FINAL NATIONAL FISHERFOLK WORKSHOP REPORT

Saint Lucia

Held as part of the project:
Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance

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October 14-15, 2015
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1. INTRODUCTION

The Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) recently received a €1,032,099 grant from the European Union, through its EuropeAid programme, to improve the contribution of the small scale fisheries sector to food security in the Caribbean. This will be achieved through building the capacity of regional and national fisherfolk organisation networks to participate in fisheries governance and management.

The four-year project covers fisherfolk working across the Caribbean, including in Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

As part of the project, eight countries were selected to build the capacity of national fisherfolk networks to participate in fisheries governance. Saint Lucia was one of the eight chosen to (i) analyse the issues at the national level; (ii) analyse policy and planning initiatives at the national level and opportunities for fisherfolk participation; (iii) review or validate policy positions and communication plans; and (iv) analyse capacity needs of fisherfolk to effectively participate in governance and management.

This report covers the proceedings and findings of the Saint Lucia workshop, held at the Department of Fisheries, Conference Room in Vieux Fort during October 14 -15, 2015

1.1 Objectives of workshop

The objectives of the workshop were for participants to:

- share their experiences in policy influencing and capacity building and identify lessons learnt;
- identify policy opportunities at the national, regional and international levels to address priority issues;
- develop communication messages to influence policy;
- improve their knowledge of the basic principles of project cycle management and the importance of participatory monitoring and evaluation;
- conduct an evaluation of the Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance project

1.2 Participants

The workshop brought together key stakeholders of the fishing industry which included representatives from nine fishermen’s co-operative societies in Saint Lucia (managers and members of Boards of Directors, active fishers within the fishing communities), president of the national fisherfolk organisation (NFO), representatives from the Fisheries and Co-operatives Departments, a representative from CANARI.

A total of twenty (20) persons were in attendance over the two day period. The list of participants is found in Appendix 1.
1.3 Method

The approach to delivering the workshop was participatory and interactive, using a variety of facilitation techniques such as plenary presentations and discussions, panel discussions and small group work.

Workshop proceedings

1.4 Opening remarks

The workshop began with brief opening remarks by the Deputy Chief Fisheries Officer, Mr. Thomas Nelson who reiterated the Ministry’s support in building on many activities, particularly for fishers to participate in fisheries governance. He also reassured fisherfolk of his and the Ministry’s commitment to continue working closely with fisherfolk and fisherfolk organisations in their effort as it pertains to enhancing and developing the many activities set by them within the fisheries sector.

Mr. Horace Walters, President of the Castries Fishermen’s Co-operative and Saint Lucia Fisherfolk Organisation, welcomed each representative of the primary societies and requested that they participate fully. He further encouraged those present to share knowledge with the other members of their society which they have acquired during the two-day workshop.

A chair person, mood investigator and reporter were selected to assist with the proceedings of the workshop.

1.5 Project overview and agenda

Participants were given an overview of the Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance (SCFPG) project; this was done briefly by Ms. Petronila Polius, Fisheries Officer, and in more details by Ms. Melanie Andrews, Technical Officer at CANARI. Before continuing, the group agreed to the workshop agenda (please see attached at Appendix 2).

Participants were also given a progress report on the SCFPG project and on the various upcoming activities under the project (please see presentation attached at Appendix 3).

1.6 Identifying lessons learnt

The Technical Officer, CANARI led participants in a plenary discussion on the value of learning lessons. The discussion was followed by a plenary activity in which participants shared some of the lessons they learnt in influencing fisheries policy and building capacity of their organisations. Some of the many lessons learned included:

- Learning can be enhanced through application and constant doing
- Avoid reinventing the wheel to save time and money
Utilise group sessions/workshops to share information
Learn lessons from others: Avoid repeating mistakes especially in relation to other countries, and groups in the area of project implementation.
Hold more meetings with members of the fishers cooperatives
Identify and utilise mentors within the fisheries sector
Identify old fishers to pass on knowledge and skills (good fishing practices) to new comers into the fisheries sector
Get the help of an “influencer” (e.g. Department of Fisheries)
There will always be resistance to change, so be prepared to deal with this
Inadequate sharing of information is a key issue that needs to be addressed
Still difficult to get fishers to buy-in to the idea of joining primary fisherfolk cooperatives
There is a need to have written co-operative policies and persons to implement those policies

1.7 Recap of key policy and capacity issues identified by fisherfolk
Based on the findings of the last National Fisherfolk Workshop participants undertook an exercise with the assistance of the co-facilitators (mentors and CANARI representative) to identify which issues were addressed and which required more attention and further prioritization for action.

