43	146.97	143.93	149.82	149.40
Other Services	53.99	55.72	57.55	53.33	54.29	54.27	54.59	55.60
Less: Imputed Banking Service Charge	-93.77	-99.45	-104.13	-106.21	-108.24	-109.61	-115.20	-123.67
TOTAL	1,187.14	1,233.32	1,229.77	1,179.94	1,181.15	1,215.15	1,259.86	1,340.54
Growth Rate (%)	3.30	3.89	-0.29	-4.05	0.54	3.09	3.99	5.41

Table 2.4: St Lucia Manufacturing Production Current Prices (EC\$000)

Commodities Manufactured	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Food Beverage and Tobacco	50,985	60,053	64,261	69,099	78,002
Wearing Apparel	1,933	1,465	1,011	1,039	906
Textiles	1,773	4,847	7,235
Corrugated paper & paper board, Containers of Paper and Paper Board	16,548	21,207	20,040	20,661	19,717
Other Paper and Paperboard	3,597	2,228	1,790	1,472	1,851
Wood and Wood Products	1,929	1,927	25,579	81	69
Electrical Products	17,637	25,369	18,477	24,529	28,279
Basic Industrial Chemicals	339	426	409	836	1,288
Other Chemicals	3,399	4,741	5,044	4,813	6,904
Plastic Products	3,064	3,157	3,014	3,296	3,443
Rubber Products	787	684	572	742	724
Printed Material	2,590	2,763	2,779	3,048	2,936
Metal Products	4,800	4,283	6,190	7,757	9,444
Copra and Copra Derivatives	8,573	4,057	4,683	4,837	3,090
Total manufacturing	118,003	137,204	138,084	142,211	156,652

Tourism, as represented in large measure by Hotels and Restaurants, was the lead export-oriented sector and grew by 25 per cent over the period, and has been the prime mover of the entire economy. There has been a rebound in the industry following the impact of September 11, 2001, but the country has to contend with increasing competition within the Caribbean region. The increased reliance on tourism exacerbates volatility in economic activity, as the experience of September 11, 2001 illustrates. Table 2.5 provides information on arrivals of visitors over the more recent past, as well as estimated expenditures by tourists, which grew by 26 per cent over the period.

Table 2.5: Visitor Arrivals by Category

Category of Visitor	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Cruise Passengers	372,068	351,233	443,551	489,912	387,180	393,262	481,279	394,431
Stay-Over Arrivals	252,237	263,793	269,850	250,132	253,463	276,948	298,431	317,939
Yacht Arrivals	n/a	n/a	16,069	19,817	25,516	21,209	22,530	27,464
Excursionists	5,293	10,243	12,853	7,176	7,712	12,817	11,441	7,541
Total Visitor Arrivals	629,598	625,269	742,323	767,037	673,871	704,236	813,681	747,375
Tourist Expenditure (EC\$ mn)*	765.00	740.00	752.30	623.88	558.50	750.77	879.28	961.16

The issue of grave significance in the performance of the economy, having regard to its structure, has been the decline in the Agricultural Sector and of the Banana Industry in particular, since the middle of the last decade. While there were attempts made at diversification of agriculture, the size of exports of non-banana agriculture and the level of growth were miniscule relative to bananas, in the first place: indeed, the non-banana agriculture also declined. This has had the effect of shrouding the agricultural communities in St. Lucia in a pall of doom and gloom. Exports and production of non-banana agriculture came no where near replacing bananas in terms of employment and production as shown in Table 2.6 below.

Table 2.6: Agriculture contribution to GDP at Factor Cost in Constant Prices - 1990 (EC\$mnn)

Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing	1998	1999r	2000r	2001r	2002r	2003r	2004p	2005 _{pj}
SECTOR	97.20	82.69	85.37	64.50	67.33	56.73	57.73	45.06
of which:								
Bananas	51.22	41.05	43.68	22.37	35.75	22.78	26.81	17.11
Other Crops	25.56	21.14	19.57	20.48	13.50	14.27	13.93	11.57
Livestock	9.12	6.67	7.67	7.20	6.86	6.64	6.77	6.92
Fishing	9.84	12.48	13.21	13.22	10.02	11.88	9.10	8.48
Forestry	1.46	1.35	1.24	1.23	1.20	1.16	1.12	0.98
Sector Contribution to GDP (%)	8.19%	6.70%	6.94%	5.47%	5.68%	4.64%	4.54%	3.36%

There is the recognition, with hindsight, that the agreement to privatize the banana industry was not accompanied with the level of planning necessary to treat with the fall-out arising therefrom. The broader social implications were not properly factored into the equation. Several banana companies emerged on the scene, all fighting among themselves to the detriment of the interests of farmers in the long-run.

