Climate change adaptation in the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat

Report of the Inception Workshop for the Project Steering Committee and Other Key Stakeholders

August 30 – 31, 2017

Montserrat

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<td>Caribbean Natural Resources Institute</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>Climate Change Adaptation</td>
</tr>
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<td>CCCCC</td>
<td>Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre</td>
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<td>CCCFP</td>
<td>Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>DFMR</td>
<td>Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources (Anguilla)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>GEF</td>
<td>Global Environment Facility</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIFT</td>
<td>Gender in Fisheries Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATLHE</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Trade, Lands, Housing and the Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECS</td>
<td>Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTs</td>
<td>Overseas Territories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSC</td>
<td>Project Steering Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIDS</td>
<td>Small Island Developing States</td>
</tr>
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<td>SSF</td>
<td>Small-scale Fisheries</td>
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<tr>
<td>StewardFish</td>
<td>Developing Organizational Capacity for Ecosystem Stewardship and Livelihoods in Caribbean Small-Scale Fisheries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UWI-CERMES</td>
<td>University of the West Indies - Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 Introduction

The fisheries sectors in Anguilla and Montserrat make significant contributions to livelihoods and food security. In Anguilla, fish production in 2014 was 752 metric tonnes (mt), valued at US$9.4 million, with approximately 130 fishers operating 84 fishing vessels. In Montserrat, fish production in 2015 was approximately 36 mt, valued at US$0.3 million, with 110 fishers operating 27 fishing vessels. The contribution of the fisheries sector to Gross Domestic Product for Anguilla in 2012 was 2.26%\(^1\), while it was 0.38%\(^2\) for Montserrat in 2015.

Both Overseas Territories (OTs) are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and variability. Increased sea surface temperature, intensity of storms and sea level rise are expected to trigger a complex series of biophysical and socio-economic impacts on fisheries. Needs assessments for Anguilla and Montserrat, commissioned by the Department for International Development (2012)\(^3\), showed that resilience activities are hampered by inadequate planning and adaptive capacity. Mainstreaming climate change adaptation (CCA) in the fisheries sectors is therefore crucial.

In an effort to mainstream CCA into fisheries governance and management in Anguilla and Montserrat, using an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF), the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), in partnership with the Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources (DFMR) – Anguilla, the Fisheries and Ocean Resources Unit - Montserrat and the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES) of the University of the West Indies (UWI), will be implementing the three-year Darwin Plus funded project Climate change adaptation in the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat.

One of the key activities under the project was to establish a Project Steering Committee and host an Inception Workshop to plan the key processes and activities for implementation and monitoring of the three-year project from 2017-2020. This report presents the main findings and recommendations of the Inception Workshop for the Climate change adaptation in the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat project held from August 30-31, 2017, in St. John’s, Montserrat.

2 Workshop objectives

By the end of the Workshop, members of the Project Steering Committee and other key stakeholders had:

- reviewed and refined the logframe and work plan for implementation and monitoring of the Climate change adaptation in the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat project;
- reviewed and refined the stakeholder analysis done during project development;
- applied outcome mapping to define behaviour changes required from key stakeholders;
- facilitated knowledge exchange among the members of the Project Steering Committee and other key stakeholders from both OTs;

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\(^1\) Kafi. S. Gumbs et al. 2015. Anguilla Fisheries Development Plan (Draft). 99 p.
\(^2\) Alwyn Ponteen, 2016. Presentation - Training workshop on Value Chain Approach in Fisheries, CRFM/UNU-FTP PROJECT, 18 –22 July 2016, Suriname
\(^3\) Darwin Plus: Overseas Territories Environment and Climate Fund Project Application
strengthened their capacity to undertake and assess logframe analysis, stakeholder analysis and outcome mapping; and
identified opportunities and outlined an engagement strategy for synergies with relevant regional projects, including the four-year Global Environment Facility (GEF)/Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) project Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector (CC4FISH), which is being implemented in Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago.

3 Approach

The workshop was facilitated by CANARI in collaboration with the key project partners. It was participatory and interactive, using a combination of facilitation techniques (such as plenary presentations and discussions, and small group work). The workshop also drew on participants’ knowledge and experiences.

4 Participants

The target participants for the Inception Workshop were the members of the Project Steering Committee and other key stakeholders involved in climate change adaptation, disaster risk management and fisheries in Montserrat. The FAO Regional Project Coordinator for the FAO GEF CC4FISH project also participated in the workshop.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) is comprised of fisheries experts from the DFMR – Anguilla, Fisheries and Ocean Resources Unit- Montserrat and CERMES, a fisherfolk leader from Anguilla Fisherfolk Association and from Montserrat Fishers and Boaters Association, and the project leader and a climate change adaptation expert from CANARI. The participants list is provided at Appendix 1.

5 Highlights/Findings

Based on the Agenda, the highlights and findings of the workshop are set out below. The Agenda is provided at Appendix 2.

5.1 Opening Ceremony

The Opening Ceremony was chaired by Ms. Daphne Cassell, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Trade, Lands, Housing and the Environment (MATLHE), who in her welcome remarks, highlighted the importance of fisheries to food and nutrition, the likely impact of climate change on the fisheries sector, and the actions to be taken under the project to improve climate change adaptation in the sector.