Table 1.1: Actions taken by Fisherfolk organisations to address some of the key issues identified at the last National Fisherfolk Workshop

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Issue(s)</th>
<th>Action taken or to be taken to date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conflict Management</td>
<td>o Tourist interfering with fishing gear under the water</td>
<td>o In conjunction with the Department of Fisheries, reports were made to the Soufriere Marine Management Authority (SMMA). DOF to include in agenda at next meeting for discussion</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>o Formal writing to dive association</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>o Targeting the Dive Association (Anbaglo) who will:</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- Consult with the Department of Fisheries</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Reaffirm their rules with their dive operators</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>o Continue to report on issue both to locals and foreigners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of operations</td>
<td>o High cost of fishing operations</td>
<td>o Joint purchasing by cooperatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Low prices offered by Saint Lucia Fish Marketing Corporation for fish</td>
<td>o Seeking for issues to be addressed in the Incentive Act</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o High cost of fuel</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Capacity Building

- Poor management/leadership
- Unavailability of training for board members
- Have regular meetings (at least quarterly)
- Conducted a supervisory committee workshop through the Department of Cooperatives
- Funded project by CANARI will cover:
  - Leadership development
  - Succession planning
  - Financial management

### Management of Fishing Facilities

- Inadequate security for fishers and vessels
- Poor maintenance of fishing ports
- Addressed trafficking control of oil tankers with Saint Lucia Air and Seaport Authority (SLASPA)
- DOF to work with the Ministry of Infrastructure to address some of the issues

### Organisational (fisherfolk) issues

- Poor quality of fishing equipment
- Bad debts
- Fishermen not joining co-operatives (membership)
- Poor supervision by co-operative department
- Fishers not coming together
- Misunderstanding of roles and responsibilities in co-operatives
- Too many fishermen’s co-operatives
- Inadequate communication
- Lack of critical mass - structure
- Rehabilitation of co-operative in progress

### Bad condition of moorings in Choiseul Port and Vieux Fort fishing port

- This was addressed but issues still exist
- Seeking assistance from the government of Japan to help remedy the problem
- Co-operative to determine place of mooring so as to guide yachters who are competing with fisherfolk
- Setting up of committee to set guidelines for usage of jetty in Savannes Bay in conjunction with DOF

### Priority issues for further action

Following the review of key issues from the last national fisherfolk workshop, fisherfolk voted on issues not addressed or not fully addressed to prioritize for further action. These are given below.
Policy and high cost of operation were highly voted for, they each received twelve (12) votes. Participants noted that these issues have not been dealt with fully and work is still in progress.

Organisational (fisherfolk) issues received a total of ten (10) votes and as such it remains a work in progress.

Inadequate distribution of FADs which got seven (7) votes was one of the issues debated upon by participants. The Department of Fisheries gave a brief overview of how the FADs are distributed in the various fishing communities.

The poor condition of mooring in Choiseul, which has been a sore point for some years, received five (5) votes; participants were informed that this matter is being dealt with by the Fisheries Department and Ministry with assistance from the Government of Japan.

Inadequate security for fishers, vessels and port management were the least voted upon. Participants acknowledged that the security issue involves cooperation from other key stakeholders including the fishers’ cooperatives and so it remains a work in progress.

1.8 Policy opportunities at the national, regional and international levels to address priority issues

The Technical Officer from CANARI made a presentation on regional and global fisheries policies and opportunities (please see presentation attached at Appendix 4). She noted that there were many regional and global fisheries policies that sought to address some of the policy and capacity issues identified by participants. She further highlighted that it was important for fishers to be aware of these policies. The facilitator briefly reviewed some of the key sections of the Small Scale Fisheries (SSF) Guidelines and Caribbean Community Common Fisheries (CCCF) Policy and highlighted some of the areas that addressed some of the priority issues identified by fisherfolk.