Among the farmers there existed the lingering expectation that the Government would intervene in the final analysis, to protect them. This did not happen. Nor was there put in place the institutional and regulatory regime necessary to manage the arrangements between the production of bananas and sale in the international market place, when the emerging companies proved inadequate to the task of managing the structural adjustment that the industry needed to undergo to face the challenge of a more open regime of competition in the markets in which St. Lucian bananas were sold.

The most recent review of the economy, the Economic Review 2005, points to the further declines in the agricultural sector in 2005. In respect of bananas, this was attributed to three factors:

- Destruction of banana fields especially in the Roseau Valley on the passing of Hurricane Ivan in September 2004;

- Difficulties in the management of the leaf spot disease partly because of insufficient funds to purchase material used to control the disease;
- Higher input prices and loss in income to farmers because of crop damage during the hurricane, led to general deterioration in field maintenance.

The performance of the non-traditional agricultural sector was in no way better, and there was a decline for the fifth consecutive year, with purchases by supermarkets and hotels falling by double digits on the previous year. Concomitant with the failure to deal with downward adjustment in respect of banana production was the difficulty in developing the mechanisms for diversification into other agriculture. The average age of farmers is well into the fifties. Few are prepared to adopt the different mindset necessary in the development of an alternative agriculture. The continuing difficulty in the sector guarantees that it will remain unattractive to younger people.

This seems to have created a vicious cycle in agriculture, where as decline becomes the order of the day, there is even greater discouragement to those in agriculture, and to those who might have contemplated entry into the sector. For example, tree crop agriculture one of the areas of diversification in St. Lucia - requires stringent laws and their strict enforcement to deal with the problem of praedial larceny. This is quite apart from the 'tech packs' that are necessary to assist farmers in other areas of agriculture that are different from bananas and require different technical regimes for production. In addition, there is the challenge of consolidation of acreages against the backdrop of inheritance rules that contribute to fragmentation.

A Survey of ex-farmers conducted in 2004 by the Department of Statistics) for the National Insurance Corporation found that of a total of 656 persons, the vast majority had been in bananas, 80 per cent had been in farming for more than 10 years, 39 per cent were unemployed compared to the national average of 22 per cent, and 90 per cent had primary level education or less³. With this profile, there would have been need for significant investments along with other short-term support to allow such persons to deal with the fall-out of the restructuring of the banana industry and in preparing them to enter on alternative pursuits, whether in agriculture or in other sectors.

In the first half of 2006, there is evidence that the economy has been growing, with Tourism and Construction in the lead. The stimulus to the Construction Sector came in 2005 with a number of developments related to the ICC Cricket World Cup tournament planned for 2007. This, along with road and other infrastructure development, has created a boom in Construction, strong enough for the Prime Minister to warn of inflationary pressures deriving from shortage of some types of labour and of materials. While loan financing from the Caribbean Development Bank and the World Bank supports some of this development, there is concurrent grant funding from the EU for financing agriculture and economic diversification to manage the adjustment taking place in the banana industry in the face of the reduction of protection.

³ Central Statistical Office and National Insurance Corporation, 'Survey of Ex-Farmers,' July 2004.

2.5 FISCAL OPERATIONS

One of the significant features in the fiscal operations of the country has been the heavy reliance on indirect taxes. Thus, as can be seen in Table 2.7, in 2005/06, taxes on goods and services and on international trade transactions accounted for 68 per cent of current revenue: international transactions accounted for 34 per cent of revenue. The figure for 1999/00 was 61 per cent. One of the major challenges faced in adjusting to the changing global environment has been in respect of the reduction of tariffs and duties. Within CARICOM, there is the requirement on member states to comply with a common external tariff (CET) which implies a downward adjustment for most countries and, in particular, for St. Lucia which receives so much of its revenue from taxes on international transactions.

The Government has had to face the challenge of raising revenue to assist in the transformation of the economy, and at the same time, manage the fall-out from adjustment which wreaks havoc on the lives of large sections of the society. It has also been difficult to shift the tax base quickly enough to raise adequate revenue, without sending signals that may lead to a reduction in investment on the part of the private sector, and thus to a decline in productive capacity.