In his remarks, Terrence Phillips, Senior Technical Officer, CANARI, expressed thanks to the Darwin Plus: Overseas Territories Environment and Climate Fund for the assistance being provided to implement the three-year project, and noted that the project proposal was put together in a short space of time with full cooperation from senior officials in MATLHE, DFMR - Anguilla, CERMES and CANARI. This partnership, along with fisherfolk leaders from both countries, made up the Project Steering Committee.

He indicated that the project is aimed at mainstreaming climate change adaptation in the fisheries sector, with the process being to assess institutional readiness to undertake climate change adaptation,
determine the vulnerabilities to climate change and capacities required, communicate the results and facilitate action at the policy and local levels, using approaches that would seek to promote participation and collaboration among the key stakeholders involved in the fisheries sector.

In the feature address, the Honourable Minister of Agriculture, Trade, Lands, Housing and the Environment, Mr. Claude E. S. Hogan, noted that Montserrat was home to many endemic species which could be impacted by climate change, and acknowledged the contributions of the Darwin Plus: Overseas Territories Environment and Climate Fund in dealing with climate change issues in the Overseas Territories (OTs), while calling for the inclusion of OTs in GEF funded projects. He also highlighted the cooperation among Anguilla, Montserrat, CERMES and CANARliin developing and implementing the project.

Mr. Alwyn Ponteen, Chief Fisheries and Ocean Governance Officer, MATLHE, gave the Vote of Thanks. The Opening Ceremony Programme is provided at Appendix 3.

5.2 Assigning roles (chairs, rapporteurs, mood investigators) and Ground rules
During the session to obtain volunteers for chair, rapporteur and mood investigators over the two-day period, participants also indicated their expectations from the workshop, which included:

- developing synergies with the CC4FISH project;
- developing relationships with Montserrat, identifying (common) issues and sharing solutions;
- gathering information to refine policy and plans;
- making linkages and adding value to the actions/outputs of the project;
- sharing knowledge;
- observing the fisheries sector coping with climate change; and
- developing a better appreciation for the fisheries sector.

5.3 Overview of the Climate Change Adaptation in the Fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat project
Terrence Phillips, Senior Technical Officer, CANARI provided an overview of the Climate Change Adaptation in the Fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat project. During the presentation, he highlighted the importance of the fisheries sector in Anguilla and Montserrat; likely impact of climate change and variability on the sector; objective of the project; approach to its delivery in Anguilla and Montserrat over the three-year period; and the expected outputs, which include:

- Local and scientific knowledge combined to assess vulnerabilities and potential adaptation actions for the fisheries sectors, including priorities for institutional strengthening
- Strengthened mobilisation and exchange of knowledge (on assessed vulnerabilities and institutional readiness for CCA in fisheries) among key policy makers, resource managers and resource users, to catalyse change in policy and practice
- Actions taken to mainstream adaptation to climate change and variability in fisheries-related policies and plans
- Capacity of fisherfolk and their organisations strengthened to undertake practical CCA actions

The presentation is provided at Appendix 4.

Discussion
In response to a query as to how the work/outputs from Waitt Institute – Blue Halo Initiative and Coral Cay Conservation project tie in with the Climate Change Adaptation in the Fisheries of Anguilla and
Montserrat project to ensure everyone was on the same page, it was indicated that these could addressed during the sessions to review and refine the key stakeholders under the project and to identify opportunities and outline an engagement strategy for synergies with other projects.

5.4 Identification of the roles and responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee
The workshop agreed that the Project Steering Committee (PSC) would be comprised of fisheries experts from the DFMR – Anguilla, Fisheries and Ocean Resources Unit- Montserrat and CERMES, project leader and a climate change adaptation expert from CANARI, and a fisherfolk leader from Anguilla Fisherfolk Association and Montserrat Fishers and Boaters Association of Anguilla and Montserrat, respectively.

The draft Terms of Reference for the PSC were reviewed, refined and agreed upon as set out below.

Role of the PSC:
- Review overall and annual project work plans
- Facilitate and promote project coordination
- Provide advice and guidance on technical and logistical issues facing the project
- Participate in project activities, as required
- Use influence to assist the project in achieving its outcome and outputs
- Review and provide feedback on project progress reports

The Steering Committee Chair will be elected from among the country representatives on the PSC, and will be rotated between Anguilla and Montserrat every six months. Election of the Chair will be done at the biannual PSC meetings. The current chair is Alwyn Ponteen, Chief Fisheries and Ocean Governance Officer, MATLHE, who will serve until February 2018.

CANARI will support the Chair by providing a draft agenda, ensuring that it is clearly stated for each agenda item whether it is for information or whether a decision will need to be taken to facilitate more efficient meetings. The Chair will send out the draft agenda two weeks prior to any meeting.

The responsibilities for the PSC Chair were reviewed, refined and agreed upon as set out below.

Responsibilities of the PSC Chair:
- Review the draft agenda for each meeting
- Ensure that draft agendas and supporting materials are delivered to members in advance of meetings
- Make the purpose of each meeting clear to members and explains the draft agenda at the beginning of each meeting
- Clarify and summarize what is happening throughout each meeting
- Keep the meeting moving by putting time limits on each agenda item and keeping all meetings to two hours or less
- Encourage broad participation from members in discussion.