Following the presentation on the regional and global fisheries policies was a panel discussion with Deputy Chief Fisheries Officer, Thomas Nelson; Deputy Registrar of Cooperatives, Althea Jean-Ceasar; and Horace Walters, President, Saint Lucia Fisherfolk Cooperative Society Limited on national fisheries policies. Key points from the panel discussion are presented below:
o There is currently a draft national fisheries policy that has not yet been approved.
  o Consideration must be given as to how the fisheries policy will impact the livelihood of
    fishers
  o The National Fisheries Plan 2013 was developed through a series of consultations and
    speaks to the sustainable use of marine resources, climate change, ecosystem approaches,
    good governance to fisheries and collaboration with other agencies
  o Need to have someone to lead the charge regarding the Saint Lucia Fish Marketing
    Corporation (SLFMC)
  o There should be a general meeting to hear issues from fishers to discuss policies/plans
    (involve all fishers island wide)
  o There should be more involvement from the Department of Fisheries and Cooperatives
    Department towards the development of the fisheries sector in Saint Lucia. The Cooperative
    Departments can specifically:
      - play the role of facilitator
      - participate in interactive forums
      - implement policy
      - encourage primary societies to adopt the laws that govern them
      - encourage public/private partnership
      - represent persons all along the value chain
  o The Department of Fisheries can:
      - mitigate some of the conflict among resource users. This will make policing and
        enforcement easier
1.9 Developing communication messages to influence policy

The Technical Officer from CANARI gave a presentation on creating effective communication messages to influence policy, which covered developing communication messages for fisherfolk to influence policy (please see presentation attached at Appendix 5). During the presentation the facilitator noted that communication messages should be clear, concise, correct/credible, comprehensive and consistent (5C’s). The facilitator further noted the different types of influencing, namely, evidence and advice; public campaigns and advocacy; and lobbying and negotiation.

To reinforce the information shared in the presentation, participants undertook a role play exercise in which they were asked to develop communication messages (guided by the 5C’s of communication) to advocate for the use of a traditional fishing ground. Participants were split into three groups, tourism developers, fisherfolk leaders and Minister/government representatives. The tourism developers and fisherfolk leaders developed communication messages to advocate to the Minister for the use of the fishing ground as either an all-inclusive hotel (position of tourism developers) or to remain as a traditional fishing ground (position of fisherfolk leaders). Responses from the communication role play exercise are given in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Responses from communication role play exercise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Points made by Tourism Developers</th>
<th>Points made by Fisherfolk Leaders</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Job creation</td>
<td>1. Traditionally the fishing ground is a source of livelihood for community members who have local knowledge of the site</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Construction – short term</td>
<td>2. Investments have already been made to make the area accommodating to the livelihoods of the community members by one of our favourite allies – the Japanese</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Employment – sustained livelihood</td>
<td>3. Pretty Pretty Island has a population of two hundred people, of which eighty are fisherfolk. Fishers are currently benefitting from the available facilities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Tax driven</td>
<td>4. Alternative fishing facilities are not available many livelihoods would be negatively affected</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Fosters rural development</td>
<td>5. The construction of the hotel poses long term damage to the environment because of the destruction of natural habitats through development</td>
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<td>2. Increase in skilled workforce</td>
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<td>3. Social development</td>
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<td>4. Fishers and farmers will benefit as there will be an increase in local food demand</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Increase in visitor arrival</td>
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<td>6. Increase marketing for Saint Lucia</td>
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<td>7. Increase revenue including foreign exchange and tax collection</td>
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<td>8. Influx of visitors – provide citizens with the opportunity to sell property, rent etc.</td>
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Decision of the Minister – The hotel will be developed as the minister and his advisors felt it was a win-win situation for both fisheries and tourism. The hotel can adopt the fisherfolk facility.
1.10 Basic principles of project cycle management

The Technical Officer, CANARI presented on the basic principles of Project Cycle Management and Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (please see full presentation at Appendix 6). At the beginning of the session the facilitator asked participants to share some of their experiences in managing and monitoring projects. Proposed projects to be implemented by Saint Lucia Fisherfolk Organisation were also highlighted.

