THE BARBADOS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY

“Doing the right things by doing things right”

January 2004
National Sustainable Development Policy for Barbados

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This policy is dedicated to
the memory of Professor The Honourable Oliver Headley,
Chairman of the National Commission on Sustainable Development
who passed away during its final preparations.
Several persons and organisations from the private and public sectors and civil society have contributed to the preparation of the National Sustainable Development Policy. These persons have offered their assistance by participating in various consultations; providing useful information and comments; and giving their time and encouragement.

The Ministry of Housing, Lands and Environment recognises the effort and commitment of all these individuals and is grateful. Special mention however must be made of the outstanding leadership given by the late Professor the Honourable Oliver Headley who up until his untimely death guided the process up to the preparation of the final draft.

The Ministry expresses sincere appreciation for the hard work done by Mrs. Natalie DeCaires and Mr. Andy Taitt for helping to shape the policy; and to Ms. Leisa Perch, Ms. Elizabeth Riley and Ms. Dana Lewis for their invaluable contributions. Finally, the Ministry acknowledges the assistance provided by former Permanent Secretary, Mrs. Atheline Haynes and the present Permanent Secretary, Dr. Leonard Nurse, who was one of the leading technical experts that advised the National Commission on Sustainable Development.
Sustainable Development has been on the international agenda for the last decade of the twentieth century. The Government of Barbados has participated in many of the various international discussions on this subject and agrees to the implementation and operationalisation of the principles of Sustainable Development at the national level. In particular, as hosts of the 1994 global Conference on Sustainable Development for Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Barbados is oftentimes perceived as the de facto guardians of the Barbados Programme of Action which is the main outcome of that meeting.

In direct response to this challenge, the Government of Barbados in 1997 appointed a multi-disciplinary National Commission on Sustainable Development (NCSD) which included members from government and civil society. The mandate of the NCSD included the formulation of a National Sustainable Development (NSD) Policy. The main purpose of this policy is to provide a definition for Barbados of Sustainable Development to guide all levels of national decision-making.

The NSD Policy calls for a change in attitude, behaviour and values by all persons, corporations and decision-makers. The lynch-pin of this policy is that the primary development objective in Barbados ought to be the optimization of quality of life for present and future generations, while ensuring that economic growth and development is not achieved at the expense of our ecological capital. In this regard, the Government, in partnership with civil society, is committed to providing the appropriate framework to facilitate the attainment of this goal.

Every industry, business sector of society and individual needs to play a role in protecting our national patrimony. This policy document is aimed at ensuring that sustainable development considerations infuse all our planning and decision making processes and becomes part of the culture and ethic of how we live as people. I recommend it to you.

Our vision therefore calls for a new approach to decision-making in Barbados. An approach that ensures that we are DOING THE RIGHT THINGS BY DOING THINGS RIGHT.

By the Honourable H. Elizabeth Thompson
Minister
Ministry of Housing, Lands & Environment

H. Elizabeth Thompson, M.P
Ministry of Housing, Lands and Environment
As a small island state with a high population density, Barbados needs to ensure that all members of our society have their legitimate needs met in ways that preserve adequate resources and a habitable environment for future generations. The National Sustainable Development Policy seeks to produce guidelines which will be used by decision makers as they determine the direction which national development will take, bearing in mind the constraints imposed by the previous sentence. Because of their limited resources, small island states are particularly vulnerable to negative changes in environmental, economic and social conditions. While many of these unwelcome changes are the direct result of events and processes which originate outside of our boundaries, we should strive not to exacerbate them by making unfortunate decisions which determine the way in which we utilize our own limited land space.

Some of the anthropogenic environmental changes, such as global warming and ozone depletion, which have been seen in recent years, have a special threat for small islands. Our Sustainable Development policy and the decisions which we make to preserve our local environment, should therefore demonstrate to the world that we are implementing mitigation and adaptation measures which will contribute to our long-term survival.

Social conditions are also an important component of sustainability, and these must demonstrate to the average citizen that he or she has a viable stake in the country and that it is in his or her interest to sustain a caring social system which does not exclude or marginalise anyone. Our cultural diversity must be harnessed and tapped to ensure that our development is built on fairness and promotes harmony. Wise and prudent economic growth should be at the centre of our development strategy.

A major concern for all Barbadians is the policy which we implement for land use. The expansion of the tourist industry in recent years means that an increasing amount of our land is being utilised to improve the comfort and convenience of our visitors. This industry is now the major provider of foreign exchange, hence it needs to be handled with care. However, even this vital sector has to be developed in a manner that does not compromise the sustainability of our island in the years to come.