The responsibilities for individual PSC members were reviewed, refined and agreed upon as set out below.
**Responsibilities of individual PSC members:**

- Understand the objectives, and desired outcome and outputs of the project
- Understand and represent the interests of key stakeholders
- Take a genuine interest in the project’s outcome and overall success
- Act on opportunities to communicate positively about the project
- Check that the project is aligned with policies and directions in Anguilla and Montserrat

In terms of a **quorum** for a PSC meeting, it was agreed that there should be full representation by all organisations which are members of the PSC for a meeting to be convened, with alternates being named by each agency to ensure that a quorum could be met.

Maria Pena was identified as CERMES alternate representative, while Chavez Edwards was alternate for Kafi Gumbs, Director, DRMR. Also, it was noted that CANARI would be represented by at least one of its two members on the PSC. Alternates would have to be identified for the representatives from the Fisheries and Ocean Resources Unit- Montserrat, Anguilla Fisherfolk Association and Montserrat Fishers and Boaters Association.

It was determined that PSC meetings would be held bi-annually, with the final meeting being held between December 2019 – January 2020. These meetings will be held virtually, using Skype or GoToMeeting. Intersessional communication will be by email, Skype, phone or in person during project activities in Anguilla and Montserrat.

### 5.5 Overview of the Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector (CC4FISH) project

Iris Monnereau, FAO Regional Project Coordinator, CC4FISH project, started with an examination of the vulnerability of the fisheries sector in the Caribbean region to climate change. Based on the current observations and climate projections for this region, and knowledge garnered from a global and regional vulnerability assessment, it has become clear that the fishery sector of Caribbean SIDS is highly vulnerable to climate change and climate variability. The biophysical and socio-economic impacts of climate change on the fisheries sector in the Caribbean can be expected to be significant. Several projections have indicated that the marine capture sector in the region will suffer from changes in fish size, fish redistribution, fish production and eroding reef habitats. She detailed the negative climate change impacts on the fisheries sector that are already obvious in the Caribbean region, including coral bleaching (damaging critical fish habitat), increasing intensity of storms together with increased sea level (damaging fish habitats, fishery access and assets), and sargassum influxes (disrupting fishing operations and communities and impacting the sustainability of the resource).

She then presented on the CC4FISH project, with the objective being to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector, through introduction of adaptation measures in fisheries management and capacity building of fisherfolk and aquaculturists. This project aims to create better understanding and awareness of climate change vulnerability, build resilience of fisherfolk, fisherfolk organisations and aquaculturists, and improve governance by mainstreaming climate change adaptation in multilevel fisheries governance. Possible synergies with the Darwin Plus project were highlighted as the projects have significant overlap in terms of vulnerability and capacity assessments, ecosystem approach to fisheries gap analysis and training, exchange programmes on successful adaptation activities and overlaps in assessments of institutional capacity and
readiness to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management. The presentation is provided at Appendix 5.

Discussion
During the discussion, it was suggested that arrangements should be put in place to facilitate the sharing of information on the results/outputs from the CC4FISH activities. Information from other related projects should also be shared on alternatives livelihoods e.g. fish aggregating devices (FADS), sea moss farming, tilapia farming, etc.

5.6 Overview of the iLand Resilience Project on Technical Assistance to Enhance Institutional Frameworks for Improved Environmental Management in OECS
Ainka Granderson, Senior Technical Officer, CANARI, provided an overview of the project Technical assistance for the development of frameworks aimed at enhancing environmental management in the Eastern Caribbean, which is being implemented by CANARI from 2017-2018, under the European Union-funded Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) Project on Climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Land Management (iLand Resilience – Promoting a Climate of Change). CANARI is also providing co-financing through the Powering Innovations in Civil Society and Enterprises for Sustainability in the Caribbean (PISCES) project.

The project is aimed at strengthening policies and legislation related to environmental management and build resilience to climate change in four OECS countries - Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Lucia and St. Kitts and Nevis. The targeted policies and legislation are listed in the Table 1 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Output/Deliverable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grenada</td>
<td>National Forest Policy and Strategic Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Revised Environmental Management Act 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Revised Protected Area, Forest and Wildlife Act and supporting Regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Climate Change Bill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montserrat</td>
<td>Regulations in support of the Conservation and Environmental Management Act 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Action Plan and implementation budget in support of the Conservation and Environmental Management Act 2014 in Montserrat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Lucia</td>
<td>Revised Environmental Management Bill 2014 and supporting Draft Pollution Regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Climate Change Bill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Kitts and Nevis</td>
<td>National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The project would also be seeking to contribute to the overall goal of the iLand Resilience programme to enable achievement of the provisions enshrined in Article 24 of the Revised Treaty of Basseterre, which states that each OECS Member State must implement the St. George’s Declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability.

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4 PISCES is a four-year project funded by the EU and being implemented by CANARI in partnership with the Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation (C-CAM), the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO), the Environmental Awareness Group (EAG), and the Fondation pour la Protection de la Biodiversite Marine (FoProBiM). It supports innovative actions by civil society to conserve biodiversity and build resilience to the impacts of climate change and natural hazards in marine protected areas across 10 Caribbean islands.
Potential synergies and opportunities for engagement with the *Climate change adaptation in the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat project* were highlighted. These included the opportunity to influence policy and advocate for an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) to enhance environmental management and resilience to climate change and disasters in the Eastern Caribbean. In the specific context of Montserrat, the assessments of climate change vulnerability and institutional readiness for adaptation can be used to inform the development of new regulations and an Action Plan for the Conservation and Environmental Management Act (CEMA). Efforts to mainstream climate change and enable practical adaptation actions in the fisheries sector can also contribute to the implementation of relevant fisheries-related priorities identified in the CEMA Action Plan. The presentation is provided at Appendix 6.