The facilitator noted that Project Cycle Management (PCM) is simply the term given to the process of planning and managing projects. Participants were informed that the project management cycle had four basic steps:

- **Identify** - the first step in the cycle is to identify an issue that a project can address
- **Design** - in this phase the scope of the project is considered, that is:
  - What is the goal of the project?
  - What is/are the objective(s) of the project
  - How will we know if the project is meeting its objectives (indicators)
  - What are the risks to the project?
  - What will be the cost of the project?
  - How long will the project take?
  - What is the quality of the outcome/outputs that we expect from the project?
- **Implement** - this is where the project begins. During the implementation of the project it is important to monitor and review the progress of the project
- **Evaluate** - when evaluating the project it is important to ask:
  - What were the impacts of the project?
  - Were the impacts positive or negative?
  - Were the impacts intended or unintended?
The facilitator noted that lesson learning should occur all throughout the cycle.

**Participatory monitoring and evaluation**

Participatory monitoring & evaluation (PM&E) was explained as a process through which stakeholders at various levels engage in monitoring and evaluating a particular practice, project, program, plan or policy. The PM&E process has four main steps:

- **Step 1**: Planning the PM&E process and determining objectives and indicators
- **Step 2**: Gathering data
- **Step 3**: Analysing data
- **Step 4**: Sharing information and defining actions to be taken

**1.11 Update on Fisherfolk Strengthening Fund project**

Mr. Alva Lynch, Manager of the Castries Fishermen’s Cooperative Society Limited, updated the meeting on the conditional approval of two project proposals that were submitted to the Fisherfolk Strengthening Fund for funding consideration. He noted that the projects will be implemented by the Castries fishermen’s Co-operative Society Limited and the Saint Lucia Fisherfolk Cooperative Society Limited. The projects cover training for board members/staff, hardware and software needs for the different primary societies and advocacy to promote work done by primary societies and fisherfolk.

**2. EVALUATION OF THE STRENGTHENING CARIBBEAN FISHERFOLK TO PARTICIPATE IN GOVERNANCE PROJECT**

Using a Focus Group approach fisherfolk at the National Fisherfolk Workshops were asked to respond to the following questions:

- Over the past three years in what way has your involvement in decision-making at the local, national and regional levels changed?
  - Has the “Strengthening fisherfolk.....” project helped in this process or not?
- For those involved in the project, how has the project helped you to communicate to influence policy at the local, national and regional levels?
- Since being involved in the project, how has the effectiveness of fisheries policies changed at the regional and national levels?
- How has your fishing community or group membership contributed to your participation in the project? What support did you receive?
- What strategies have you/your community come up with to bring the ideas/voices of regular fisherfolk into the project?
- What types of feedback from the project have you carried back to your fisher folk groups?
Participants were reminded that there were no right or wrong answers and were encouraged to speak openly and share their opinions. Participants were also informed that their feedback would form part of CANARI’s overall evaluation of the SCFPG project. The session was facilitated by the representative from CANARI.

Summary of evaluation findings

Fisherfolk indicated an increased involvement in decision-making at the national level, noting in particular that the fisherfolk organisations in Saint Lucia, based on their participation in the SCFPG project, developed a Managers Forum to improve their involvement in decision-making. Through the Forum, fisherfolk organisations are able to organise a delegation to represent them during consultations with government. It was noted that this approach has brought recognition to the fact that fisherfolk no longer stand on their own.

Through their participation in the SCFPG project fisherfolk also highlighted the following:

- Greater awareness of national and regional policy frameworks.
- Improved global perspective on fisherfolk issues.
- Improved participatory decision-making at the organisational level. For example, fisherfolk leaders engaged the members of their cooperatives in decision-making by involving them in the preparation of the proposals that were submitted to the Fisherfolk Strengthening Fund. It was noted that a meeting was held with members of the cooperatives to get ideas for the proposals.
- Feedback from the SCFPG project on organisational gaps, encouraged fishers to seek more training programmes from the Cooperatives Department.
- In terms of communicating to influence policy, fisherfolk stated that there has been an improvement in communication between the Department of Fisheries and the societies (fishers’ cooperatives). It was stated that the anticipated outcomes of the FSF projects will also lead to improved communication among the societies and between fishers and the public. While it was noted that the government’s budget for developing fisheries in Saint Lucia was inadequate, fishers felt like they had more of a voice.
- Although fisherfolk have yet to see any changes to national policies they agreed that there has been greater representation by fisherfolk in decision-making processes. Fisherfolk are hoping to have two representatives sit on the Saint Lucia Fish Marketing Corporation.
- Fisherfolk shared information on the SCFPG project during their quarterly meetings.