Generally, the hope is among the fiscal authorities, that the rate of economic growth can so quicken in pace, that tax yields would be elastic enough to cover expanding expenditures for the economic and social infrastructure with a minimum of borrowing. On the other hand, if the rate of growth turns out to be sluggish, then there is a quandary faced. Expanded borrowing which commits the country to increased debt service has to create enough a stimulus to economic growth to allow for repayment, but under the existing regime of taxation, may not be the most propitious to revenue growth. Table 2.7 shows the importance of Capital Grants to the revenue situation of the Government. There is the added fiscal difficulty posed by the traditional reliance on taxes on international trade in an economy now more dominated by services.

Table 2.7: Central Government Revenue 1999-2005 (EC\$ mn)

	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02r	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05r	2005/06Pre
Total Revenue & Grants	595.2	492.02	458.18	497.66	533.03	557.33	600.2
Capital Grants	62.08	10.75	26.3	36.29	32.89	0	4.24
Capital Revenue	2.49	0.14	2.68	19.85	8.64	0.87	0.32
Current Revenue	530.63	481.12	429.21	441.52	491.5	556.46	595.64
Of Which:							
Tax Revenue	452.7	432.04	385.27	405.36	453.05	511.83	556.22
Taxes on Income	126.98	137.37	118.37	105.35	109.91	132.38	148.91
Tax on Property	0.95	1.87	4.67	4.37	3.82	3.64	4.85
Tax on Goods and Services	170.64	173.68	168.47	174.82	190.43	203.22	199.8
Taxes on International Trade & Transactions	154.13	119.13	93.76	120.82	148.89	172.59	202.66
Non-Tax Revenue	77.93	49.08	43.94	36.16	38.45	44.63	39.42

Table 2.8 shows the inexorable rise in recurrent expenditure, pushed in large measure by the need for the Government to expand services in such areas as education, health, and the social services. Recurrent expenditure in 2005/06 was 22 per cent of GDP, underlying the fact that Government is a large player in the domestic economy. In the financing of capital expenditure the Government has had to rely heavily on loans and grants. This is evident in Table 2.9 which shows that local revenue has declined in respect of the financing of capital. This has translated itself into the debt situation reflected in Table 2.10.

Table 2.8: Current Expenditure by Economic Classification (EC\$Mn)

Economic Classification	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04r	2004/05 p	2005/06pj	% of Total 05/06	% of GDP 05/06
Wages and Salaries	209.49	212.75	211.62	229.94	221.32	237.42	46.31	10.06
wages	27.81	28.31	27.72	27.88	28.79	28.81	5.62	1.22
salaries	177.39	182.80	183.90	187.06	192.53	193.15	37.68	8.12
retro-active	4.29	1.63	0.00	15.00	0.00	15.46	3.02	0.65
N.I.S	2.77	2.72	3.02	3.38	3.55	3.84	0.75	0.16
Retiring Benefits	32.80	31.55	32.21	34.83	36.19	38.87	7.58	1.65
Interest Payments	29.50	41.73	46.60	55.87	66.94	71.98	14.04	3.05
domestic	21.28	22.47	21.88	19.49	22.17	16.29	3.18	0.69
foreign	8.22	8.96	24.71	36.38	44.77	55.69	10.86	2.36
Goods and Services	74.01	72.80	78.00	90.44	91.93	93.46	18.23	3.96
Current Transfers	34.63	38.70	68.37	60.20	62.86	67.08	13.08	2.84
public sector	30.50	34.21	49.11	56.15	58.82	62.29	12.15	2.64
private sector	4.13	4.50	19.27	4.06	4.04	4.79	0.93	0.20
subsidies	1.68	1.49	1.20	1.19	1.17	0.93	0.18	0.04
other		3.00	18.07	2.87	2.87	3.86	0.75	0.16
Current Expenditure	383.20	400.24	439.82	474.67	482.79	512.65	100.00	21.71

Table 2.9: Capital Expenditure by Source of Funding (EC\$Mn)

Capital Expenditure	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04r	2004/05	2005/06pj	% change 05/06
Total	166.52	134.06	132.59	150.00	136.14	163.40	158.00	-3.30
Local Revenue	91.28	82.07	24.66	8.39	7.25	2.24	3.18	41.96
Grants	28.90	17.47	7.56	22.5	17.87	35.73	8.54	-76.10
Loans	46.34	34.52	100.38	119.11	111.02	126.32	146.28	15.80

While St. Lucia is not the most indebted among the Commonwealth Caribbean countries, it does face some major financing gaps. According to the CDB, between 2004 and 2005, the public debt increased by 6.3 per cent, and the external debt, by 8.4 per cent. Central Government Debt Service increased from 24.8 per cent of Current Revenue to 34.7 per cent. Table 2.10 shows that official debt moved from 52.7 per cent of GDP in 2000 to 79.3 per cent in 2005.