**Discussion**

Based on a query as to whether the project was revising and refining regulations that already existed, it was pointed out the project was refining drafts that had been done without adequate stakeholder input. In response to a comment about avoiding overlap with fisheries legislation and CEMA legislation, it was indicated that this issue is currently being addressed to ensure that the legislation and regulations complemented each other. With regards to ensuring synergies with the CC4Fish project and other projects, it was noted that through awareness of the various projects by the respective agencies and information sharing with the key stakeholders, opportunities for synergies could be identified and action taken.

5.7 **Review and refine the logframe for the project**

Patrick McConney, Senior Lecturer, UWI-CERMES, gave a brief history of logical framework analysis (logframe) and showed a worked example. He noted that a logframe was:

- a method of tying goals and objectives into inputs, processes, outputs in an analytical frame;
- a mixture of 1970s strategic planning and management by objectives (MBO) models; and
- a hierarchy of objectives, with indicators for each, and assumptions made about project process.

It can be integrated with several other planning approaches, ranging from simple to complex. The presentation is provided at Appendix 7.

**Discussion**

Following on the presentation, the participants reviewed the logframe for the project and determined that:

- the narrative (outcomes and outputs) was clear and coherent;
- the indicators were clear, correct and achievable; and
- there was no reason to modify the logframe at this time.

5.8 **Review and refine the identification of the key stakeholders in the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat**

Participants were made aware of the key stakeholders identified in the project document. They then went into small country-based working groups to review and refine the key stakeholders for the fisheries sector and the project. The outcome of this exercise is set out in Table 2.
## Table 2: Stakeholders for the fisheries sector and the project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anguilla</th>
<th>Montserrat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Premier’s Office/Ministry of Finance</td>
<td>Office of the Premier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attorney General’s Chambers</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Planning Department</td>
<td>Governor’s Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Affairs Department</td>
<td>Attorney General’s Chambers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Authority Department</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture Trade Lands Housing and the Environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land and Surveys Department</td>
<td>• Department of Environment – MATLHE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry (ies) responsible for Information, Communication, Utilities and Housing</td>
<td>• Department of Agriculture -MATLHE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governor’s Office</td>
<td>• Fisheries Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Agriculture – Policy and Planning</td>
<td>• Physical Planning Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anguilla Fisherfolk Association</td>
<td>• Lands and Survey Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisherfolk</td>
<td>Royal Montserrat Police Service – Marine Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anguilla National Trust</td>
<td>Ministry of Communication Works and Labour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anguilla Hotel &amp; Tourism Assoc.</td>
<td>• Montserrat Maritime Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dive operators</td>
<td>• John A. Osborne Airport – Meteorological Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance companies</td>
<td>Customs and Excise Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gear supply stores</td>
<td>Disaster Management Coordination Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red cross</td>
<td>Financial Services Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small boat operators/water taxis</td>
<td>Montserrat Statistic Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruise ship operators/agents</td>
<td>Montserrat Fishers and Boaters Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supermarket (fish importers)</td>
<td>Fisherfolk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media (public and private)</td>
<td>Montserrat Taxis and Tours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxi association</td>
<td>Dive Operators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Aqua Montserrat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Suba Montserrat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Island Dive Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Montserrat Volcano Observatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recreational fisher operators/water taxi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Insurance companies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• NAGICO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Guardian General Insurance LTD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Montserrat National Trust</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WAITT institute – Blue Halo Montserrat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Processors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cruise ship operators/agents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supermarkets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Media: Radio Montserrat ZJB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Montserrat Reporter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Golden Media</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In terms of the best means to engage/interact with these stakeholders, it was proposed that for Montserrat, it could be through the National Ocean Governance Committee and its sub-committees on environment, fisheries, etc. (when this is approved), while for Anguilla, with no formal mechanism in place, a suitable strategy for engagement would have to be identified. It was also pointed out that this
matter could further be addressed during the development of the communication and engagement strategy and action plan for the project.

5.9 Undertake outcome mapping to analyse change in stakeholders’ knowledge, attitudes and practices

Patrick McConney, Senior Lecturer, UWI-CERMES, introduced participants to outcome mapping⁵, which is a participatory method for planning, monitoring and evaluating the contribution of project interventions to the outcome level. The presentation emphasised the need to effect and evaluate behavioural change in the boundary partners. The latter are the organisations and groups of stakeholders that the project works with directly within the sphere of influence. The method is oriented towards social and organizational learning. Outcome mapping can easily be integrated with logframe analysis.

In a practical activity, participants used a prior list of stakeholders to identify which of them of different categories (e.g. government, civil society, private sector) were the project’s boundary partners. Once these were identified, their outcome challenges were formulated, guided by the outcome stated in the logframe. These challenges were the changes in behaviour of boundary partners that the projects aimed for in order to collectively achieve the outcome in the logframe. The presentation is provided at Appendix 8.