3. WORKSHOP EVALUATION

Participants were asked to draw their expression on the achievement of the workshop objectives and also state how they intend to share the information received. Some creative ways were derived; some also expressed the satisfaction in writing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workshop objectives</th>
<th>How participants intend to share / impact knowledge to fellow colleagues</th>
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10
All of the participants said that they were very satisfied with the workshop and its proceedings.

- Sharing of information - one on one with members
- Discourse at management level
- Share at board and members meetings
- Over a drink
- Training programs, advocacy

4. CLOSING REMARKS

Mr. Horace Walters, President of Saint Lucia Fisherfolk Cooperative Society Limited, thanked all present for coming and for their active participation throughout the two-day workshop. He encouraged everyone to share the knowledge gained from the workshop and also encouraged participants to advocate for their rightful place within the fisheries sector. He also thanked Ms. Melanie Andrews for the insightful presentations she delivered throughout the workshop. He further thanked the two fisherfolk mentors, under the Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance project, Mrs. Rita Straughn and Mrs. Petronila Polius, for their hard work and the support they provided in making the workshop fruitful and well delivered.
## National Fisherfolk Workshop – Saint Lucia

### October 14th – 15th, 2015

#### Participants List

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Last Name</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Tel: work</th>
<th>Tel: Mobile</th>
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<td>Organization</td>
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</table>
Final National Fisherfolk Workshop

Saint Lucia

October 14-15, 2015

Workshop Objectives

By the end of the workshop, fisherfolk will have:

- shared their experiences in policy influencing and capacity building and identified lessons learnt;
- identified policy opportunities at the national, regional and international levels to address priority issues;
- developed communication messages to influence policy;
- improved their knowledge of the basic principles of project cycle management and the importance of participatory monitoring and evaluation;
- conducted a participatory evaluation of the Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance project.

Day 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30 am</td>
<td>Welcome remarks</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 am</td>
<td>Welcome and update on the SCFPG project</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:20 am</td>
<td>Update on the Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance project</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:35 am</td>
<td>Recap of key issues (policy and capacity) identified by fisherfolk at the last NFW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15 am</td>
<td>Purpose of sharing experiences and the value of lessons learnt</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30 am</td>
<td>Health Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45 am</td>
<td>Actions taken by FFOs to address the key issues identified at the last NFW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45 am</td>
<td>Prioritising issues for further action</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00 noon</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Session 3: Key regional policies and opportunities for addressing policy and capacity issues
### Session 1: Identification of Policy Opportunities (Regional and International)

**1:00 pm**
- Small Scale Fisheries (SSF) Guidelines
- Caribbean Community Common Fisheries (CCCF) Policy and Action Plans

**1:30 pm**
- Identification of policy opportunities (national):
  - National fisheries policies and plans

### Session 4: Developing Communication Messages to Influence Policy

**2:00 pm**
- Creating effective communication messages to influence policy

**2:20 pm**
- Health Break

**2:35 pm**
- Developing communication messages for fisherfolk to influence policy

**3:30 pm**
- Presentations on messages to influence policy

**4:00 pm**
- End of Day 1

### Day 2

**Time** | **Topic**
--- | ---
**9:00 am** | Welcome and review of Day 1

**Session 5: Welcome and Review of Day 1**

**9:20 am**
- Presentation of the SLFCSL’s and CFCSL’s Fisherfolk Strengthening Fund (FSF) Projects

**10:20 am**
- Health Break

**10:35 am**
- Basic principles of project cycle management and importance of PM&E

**12:00 noon**
- Lunch Break

**Session 6: Presentation of the SLFCSL’s and CFCSL’s Fisherfolk Strengthening Fund (FSF) Projects**

**1:30 pm**
- Participatory evaluation of the Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance project

**2:30 pm**
- Health Break

**2:45 pm**
- Workshop evaluation

**3:15 pm**
- Next steps

**3:45 pm**
- Close of Workshop
Final National Fisherfolk Workshop
October 14 -15, 2015
Vieux Fort Fisheries Complex
Saint Lucia

Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance project

Introduction

• Project targets the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO) and its member national fisherfolk organisations in 17 CARICOM countries
• Enhances the capacity of fisherfolk organisations to participate effectively in fisheries governance and management of shared living marine resources to improve food security in the Caribbean region.