Table 2.10: Official Debt - as at December 2005 (EC\$000)

	2000	2001	2002	2003r	2004	2005
Central Government						
Outstanding Debt	623,426.6	695,938.3	826,110.2	968,158.8	1,175,864.3	1,296,258.3
Domestic	292,398.9	310,579.3	318,480.0	231,197.3	345,882.3	395,340.3
External	331,027.6	385,359.0	507,630.2	736,961.5	829,982.0	900,918.0
Government Guaranteed						
Outstanding Debt	228,772.6	212,499.1	197,147.8	187,861.0	167,924.0	160,383.0
Domestic	59,499.0	42,808.4	45,616.1	74,359.7	39,177.3	47,619.4
External	169,274.0	169,690.7	151,531.7	140,501.3	128,746.6	112,763.6
Public Non-Guaranteed						
Outstanding Debt		39,338.9	53,379.2	57,154.9	56,172.0	54,538.5
Domestic	..	16,907.3	22,970.5	24,466.3	23,185.6	21,976.8
External	..	22,431.6	30,408.7	32,688.6	32,986.4	32,561.8
Total Official Debt	852,199.2	947,776.3	1,076,637.0	1,213,174.7	1,399,960.2	1,511,179.8
% GDP	52.73	59.58	67.42	72.40	78.72	79.28

2.6 DONORS AND PARTNERS

The above identified fiscal challenges have forced the country to rely heavily on creditors and donors. This is seen in Table 2.11. The Caribbean Development Bank has been a long standing partner and creditor to the Government of St. Lucia. In addition to the European Investment Bank and to donor finance from the EU, the Government has also resorted to commercial credit. However, it has sought, in more recent times, to retire debt from the commercial creditors with other cheaper forms of credit.

In the final analysis, local revenue for capital expenditure has been picayune relative to capital expenditure by the Government. Tables 2.9, 2.10 and 2.11 together, point to the challenge that the country faces, and underline the fact that the Government is heavily dependent on sources of funds from outside the tax system in undertaking much of the existing capital investment in the economic and social infrastructure of the country. This means also that St. Lucia is at the mercy of these external agencies in respect of their rules and procedures on disbursement. Since these vary across organizations and institutions, the flow of funds may not always be consistent with the requirements of the country, and in its seeking to comply, on the other hand, it may be required to accept provisions that are not necessarily in the best interests of its domestic clients – the population of St. Lucia.

Table 2.11: Distribution of External Debt - Selected Creditors (EC\$Mn) as at December 2005

Creditors	Debt (EC\$Mn)	% of Total
Central Government	900.92	86.11
CDB	287.95	27.52
IDA	73.44	7.02
Agence Francaise	49.88	4.77
CITIBANK	128.03	12.24
Royal Merchant Bank	212.49	20.31
Other	149.13	14.25
Government Guaranteed	112.76	10.78
CDB	85.64	8.19
EIB	16.50	1.58
Agence Francaise	10.62	1.01
Non Guaranteed	32.56	3.11
EIB	3.20	0.31
FICOR	29.36	2.81
Grand Total	1,046.24	100.00

Table 2.12: Central Government External Debt by Social Sector Development Program (Loans)

Agency and Project	Current balance (EC\$)
CDB	
Banana Recovery Project	3,229,290.21
Rehabilitation of Storm Damages	10,463,054.88
Basic Education Reform Project	26,869,101.76
Rural Enterprise Project	2,005,180.14
Disaster Mitigation	9,531,207.28
Shelter Development Project	5,989,442.44
Natural Disaster Management (Hurricane responses, Flood, Landslides)	11,279,100.26
Economic Reconstruction Programme – Tourism Development	8,072,208.09
Total	77,438,585.06
World Bank (IDB and IBRD)	
Basic Education Reform Project	11,930,841.15
Disaster Management Project (I and II)	19,669,537.13
Poverty Reduction Fund	8,332,368.60
Emergency Recovery	18,601,734.00
Total	58,534,480.88