![Figure 1: Small group work during outcome mapping session](image)

**Discussion**

Based on an outcome mapping exercise undertaken by two country-based working groups, the following boundary partners and outcome challenges were determined as set out in Table 3.

**Table 3: Outcome mapping results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Boundary Partner</th>
<th>Outcome challenge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anguilla</td>
<td>1 - Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources</td>
<td>incorporating EAF into fisheries management plan (FMP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

⁵ [https://www.outcomemapping.ca/download/OM_English_final.pdf](https://www.outcomemapping.ca/download/OM_English_final.pdf)
2 - Anguilla National Trust | incorporating EBM into capacity building and MPA management
---|---
3 – Dive operators | providing information on coral reefs and other critical marine habitats for decision-makers
Montserrat | 1 - Montserrat Fishers and Boaters Association | developed confidence in the administration to provide leadership in the EAF process and willing to participate
Department of the Environment | harmonising fisheries and environment laws staff accredited to deal with CCA.
DMCA | staff aware of and accredited to deal with CC issues

It was pointed out that some of the outcome challenges were not behavioural, but outputs.

5.10 Brief on field trip
Alwyn Ponteen, Chief Fisheries and Ocean Governance Officer, briefed participants on the two landing sites to be visited. He pointed out that it was to get some idea of the sites and likely impact of climate change, with landing sites visited being Port Little Bay – main landing site, Isles Bay – minor site and Old Road Bay – abandoned site.

![Figure 2: Participants visiting a small fish landing site](image)

5.11 Overview of the Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines
Terrence Phillips and Patrick McConney provided an overview of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication. The presentation covered the global significance of the Guidelines; process for its development; content (Part II: Introduction and objectives, Part II: Responsible fisheries and sustainable development, including disaster risks and climate change, Part III: Enabling environment); and strategy for

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6 [http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4356e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4356e.pdf)
implementation. It also looked at the initiative to integrate the SSF Guidelines, with a focus on gender, as a protocol into the CCCFP\(^7\). The presentation is provided at Appendix 9.

**Discussion**

Based on the discussion, the two PSC members from Anguilla and Montserrat, respectively, agreed to do the SSF Guidelines protocol for the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy (CCCFP)\(^8\) survey being conducted by the CERMES led Gender in Fisheries Team (GIFT)\(^9\). It was noted that under CC4Fish a protocol will be developed on climate change adaptation and disaster risk management. Participants noted that the CCCFP needed a champion.

5.12 Identification of opportunities and outline an engagement strategy for synergies with relevant regional projects, including CC4FISH and iLand Resilience projects

Under this topic, participants identified likely projects with which the *Darwin Plus Climate Change Adaptation in the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat* project could create synergies. These projects are set out below:

- CC4FISH project
- iLand Resilience project on Technical Assistance to Enhance Institutional Frameworks for Improved Environmental Management in OECS (with Montserrat being one of the countries)
- Territory to Territory Partnership between the Governments of the Falkland Island and Government of Montserrat on Marine Spatial Planning
- Eastern Caribbean Regional Ocean Governance Programme
- Darwin Plus Pioneering a New Model of Marine Park Management in Anguilla project
- Blue Halo Initiative (with Montserrat being one of the countries)
- CCCCC Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments of Vulnerable Areas – Montserrat
- Coral Cay project (Montserrat)

The participants were then divided into two working groups, one for CC4FISH project, and the other for the *OECS iLand Resilience* project to identify likely synergies with the *Darwin Plus Climate Change Adaptation in the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat* project. The possible synergies are set out in Table 4 below.

### Table 4: Synergies with Darwin Plus Climate Change Adaptation in the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CC4FISH project</th>
<th>Desired outcome for engagement</th>
<th>Strategy to be used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Potential Synergies (areas)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment - Institutional readiness</td>
<td>CC4Fish can benefit testing of Adaptation Rapid Institutional Analysis (ARIA) under the Darwin Plus project while Darwin Plus can benefit from research on institutional readiness under CC4Fish.</td>
<td>Information sharing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerability and Capacity</td>
<td>CC4FISH can benefit from testing of P3DM under Darwin Plus project while. Darwin</td>
<td>Development of VCA toolkit under CC4FISH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\(^7\) [http://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/cermes/projects.aspx](http://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/cermes/projects.aspx)

\(^8\) [https://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/cermes/projects/ssf/index.aspx](https://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/cermes/projects/ssf/index.aspx)

\(^9\) [http://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/cermes/getdoc/5081b05b-4044-4d43-a41b-cf44c145bbd2/overview.aspx](http://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/cermes/getdoc/5081b05b-4044-4d43-a41b-cf44c145bbd2/overview.aspx)
Assessments (VCAs) and Participatory Three-Dimensional Modelling (P3DM)
can benefit from development of the VCA conceptual framework.
Information sharing at regional workshops.

Communication [Building awareness] - tools
Both projects can benefit from tools being utilised for communication of results and policy influencing
Apps, Brochures, etc.
Tailoring product to national context.