Introduction cont’d

• 4 year project (January 2013 to December 2016)
• Funded by the European Union EuropeAid Programme €1,032,099
• Being implemented by 5 partners:
  – Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)
  – Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES) of the University of the West Indies (UWI)
  – Panos Caribbean
  – Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO)
  – Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM)

Specific objectives

i. strengthen the CNFO and its member NFOs in the CARICOM countries

ii. build the capacity of the regional and national networks of fisherfolk organisations and their individual members to better participate in fisheries governance and management at the national and regional levels

Specific objectives (cont’d)

iii. enhance communication within and among the networks of fisherfolk organisations for exchange of information, collaboration, and development of consensus on policy for the governance of Caribbean fisheries in relation to food security

iv. improve the effectiveness and equity of participation of fisherfolk in decision-making processes in the governance of Caribbean fisheries in relation to food security.

Activities

Update the 2005 needs assessment

• 17 project countries = 17 mentors
• Meetings: project year 2 + project year 3 = 2 meetings
• Mentors supporting fisherfolk organisations
Activities (cont’d)

Establish ALG

- 2 meetings
- CNFO constitution outlined at second meeting in the Bahamas
- 3rd meeting: October 5-8, 2015 Antigua and Barbuda

Fishers+ Governments+ CSOs+ Academia= Solutions!
Activities (cont’d)

Workshops

• Figure out the 8 countries needing the most support
• Hold 1 meeting in project year 2 in 8 countries
• Hold 1 meeting in project year 3 (in progress)

• Complete 3 participatory videos and other communication products
  • Fishing for a living: North Coast facilities (T&T)
  • Bahamas IUU fishing video (in progress)

Activities (cont’d)

Fisherfolk attend high level, regional, decision-making meetings

• 2nd World Small-Scale Fisheries Conference (WSF2C): Options and Opportunities for Small-Scale Fisheries, Mexico, September 2014
• Caribbean Week of Agriculture (CWA): Transforming Agriculture through Family Farming, Suriname, October 2014

Activities (cont’d)

Fisherfolk Strengthening Fund

- Call: Sept 12 – Oct 31, 2014
- 16 proposals from 9 countries received
- 9 going ahead

15 grants of €1,000 - €10,000 to strengthen fisherfolk organisations’ capacity to participate in governance

Independent mid-term evaluation

National Fisherfolk Workshops

Purpose: to build capacity of national fisherfolk networks to participate in fisheries governance
- to identify challenges to fisherfolk organisations (FFOs) playing an effective role in fisheries governance and management;
- identify priorities for strengthening FFOs;
- identify opportunities for FFOs to address some of the challenges by getting involved in key national, regional and global policy and decision-making processes; and,
- confirm which challenges the project can help to address under the SGF (FSF)

Common challenges

- Internal governance (leadership, succession planning, management, membership of fisherfolk organisations)
- Cost of operations
- Financial sustainability
- Marketing
- Onshore infrastructure
- Social security
- Youth in fisheries
- Conflict management
- Importance of fisheries/status
- Fisheries policy and management
- Praedial larceny
- Illegal Unregulated and Unreported Fishing (IUU)
- Environmental protection

Work Plan for 2015

- Award, implement and monitor FSF projects (November 2014 – October 2015)
- Facilitate and report on the final training of FF mentors workshop (6 – 9 July 2015, Anguilla)
- Facilitate and report on the second set of national fisherfolk workshops in 8 focus countries (July – September 2015)
Work Plan for 2015 (cont’d)

- Facilitate and report on the third FFALG workshop (5 – 8 October, 2015, Antigua and Barbuda)
- Keep updated and facilitate online project webpage and input into discussion forum
- Support and facilitate participation of fisherfolk representatives in at least two key decision-making meetings.

Fisherfolk Strengthening Fund (FSF)

- Purpose: to support activities by fisherfolk networks to build capacity to participate in fisheries governance and management
- Total fund of €100,000 (awarding grants, within the range of €1,000 - €10,000)
- Launched: September 12 to October 13, 2014. Extension to October 31 (request from SVG, hurricane Gonzalo and shut down of Anguilla).
- 16 proposals received from 9 countries (Anguilla, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos)

Fisherfolk Strengthening Fund cont’d

Projects were:
- Reviewed by a panel: Patrick McConney (UWI-CERMES), Mitchell Lay (CNFO), Raymon Van Anrooy (FAO), Anna Hadeed (CANARI), Terrence Phillips (CANARI)
- Successful proposals were given conditional approval and then taken through a participatory technical review and refinement phase. CANARI provided assistance with refining the proposals for implementation. [March – July 2015]
- At present, in the contract arrangement phase.