2.7 REMITTANCES

While the statistical data on remittances may be limited, it is well established that remittance income is significant for most of the Caribbean. There is nothing to suggest that St. Lucia is not part of this trend. According to the World Bank (2005), over the period 1998-2003, remittances represented some 6 per cent of regional GDP, which in terms of quantum, was twice the net Overseas Development Assistance received by the Region. Given the culture of ‘going away’

even by way of temporary migration, households manage to increase income by having members join the work-force of the metropole with which Caribbean people have remained connected since the Post World War II period. In addition to seeking entry to the metropolitan economies to the north, there has been nearer targets for temporary or permanent migration in search of employment: Trinidad and Tobago, and Barbados would attract a few, but in more recent times, Martinique has been an important target for St. Lucians seeking short-term employment mainly as unskilled labour. The relative proximity to Martinique allows for such workers to commute regularly between St. Lucia and Martinique.

2.8 NARCO-TRAFFICKING

According to the State Department of the United States, St. Lucia is a well-used trans-shipment site for cocaine from South America to the United States and Europe.⁴ The south and south-west coast of the island is an area of high activity with go-fast boats from Venezuela primarily, making drop-offs. This is also the area through which marijuana is imported from St. Vincent. There is also substantial growing of marijuana in St. Lucia, though not on the scale that has developed in St. Vincent.

According to one informed respondent, there has emerged an underground economy that supplies a continuous stream of income from a perennial crop to participants. The Lion of Judah paper is a standard import item and is available in most small shops and is used in wrapping marijuana leaves. A survey done on Secondary Schools by the Drug Control Unit suggested that use among secondary school students is widespread enough to be alarming and even primary schools students are involved in rolling leaves for their parents who seek to generate an income by producing and selling marijuana. In 2003, UNODC reported that illicit drug exports constituted 3.4 per cent of legal GDP of Caribbean countries, which was the highest in the world⁵. St. Lucia is a market as well as a transshipment site, for illicit drugs and this creates a problem in respect of the orientation of young people to requirements for pursuits in the formal economy.

In recognition of the enormity of the challenge before it, and the limited resources available to withstand the narco-trafficking industry, St. Lucia is a signatory to the Shipriders' Agreement with the United States allowing its Coast Guard to operate in the waters of the country, with officers from St. Lucia on board their vessels. Operation CARIBE VENTURE has been one of the programmes mounted by the US Coast Guards in association with the authorities in St. Lucia.⁶ The problem of narco-trafficking is that, just as 'bad money drives out good', the growth of narco-trafficking can submerge legitimate business and economic activities, and render them unattractive, especially to persons in the lower income brackets. Falling detection rates in respect of crime has tended to make illegal activity so much more rewarding.

⁴ <http://www.state.gov/p/inl/rls/nrcpt/2006/vol1/html/62108.htm>

⁵ http://www.unodc.org/pdf/barbados/caribbean_drug_trends_2001-2002.pdf

⁶ <http://drugcaucus.senate.gov/transitjuriith.html>

3.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONTEXT

3.1 POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

In 1946, the population of St. Lucia was in the vicinity of 70,113 based on census enumeration undertaken in that year. During the early Post-World War II years, the island's population experienced rapid growth. By the beginning of the new millennium, the population of St. Lucia had more than doubled its size in 1946. During the latter half of the 20th century, such increases in the size of St. Lucia's population were largely due to natural increase triggered by high levels of fertility that were characteristic of women's childbearing experiences.

According to Ebanks (1985), total fertility rates (TFRs) in St. Lucia had attained magnitudes of 6.9 live births per woman in 1960, 6.8 in 1970 and 4.0 in 1980. Thus, it was not until 1980 that appreciable fertility decline was attained despite being sustained at a relatively high level. Between 1950 and 1980, Guengant (1986) reveals that net emigration from St. Lucia amounted to more than half (57.5%) of the island's natural increase suggesting that more phenomenal population growth during that period was checked by emigration which acted as a safety valve, not only for St. Lucia but also for a number of other Anglophone Caribbean territories.

Table 3.1 shows that natural increase has been declining between 1981 and 2003. Such a decline is a function of the decline in the number of live births and increase in the number of deaths that have become evident in St. Lucia over the period. Thus, the decline in the number of live births coupled with increasing longevity of life at virtually all ages and the prospect of lower loss due to net emigration or even net immigration among elderly sub-populations 60 years and over would have contributed to the aging of the population of St. Lucia. Such an aging process would inflate the annual number of deaths as greater proportions of the island's population would be in older age groups that are subject to greater risk of mortality.