Capacity building – EAF, including CCA and DRM
Both projects can benefit from larger portfolio for training and methods being used to deliver training and build capacity.
Participation in regional training events
Peer exchanges (limitation on funding)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential Synergies (areas)</th>
<th>Desired outcome for engagement</th>
<th>Strategy to be used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legislative and policy framework related to climate change</td>
<td>CCA mainstreamed into policy framework, legislation</td>
<td>Consultation with policy makers. Advocacy by fisherfolk organisations (FFOs) Media promotion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of priorities identified in policies and action plans</td>
<td>Effective adaptation actions identified and implemented on the ground</td>
<td>Capacity building with Government and NGOs. Mobilisation of FFOs (outreach through radio, peer exchange, social media).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion of climate resilient livelihood development.</td>
<td>Enhanced resilience in fishery based livelihoods. EAF incorporated into policies and projects.</td>
<td>Document and share case studies and policy briefs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OECS iLand Resilience

5.13 Review and revision of project work plan: outputs, actions and timelines
The schedule for the delivery of the work plan in the project document was reviewed and revised in plenary with a focus on activities for the remainder of year one (April 2017 to March 2018). The revised work plan is set out at Appendix 10.

5.14 Facilitation of participatory monitoring and evaluation of project results
Patrick McConney gave an overview of participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E), which reinforced the previous discussion on the need for participation in monitoring and evaluation that was emphasised in the outcome mapping presentation. Links were made to the indicators and means of verification in the logframe, as well as to adaptive management based on learning. PM&E is promoted as a means of nurturing buy-in to the project and learning-by-doing, as well as a means of empowerment.
The practical activity elaborated on the five types of PM&E information introduced during the session on outcome mapping. These information types are: contextual, relevance and viability, implementation, outcomes, and change in economic/social well-being. Participants considered how they would gather, analyse and communicate data and information with boundary partners and others in the wider sphere of influence. They attempted to prioritise activities and tasks that could benefit significantly from PM&E compared to those for which it was not as a high priority, and concluded that all the activities were of a high priority. The presentation is provided at Appendix 11, with the activities reviewed on slide 12 titled “Activity”.

6 Next Steps

In terms of the next steps, it was decided that:

- A project Dropbox would be created for information sharing and collaboration.
- The Workshop report would be prepared and circulated by mid-October 2017
- A press release would be prepared and issued with the week starting September 4, 2017
- PSC members would brief their constituents by mid-September 2017
- The next issue of CERMES Connection would have an article on the workshop
- Melanie Andrews, Technical Officer, CANARI would contact focal points regarding the ARIA action during October 2017.
- The next bi-annual meeting would be in mid-March 2018

7 Closing Remarks

Closing remarks were given by Alwyn Ponteen who thanked the project partners for holding the workshop in Montserrat, and undertook to work closely with them in delivering the project. Patrick McConney mentioned that CERMES promoted the building of partnerships, welcomed the opportunity to work collaboratively in the OTs and to promote synergies with other projects. Iris Monnereau indicated her agreement with CERMES’ remarks.
Appendix 1: List of participants

**List of Participants**

**Climate change adaptation in the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat**

**Inception workshop for the Project Steering Committee and other key stakeholders**

**August 30-31, 2017**

Disaster Coordination Management Agency, Brades, Montserrat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alwyn Ponteen</td>
<td>Chief Fisheries and Ocean Governance Officer</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture - Ministry of Agriculture, Trade, Land, Housing and the Environment</td>
<td>Montserrat</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ponteen@gov.ms">ponteen@gov.ms</a> or <a href="mailto:alwyn.ponteen@myport.ac.uk">alwyn.ponteen@myport.ac.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tavis Weekes</td>
<td>Montserrat Fishers and Boaters Association</td>
<td>Montserrat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daphne Cassell</td>
<td>Permanent Secretary</td>
<td>MATHLE</td>
<td>Montserrat</td>
<td><a href="mailto:casselld@gov.ms">casselld@gov.ms</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chavez Edwards</td>
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<td>Anguilla</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Chavez.Edwards@gov.ai">Chavez.Edwards@gov.ai</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>President</td>
<td>Anguilla Fisherfolk Association</td>
<td>Anguilla</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sherwinarichardson@gmail.com">sherwinarichardson@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Mendes</td>
<td>Environment Technician</td>
<td>Department of Environment - MATHLE</td>
<td>Montserrat</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Mendess@gov.ms">Mendess@gov.ms</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astrid Wade</td>
<td>Senior Disaster Management Coordinator</td>
<td>Disaster Management Coordination Agency</td>
<td>Montserrat</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Wade@gov.ms">Wade@gov.ms</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris Monnereau</td>
<td>CC4FISH Project Coordinator</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organisation</td>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Iris.Monnereau@fao.org">Iris.Monnereau@fao.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick McConney</td>
<td>Senior Lecturer in Marine Resource Management Planning</td>
<td>Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies – University of the West Indies</td>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td><a href="mailto:patrick.mcconney@cavehill.uwi.edu">patrick.mcconney@cavehill.uwi.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ainka Granderson</td>
<td>Senior Technical Officer</td>
<td>Caribbean Natural Resources Institute</td>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ainka@canari.org">ainka@canari.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrence Phillips</td>
<td>Senior Technical Officer</td>
<td>Caribbean Natural Resources Institute</td>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td><a href="mailto:terrence@canari.org">terrence@canari.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 2: Agenda