Fisherfolk Strengthening Fund cont’d

- 11 proposals received conditional approval (2 T&T proposals combined, 3 Saint Lucia proposals with similar objectives set out in 2 stand-alone proposals)
- Total of 9 proposals moving forward (Anguilla, Belize, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos). Average grant award US$10,500.
- Addressing issues related to organisational development (internal governance arrangements, leadership, succession planning, management, literacy), strategic and business planning, computerising accounting systems, advocacy and representation, awareness building regarding FFOs and the benefits of membership.
National Fisherfolk Workshop
Saint Lucia
14 – 15 October 2015

Identification of policy opportunities

Strengthening Caribbean fisherfolk to participate in governance project

Seeks to enhance the capacity of fisherfolk organisations to participate effectively in fisheries governance and management of shared living marine resources to improve food security in the Caribbean region.

Policy opportunities

- Small-scale fisheries guidelines (SSF Guidelines)
- Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy (CCCFP)

Small-scale fisheries guidelines (SSF guidelines)

Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the context of food security and poverty elimination

- Promote a human rights approach to development.
- Bring together social development and responsible fisheries.
- Goal: individuals and communities develop capabilities to actively and meaningfully participate in decision-making.

Caribbean community common fisheries policy (CCCFP)

- Vision: Foster effective cooperation and collaboration among participant nations in Conservation, Management, Sustainable Utilisation and Development of the fisheries resource and related ecosystems in the Caribbean region to maximise benefits for all Caribbean people.
- Addresses the need to build capacity amongst fishers and optimise the social and economic returns from the fisheries, which is a common thread throughout Caribbean societies.

CCCFP cont’d

- Considers the rights of traditional, subsistence, artisanal, small-scale and fishers and large-scale fishing.
- Participatory approach used in policy drafting and implementation.
- Promotes more empowerment for fishers, ensuring their involvement in decision making.
- Combines the best available scientific information with fishers’ traditional knowledge.
Communication for policy influence

Strengthening Caribbean fisherfolk to participate in governance

National Fisherfolk Workshop
Saint Lucia
14 – 15 October 2015

Example: CNFO’s objectives

• Raise awareness of policy makers and managers in government about the issues, needs and ideas of fisherfolk in making decisions about fisheries management and CC adaptation.
• Raise the visibility of the CNFO and its members at the national and local levels

Example: CNFO’s target audiences

• Government Ministers
• Fisheries divisions
• Permanent Secretaries and CEOs of government agencies with marine jurisdiction
• Heads of major companies, NGOs and regional organisations
• High level media executives
• Fisheries Managers
• Coastal Zone Managers

Step 1: Identify the objective of your communication

• Your objective links ahead to the change or results you would like to see.
• Objectives can be:
  i. to raise awareness
  ii. to share knowledge
  iii. to effect a change in behaviour
  iv. to advocate for ‘action’ (can further define the action)

Step 2: Identify your target audience(s)

• Who are you communicating to? For example is your audience a decision maker, resource user, or media representative?
• Ask yourself the following questions:
  i. What are the interests, beliefs and agenda of this audience?
  ii. Do I know the background of the audience so that I can fine tune the approach I take?

Step 3: Develop your message(s)

• What are your objectives? What do you hope to achieve by the delivery of your message?
  i. Frame your message in a way that engages the target audience — connect with where the audience is now and guide your message to where you want it to go.
  ii. Ensure you observe “the 5Cs” of communication: be clear, concise, correct/credible, comprehensive and consistent in your message.
Example: CNFO’s messages

- Transparency, accountability and participation are important in fisheries management.
- Fisherfolk bring local and traditional knowledge to fisheries management.
- Fisherfolk need to get together to have a united and strong voice.