During the 1990s, fertility levels declined and during the early years of the twenty-first century, the St. Lucia's TFR is shown to be 2.2 and closely approximating replacement level fertility (Population Reference Bureau, 2004). Given observed fertility trends in developing countries such as those within the Caribbean, it is expected that fertility levels in St. Lucia will decline further and be sustained at a level below that which is characteristic of replacement level fertility.

Table 3.1: Summary Demographic Aggregates – St. Lucia 1981-2003

	Live Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Population Change	Population Size
1981	3,860	843	3,017	(1,156)	1,861	117,360
1982	4,045	845	3,200	(1,200)	2,000	119,360
1983	4,069	795	3,274		1,723	121,083
1984	4,040	740	3,300		1,861	122,944
1985	4,223	824	3,399		1,861	124,805
1986	3,907	843	3,064		1,861	126,666
1987	3,916	934	2,982			128,527
1988	3,643	902	2,741			130,388
1989	3,652	882	2,770			132,249
1990	3,582	874	2,708			134,110
1991	3,752	866	2,886			135,975
1992	3,761	919	2,842			138,151
1993	3,556	907	2,649			139,908
1994	3,684	915	2,769			142,689
1995	3,705	940	2,765			145,437
1996	3,299	950	2,349			147,047
1997	3,444	976	2,468			149,621
1998	2,950	976	1,974			151,972
1999	2,997	981	2,016			153,703
2000	2,904	941	1,963			155,996
2001	2,788	998	1,790			157,898
2002 R	2,598	960	1,638			159,133
2003 P	2,367	1,046	1,321			160,620

Source: Government Statistics Department, St. Lucia

Thus, one can hypothesize that the greatest manifestation of fertility decline has been among the least vulnerable groups. Providing that there is confirmation for such a hypothesis, the positive association between childbearing, household size, competition for scarce resources among household members and the burden placed on common shared living spaces and facilities are to be explored in the context of St. Lucia based upon the findings of the 2005 Survey of Living Conditions. In the event that substantially higher levels of fertility are observed and persist among the most vulnerable sub-populations, such findings are bound to have implications for the well being of children as growing proportions of children could be observed to be living in sub-standard conditions with serious implications for the persistence of inter-generational poverty.

Migratory patterns suggest that loss of population through migration persists with the greatest impact being evident among younger working age sub-populations. Despite the fact that data from the 2001 Population and Housing Census reveal that the highest concentration of return

migrants was in the age group 20-54 years, it is also likely that St. Lucia, like many other Caribbean countries, has been experiencing a wave of return migration due principally to the retirement of St. Lucian nationals who migrated in the 1960s and actively participated in metropolitan labour markets throughout their adult lives. Such a process is likely to have its greatest impact upon older working age sub-populations aged 45 years and over and may be most pronounced among persons 60 years and over.

Moreover, given the long history and continuous flow of persons abroad, the culture of migration is well entrenched and, as a complement, there has been the flow of remittances back to the country. In addition, any sharp decrease in economic activity is likely to spark the response of migration as households seek to manage by widening their theatre of economic activity. St. Lucia has experienced high rates of internal migration from rural to urban areas and there is likely to have been a comparable effort at emigration, to the extent that St. Lucians could overcome any barriers put in the way by receiving countries.

3.2 LABOUR

Unemployment has shown some decline in more recent times; in 2005 unemployment was estimated at 17 per cent, which was much lower than over 20 per cent that was recorded in the latter years of the 1990s. Investment in physical infrastructure and the expansion of the room stock have resulted in an increase in employment. However, while economic expansion brings employment in its wake, the segmentation of the labour market results in differential access to jobs between the genders. As Table 1.12 illustrates, the expansion of employment in Construction has not brought much change to the employment status of women. Thus, single parent female headed households would not have derived fewer benefits from the increase in employment.

3.3 ECONOMIC STRATEGY AND PLANNING

In the midst of the sluggish or declining growth in the early part of the current decade, the Government established, in September 2002, the National Economic Council, through which the social partners were brought together to identify policies and initiatives that could accelerate the economic advancement of St. Lucia through an integrated development planning approach. In its inaugural report, it proposed three development targets:

- Increased Domestic Production
- Poverty Reduction
- Crime Abatement⁷

⁷ National Economic Council, 'Toward an Integrated Economic Development Strategy,' Inaugural Report, 2005.