Climate change adaptation in the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat

Inception Workshop for the Project Steering Committee and Other Key Stakeholders

August 30 – 31, 2017

Montserrat

Draft Agenda

Workshop objectives
By the end of the workshop, members of the Project Steering Committee and other key stakeholders would have:

- reviewed and refined the logical framework (logframe) and work plan for implementation and monitoring of the Climate change adaptation in the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat project;
- reviewed and refined the stakeholder analysis done during project development;
- applied outcome mapping to define behaviour changes required from key stakeholders;
- facilitated knowledge exchange among the members of the Project Steering Committee and other key stakeholders from both OTs;
- strengthened their capacity to undertake and assess logframe analysis, stakeholder analysis and outcome mapping; and
- Identified opportunities and outlined an engagement strategy for synergies with relevant regional projects, including the four-year Global Environment Facility (GEF)/ Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) project Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector (CC4FISH), which is being implemented in Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago.

Target group
The target audience for the Inception Workshop are the members of the Project Steering Committee (comprised of fisheries experts from the DFMR – Anguilla, Fisheries and Ocean Resources Unit-Montserrat and CERMES, project leader and a climate change adaptation expert from CANARI and a fisherfolk leader from the national fisherfolk organisation or lead primary fisherfolk organisation in Anguilla and Montserrat, respectively) and other key stakeholders, including public sector and civil society organisations, involved in climate change adaptation, disaster risk management and fisheries in Montserrat (as the host).
### Workshop Agenda

#### Wednesday August 30, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30 am</td>
<td>Registration of participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 am</td>
<td>Opening Ceremony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30 am</td>
<td><strong>Coffee Break and interviews (by the news media)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>Introduction, assignment of roles (chairs, rapporteurs, mood investigators) and establishing Ground rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15 am</td>
<td>Overview of the <em>Climate Change Adaptation in the Fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat</em> project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:40 am</td>
<td>Identification of the roles and responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15 am</td>
<td>Overview of the <em>Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector (CC4Fish)</em> project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:40 am</td>
<td>Review and refine the logical framework (logframe) for the project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 pm</td>
<td>Review and refine the identification of the key stakeholders in the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30 pm</td>
<td><strong>Lunch</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:15 pm</td>
<td>Outcome mapping to analyse change in stakeholders’ knowledge, attitudes and practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00 pm</td>
<td>Overview of the <em>iLand Resilience Project on Technical Assistance to Enhance Institutional Frameworks for Improved Environmental Management in OECS</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:45 pm</td>
<td><strong>Coffee Break</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00 pm</td>
<td>Site visit to facilitate knowledge sharing among participants, fisherfolk and fisherfolk organisation in Montserrat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00 pm</td>
<td>End of Day 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Thursday August 31, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00 am</td>
<td>Recap of Day 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:15 am</td>
<td>Overview of the Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines (especially climate and gender)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:40 am</td>
<td>Identification of opportunities and outlining of an engagement strategy for synergies with relevant regional projects, including CC4FISH and iLand Resilience project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30 am</td>
<td><strong>Coffee Break</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45 am</td>
<td>Review and revision of project work plan: outputs, actions and timelines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 pm</td>
<td><strong>Lunch</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00 pm</td>
<td>Review and revision of project work plan (continued)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00 pm</td>
<td>Facilitation of participatory monitoring and evaluation of project results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00 pm</td>
<td>Next steps for the Climate change adaptation in the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat project (including setting date for the first virtual biannual Project Steering Committee meeting)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30 pm</td>
<td>Closing remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:45 pm</td>
<td>End of workshop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Climate change adaptation in the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat

Inception Workshop for the Project Steering Committee and Other Key Stakeholders

August 30 – 31, 2017

Montserrat

Opening Ceremony

**Programme**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Speaker/Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00 – 9:05 am</td>
<td>National Song</td>
<td>Mrs. Daphne Cassell, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Trade, Lands, Housing and the Environment (MATLHE) /Chairperson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:05 – 9:08 am</td>
<td>Prayer</td>
<td>Mr. Stephen Mendes, Environment Technician, Department of Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:08 – 9:13 am</td>
<td>Welcome Remarks</td>
<td>Mrs. Daphne Cassell, Permanent Secretary, MATLHE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:13 – 9:18 am</td>
<td>Brief remarks</td>
<td>Mr. Terrence Phillips, Senior Technical Officer, Caribbean Natural Resources Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:18 – 9:28 am</td>
<td>Feature address</td>
<td>The Honourable Minister, Mr. Claude E S Hogan Ministry of Agriculture, Trade, Lands, Housing and the Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:28 – 9:30 am</td>
<td>Vote of thanks</td>
<td>Mr. Alwyn Ponteen, Chief Fisheries and Ocean Governance Officer, Fisheries and Ocean Governance Unit, Department of Agriculture</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 4: Overview of the Climate change adaptation in the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat project

Climate change adaptation in the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat project - Overview

Anguilla
➢ 2014 - fish production was 752 mt, valued at US$9.4 million, with approximately 130 fishers operating 84 fishing vessels.
➢ GDP – 2.26% in 2012

Montserrat
➢ 2015 - fish production was approximately 36 mt, valued at US$0.3 million, with 110 fishers operating 27 fishing vessels
➢ 0.38% in 2015

Impacts of climate change and variability.