Step 4: Decide on the product and channel or pathway for delivery of message(s) to each target audience

- Selection of the mechanism for delivery of your message (product, pathway) will be linked to the audience’s interests and preferences so you need to determine:
  i. What media, forums etc. your target audience accesses
  ii. Who influences the audience (i.e. who might be an intermediary messenger or champion)

Example: CNFO’s products and pathways

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Pathway</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Videos</td>
<td>Face to face meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy briefs</td>
<td>Workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flyers</td>
<td>Television</td>
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<tr>
<td>Songs</td>
<td>Radio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drama</td>
<td>Demonstration/marches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mails/text messages</td>
<td>YouTube/Facebook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports</td>
<td>Telephone calls/texting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The product or pathway you select will depend on the type of policy influencing you undertake

Communication role play exercise

1. Form groups of three.
2. In each group select a person to play the role of a Minister of Planning, a Tourism Developer and a Fisherfolk Leader.
3. Based on the scenario on the following slide, the Minister must decide who makes the best argument and communicates their message the best according to the 5C’s.
4. Before the Minister decides, the fisherfolk leader and tourism developer must share with the rest of the group their objective, target audience and key points made.

Scenario

The Minister of Planning has agreed to meet with the fisherfolk leader of Pretty Pretty Island Cooperative and a tourism developer concerning the use of a traditional fishing ground on Pretty Pretty Island. Due to his busy schedule, the Minister only has five minutes for the meeting. The fisherfolk leader and tourism developer must therefore clearly and concisely make his/her case for the use of the beach. The tourism developer thinks the beach would be an excellent location for a new all inclusive hotel, the fisherfolk leader thinks that it should remain a fishing ground.
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Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance
Project Cycle Management: A quick look

What is project cycle management

• Simply put, Project Cycle Management (PCM) is the term given to the process of planning and managing projects.

• Projects sometimes fail because they are badly planned and do not take account of some important factors, particularly the needs and views of stakeholders.

The Project Management Cycle

Project Cycle Management Steps

1. IDENTIFY

The first step in the cycle is to identify an issue that a project can address:

- Needs Assessment/Capacity Assessment: What are the needs of fisherfolk organisations? What are some capacities that fisherfolk organisations need to build to effectively participate in governance?

- Problem trees: What are the root causes of problems in a particular fisherfolk organisation?

Project Cycle Management Steps

1. IDENTIFY

Before moving to step 2, consider whether addressing the issue is strategic.

- Does the issue align with the strategic plan for the organisation?

- Will addressing this issue contribute to the vision of the organisation?

2. DESIGN

Once it is decided to go ahead with the project, we can start to think about the details.

Planning:

- Who will be the people involved in and affected by this project? (stakeholders)

- Do we have (or have access to) the resources (E.g. time, funding, capacity) needed to undertake this project?
2. DESIGN
Once it is decided to go ahead with the project, we can start to think about the details.

Scope of the project:
- What is the goal of the project?
- What is/are the objective(s) of the project
- How will we know if the project is meeting its objectives (indicators)
- What are the risks to the project?
- What will be the cost of the project?
- How long will the project take?
- What is the quality of the outcome/outputs that we expect from the project?

3. IMPLEMENT
This is where the project begins. During the implementation of the project it is important to monitor and review the progress of the project and any outside changes that affect it. The project plans should be adjusted where necessary.

4. EVALUATE
Evaluation should be carried out at or after project completion. Evaluation could even be carried out a few months or years after the project has finished in order to assess its long-term impact and sustainability.
- What were the impacts of the project?
- Were the impacts positive or negative?
- Were the impacts intended or unintended?

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation: What is it?
- Participatory monitoring & evaluation (PM&E) is a process through which stakeholders at various levels engage in monitoring and evaluating a particular practice, project, program, plan or policy;
- Share control over the content, the process and the results of the M&E activity; and,
- Engage in taking or identifying corrective actions, learning and adapting.

Why is PM&E important?
- Participation is important to the M&E process since it offers new ways of assessing and learning from change that are more inclusive
- It allows managers to be more responsive to the needs of those most directly affected

To summarise, PM&E has 4 main overall purposes:
1. Management in close collaboration with partners and the local population.
2. Learning with (not around) the local population and key stakeholders (both men and women) at different levels.
3. Empowerment of the local people and partners in the field so that they own and contribute to management.
4. Accountability upward (to a leader), and downward (to people we are working with).
Basic PM&E method

Step 1: Planning the PM&E process and determining objectives and indicators
Step 2: Gathering data
Step 3: Analysing data
Step 4: Sharing information and defining actions to be taken

Remember to learn lessons as you go!
- What did we do right?
- What did we do wrong?
- Was the project a success?
- Was the project a failure?
- What could have been done better?
- What are some best practices if we have to do this again or that can be applied to other projects?