Table 3.2: Employed by Industry Group and Gender

Industry Group	2004			2005		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	5,904	2,555	8,459	5,556	2,385	7,941
Fishing	649	87	737	655	35	690
Mining and Quarrying	82	16	98	72	17	89
Manufacturing	2,284	2,376	4,660	2,308	2,599	4,907
Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	366	66	432	703	37	740
Construction	4,757	169	4,926	6,784	365	7,149
Wholesale and Retail Trade, etc.	4,397	5,438	9,835	4,599	6,043	10,643
Hotels and Restaurants	3,042	3,703	6,745	3,655	4,418	8,073
Transport, Storage and Communications	2,497	850	3,348	3,234	850	4,084
Financial Intermediation	443	731	1,175	319	851	1,170
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	1,444	1,047	2,491	1,451	1,096	2,547
Public Administration, Social Security	3,698	4,478	8,176	4,008	5,196	9,203
Education	200	874	1,074	237	896	1,132
Health and Social Work	67	337	405	108	419	527
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	1,063	895	1,958	1,307	983	2,290
Private Households with Employed Persons	196	1,644	1,840	145	1,660	1,804
Extra-territorial Organisations/Bodies	31	51	82	37	130	167
No Previous Industry	3,810	2,131	5,941	1,878	1,294	3,172
Total	34,930	27,450	62,381	37,055	29,273	66,328

In addition to its recommendations for an expansion of the allocations for law enforcement and for upgrading of the protective services, the Council identified a number of measures relevant to poverty reduction, namely:

- The revision of fiscal and business incentives to make them less preoccupied with attracting foreign investment and better designed to stimulate development by embracing all sectors of the economy and taking into account production and the export of goods and services;
- Improvement in general competitiveness of the country in the light of the need to measure up to the requirements of the CSME, WTO, etc;
- The refocusing of economic projects in the PSIP to render them directly income generating;
- Reorientation of the education curriculum in the direction of the economic and social goals of the country;
- Introduction of entrepreneurial and self-sufficiency training in the school system;

- Development of programmes to increase value-added from agri-products and from agro-linkages; and
- The promotion of cottage industries for export/import substitution with targeted incentives especially in non-traditional areas such as culture and services.

It is not clear to what extent these specific recommendations have been accepted. However, the current budget (2006-07) of the Government entitled 'From Recovery to Expansion', covers in myriad ways the issues of expansion of domestic production, of poverty reduction and crime abatement. This suggests that there has been substantial convergence between the Government and the National Economic Council on the factors contributing to the weakening of the economy in the first few years of the decade and on the strategy that needs to be pursued in increasing the rate of growth.

3.4 MANAGING THE POLITY

Representative government is well institutionalised in St. Lucia. The House of Assembly and the Senate constitute the legislature of the country. There is a multi-party democracy, with two main parties in place. There is the occasional rise to prominence of independent candidates or smaller groupings that eventually become absorbed in one or the other main parties. In the early years of independence, the country did face schism in its politics, with a ruling party splitting over issues of strategy, and ideology. While there are occasional crossings of the floor, the basic two party structure ensures that there is a formal opposition party in place. The legislature is male dominated: at the last general elections, two women were elected for the party securing the majority, and both were given Cabinet positions. The Head of State is the Queen of England and her representative is the Governor General who is also female.

The current ruling party, the St. Lucia Labour Party, was re-elected to a second term in office in 2002. It had won by a landslide in 1997, defeating the United Workers Party that had been in power for a number of terms. There are no major ideological differences separating the two main parties, and political contests tend to be dominated at times, by personality issues. In spite of its title, the party in power is not an arm of any formal labour organization.

Although the Government of St. Lucia remains an important actor in the economic life of the country, there is a vibrant private sector comprised of domestic and foreign interests and a wide range of small and medium sized enterprises. The Government is committed to free operation of market forces and has set in place an Office of Private Sector Relations – OPSR – which provides assistance to the private sector, and is the mechanism through which it maintains close relations with it.

On the matter of decentralization of political administration, there has been little real movement in spite of the announced intention to develop local governance structures and to endow them with certain powers. This issue has been the subject of formal study with the support from the CDB, and recommendations have been developed on the modalities of implementing local government reform.