Oliver Headley, PhD, CHB,
Chairman, National Commission on Sustainable Development.
# Contents

Dedication ........................................................................................................................................ iii  
Acknowledgement ............................................................................................................................. iv  
Foreword .......................................................................................................................................... v  
Chairman’s Remarks ......................................................................................................................... vi  
Contents ........................................................................................................................................... vii  
List of Boxes & Case Studies ............................................................................................................ xi  
Acronyms & Abbreviations .............................................................................................................. x  
About Windmills ............................................................................................................................... xi  

## PART I NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY ................................................. 1  
1. Introduction ................................................................................................................................. 3  
2. Policy Aims ................................................................................................................................. 5  
3. Definitions ................................................................................................................................. 7  
4. Policy Objectives & Goals ......................................................................................................... 9  
5. Principles of Sustainable Development for Barbados ............................................................ 11  
   5.1 Quality of Life ...................................................................................................................... 11  
   5.2 Conservation of Resources ................................................................................................. 12  
   5.3 Economic Efficiency ............................................................................................................ 14  
      5.3.1 Economic Instruments ............................................................................................... 15  
      5.3.2 Science & Technology ............................................................................................... 16  
   5.4 Equity .................................................................................................................................. 18  
   5.5 Participation ......................................................................................................................... 19  
6. Policy Implementation .................................................................................................................. 23  
   6.1 Recommendations .............................................................................................................. 23
## PART II  NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT - ACTION PLAN

1. Introduction .................................................................................................................................29
2. Stakeholder Involvement in national Decision Making ...............................................................29
3. Fresh Water Resources ..............................................................................................................30
4. Transportation .............................................................................................................................31
5. Agriculture .................................................................................................................................. 32
6. Terrestrial Biodiversity Including Forestry .................................................................................. 34
7. Fisheries ..................................................................................................................................... 35
8. Energy ........................................................................................................................................ 36
9. Biotechnology ............................................................................................................................. 36
10. Research & Development ......................................................................................................... 37
11. The Built Environment .............................................................................................................. 37
12. Land Resources ....................................................................................................................... 38
13. Natural Resources .................................................................................................................... 39
14. Education & Training ................................................................................................................ 39
15. Waste Management .................................................................................................................. 40
16. Regional Cooperation ............................................................................................................... 40
17. Concessions & Incentives ......................................................................................................... 41
18. Human Health, Well Being & Poverty ...................................................................................... 42
19. Gender ......................................................................................................................................43
20. Population ................................................................................................................................43
21. Disaster Management ............................................................................................................... 44
22. Coastal & Marine Preservation ................................................................................................. 44
23. Consumption Patterns ............................................................................................................. 45
24. Implementation & Legislation .................................................................................................. 45
25. Indicators for Sustainable Development .................................................................................. 46
26. Sustainable Tourism Development ...........................................................................................46
27. Conclusion ................................................................................................................................46
Annex 1 .......................................................................................................................................... 49
List of Boxes & Case Studies

Box 1. Precautionary Approach to Fisheries Management ................................................. 13
Box 2. Natural Gas Production in Barbados ................................................................. 17
Box 3. Education to Maintain a High Standard of Living ............................................... 19
Box 4. Making Community Sports Sustainable ........................................................... 21
Box 5. Indicators of Sustainable Development ............................................................. 24

Case Study 1. Fresh Water ........................................................................................ 14
Case Study 2. Sand & Gravel Quarrying Along the East Coast of Barbados .................. 16
Case Study 3. Energy .................................................................................................. 17
Case Study 4. The Fishing Industry ............................................................................ 18
Case Study 5. The National Commission on Sustainable Development ...................... 20
Acronyms & Abbreviations

NSD - National Sustainable Development
NCSD - National Commission on Sustainable Development
UNCED - United Nations Conference on Environment & Development
BATNEEC - Best Available Technique Not Entailing Excessive Cost
BPM - Best Practicable Means
BPEO - Best Practicable Environmental Option
PPP - Polluter Pays Principle
NCST - National Council for Science & Technology
UWI - University of the West Indies
LPG - Liquified Petroleum Gas
CNG - Compressed Natural Gas
IPM - Integrated Pest Management
GIS - Geographic Information System
PDP - Physical Development Plan
SIDS - Small Island Developing States
NGO - Non Governmental Organisations
CZMU - Coastal Zone Management Unit
Windmills represent not only the use of a renewable resource to generate energy but conjure up memories of sugar, once a driving force in the Barbadian economy in colonial and post colonial times. The work of many people focussed on using the windmill to create energy needed to grind canes, pump water for drinking, to feed livestock and other farming purposes.

Windmills are icons of Barbadian heritage and one of the oldest symbols of sustainability on the island. They are closely linked with social, economic, environmental, technological and scientific matters from a Barbadian, regional and global perspective - the very facets of sustainability.