There are local councils, but these are appointed by the Government. Their role is limited to such issues as the management of garbage disposal, of cemeteries, public baths and toilets and other minor functions. However, this appointive structure has not prevented the growth of independent CBOs with executives that are elected by their members, and which exercise considerable influence in the geographic areas in which they operate. The Laborie Planning Committee and the Soufriere Foundation are two such examples.

One major recent issue in the politics of St. Lucia was the matter of abortion and pro-choice. One member of the Government withdrew from the party over the matter and resigned her seat to force a by-election. She subsequently lost at the polls in seeking a new mandate from constituents, and as well, the candidate of the party in power. This suggests that the electorate has concerned itself with issues facing the population, rather than with personality issues.

Meanwhile, the strong Catholic lobby has called for the excommunication of the Governor General for sanctioning the legalization of abortion by assenting to Clause 166 of the revised Criminal Code in 2004. The Clause provides for abortion on the grounds of rape, incest or in the interest of protecting the mother's health or life. St. Lucians seem divided on the issue, but it remains a moot point whether it will be an election issue at the next constitutionally due elections later in 2006.

The Government has had to face other challenges in recent times. The 36 per cent increase in international oil prices in 2005 relative to 2004 created problems for the Government in the regulation of taxi fares. In a situation where private minibuses provide most of the public transportation, the Government has a vested interest in ensuring that transportation costs are not subject to rapid escalation in prices. It seems that the man in the street has come to accept that the matter of oil prices is decidedly beyond the control of the Government, which can, for its part, argue that it is investing in the search for alternative sources of energy, including geothermal energy, and is introducing measures to reduce the dependence on fossil fuels.

There are no daily newspapers, but there are a couple of weekly and thrice weekly publications, which air the views of a wide cross-section of the population. There are also a number of privately run radio stations, catering to a wide range of audiences. A number of programmes in Creole, enjoy a listener-ship among those sections of the society that feel greater comfort in speaking Creole - mainly elderly rural residents.

There are also talk-shows which have considerable audience, and which provide avenues for critique and outright criticism of the Government. The Government introduced legislation in 2003 which was deemed to be draconian in some quarters in that it provided for the incarceration of anyone who knowingly publishes false news with the intention of creating harm to the society. Whatever the legislation in place, St. Lucians seem not to have any fear of censorship and there is open discussion on most matters that excite public interest.

St. Lucia has followed Trinidad and Tobago in the development of Calypso as an art form, which serves a role in social commentary, which can be as caustic as it is witty and, with the use of *double entendre*, can escape the reach of laws on libel and even of censorship. It is not

unknown for calypsoes to carry some of the most severe of criticism of actions by a Government.

Roman Catholicism remains the dominant religion of St. Lucia, but has to contend with the rise of evangelical and other Christian denominations that have come in mainly from the United States. Tele-evangelical programmes attract a substantial audience as well. While still influential, especially in the area of education, the Roman Catholic Church is no longer the dominant force that it was in the 20th century. There is a small Rastafarian movement which has become attractive to some of the youth of the island. While there is no formal evidence of African religion, some occult practices are attributed to retentions of forms of worship and cultural practices that the slaves brought with them, and which slavery did not succeed in fully in eradicating.

There are at least a couple of areas in which there is considerable divergence between the formal observance of international conventions and the actual provisions within the country for the implementation of these conventions. One relates to the provisions in place to give effect to the rights of persons with disabilities. The country is still at some considerable distance from the implementation of the United Nations Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Person with Disabilities (PWDs), which creates the possibility that as much as 10 per cent of the population is not allowed the achievement of their fullest potential in their nation.⁸

Another area is the observance of the conventions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The country has ratified some 28 conventions of the ILO. There is debate among the social partners as to the degree to which the country is abiding by these conventions: to start with, the matter of the financing of attendance at the annual meetings of the ILO seems to be undecided. The legislative agenda tend to lag behind the formal acceptance of conventions, and this may work negatively for those in the lowest socio-economic categories.

There has been some advance in social legislation in recent times and some updating of legislation relating to adoption. Issues relating to gender are handled by a Department of Gender Affairs in the Ministry of Health, Human Services, Family Affairs and Gender. However, there are still elements of the law that do not accord equal rights in respect of property to married women vis-à-vis their husbands. Domestic violence is a problem in the society, and so is child abuse but there is evidence that the authorities are currently taking vigorous steps to combat both problems.

⁸ The National Council of and Persons with Disabilities indicates that 6.6 per cent of the population of St. Lucia is comprised of PWDs. Most expert opinion suggests that 10 per cent of most human populations would suffer some type of disability.