Anguilla
Challenges:
➢ With developments in the tourism sector - rising demand for marine fish and Caribbean spiny lobsters resulting in more pressure on the heavily fished nearshore coral reef fishery resource
➢ Coral reefs in a poor state of health, with overall, hard coral cover being low and the reefs being dominated by high levels of macroalgae
➢ Fish landings in the nearshore coral reef in decline over the past fifteen years

Draft Transforming to a Climate-Resilient, Energy Efficient and Low Carbon Economy Anguilla’s Climate Change Policy - climate change could lead to:
➢ further destruction of coral reefs as a result of bleaching from higher sea surface temperatures
➢ loss of mangroves and wetlands
➢ decrease in near shore fish stocks, due to loss of important habitats (e.g. sea grass beds, mangroves and coral reefs)

Montserrat
Challenges
➢ reef and marine system under stress from multiple threats, including overfishing, sedimentation and voracious lionfish
➢ loss of local fishing grounds due to volcanic activity has intensified fishing activity on the remaining healthy reefs

Draft National Climate Change Policy for Montserrat:
➢ likely impact of climate change on the agriculture and fisheries sectors (highly sensitive to the weather) will threaten Montserrat’s food security and impact livelihoods
➢ changing sea levels and temperatures and loss of important coastal habitats likely to severely impact the fisheries by changing the population size and distribution of target species
➢ Fisheries and Ocean Resources Unit: outdated fisheries legislation; limited knowledge of the fisheries and ecosystems services being provided; inadequate human resource development in fisheries; and inadequate capacity for MCS.

Impacts of climate change and variability cont’d

Outputs & Actions

Output:
Local and scientific knowledge combined to assess vulnerabilities and potential adaptation actions for the fisheries sectors, including priorities for institutional strengthening

Actions:
➢ Conduct assessments of institutional readiness for climate change adaptation in the fisheries sectors using the WRI Adaptation Rapid Institutional Analysis (ARIA) toolkit (assessment, prioritisation, coordination, information management, and mainstreaming)
➢ Prepare reports on findings and recommendations for changes in policies, legislation, institutional structures, etc.
➢ Conduct vulnerability assessments using participatory three-dimensional modelling (P3DM), focusing collection of knowledge on areas critical for fishing (e.g. fishing communities, landing sites, fishing grounds, supporting ecosystems such as coral reefs and mangroves)
➢ Prepare summary reports on key findings and recommendations, with action plans.
➢ Hold public events to present the P3DM model and action plans to policy makers and other stakeholders to build consensus on priority CCA and mainstreaming actions moving forward.
Outputs & Actions cont’d

Output:
Strengthened mobilisation and exchange of knowledge (on assessed vulnerabilities and institutional readiness for CCA in fisheries) among key policy makers, resource managers and resource users, to catalyse change in policy and practice

Actions:
➢ Design and implement a communication strategy to increase knowledge mobilisation and information exchange among policy makers, resource managers, fisherfolk in coastal communities and the public about assessed vulnerabilities and institutional readiness for CCA in the fisheries sector
➢ Develop and disseminate awareness and advocacy products and hold other events (e.g. radio call in shows) on the need to mainstream CCA in fisheries-related policies and plans to empower communities of practice, change agents, champions, etc.
➢ Develop and disseminate awareness and advocacy products and hold workshops/meetings on the need to practice ecosystem stewardship, incorporating CCA actions to improve livelihoods, by fisherfolk and their organisations.
➢ Facilitate peer exchanges between Anguilla and Montserrat, and with other Caribbean territories and island states.

Outputs & Actions cont’d

Output: Actions taken to mainstream adaptation to climate change and variability in fisheries-related policies and plans

Actions:
➢ Facilitate and report on one capacity building workshop in each island for key policy makers, resource managers and resource users to mainstream CCA in fisheries using the FAO EAF toolbox.

Output:
Capacity of fisherfolk and their organisations strengthened to undertake practical CCA actions

Actions:
➢ Conduct one workshop in each island to strengthen the capacity of fisheries extension officers and fisherfolk to promote ecosystem stewardship to improve climate resilience and livelihoods
➢ Provide two small grants to two fisherfolk organisations in each island to support a practical CCA action project.
Dr. Iris Monnereau
Regional Project Coordinator CC4FISH
Montserrat 29 August 2017

How vulnerable is the Caribbean fisheries sector to climate change?

Why is the Caribbean fisheries sector so vulnerable?

Fisheries sector highly exposed to a # of climate change variables (e.g. SLR, SST, ocean acidification, extreme weather events)

SIDS already highly vulnerable (e.g. remoteness, smallness, located in (sub)tropical region, high dependency on marine resources)

Fisheries sector already prone to various challenges such as overexploitation, pollution, and IUU fishing

What can we expect?

- Fish Redistribution: fish populations are shifting away from tropical latitudes
- High local extinction rates in the tropics and semi-enclosed seas
- Fish size changes: large fish will have a smaller maximum body size due to reduced oxygen capacity of seawater.
- Eroding reef habitats: more than half the world’s coral reefs are at medium- or high-risk.
- Coral bleaching events affecting fisheries biomass, abundance and productivity

Tropical storm Erika August 2015

Tropical Storm Erika in August 2015 severely affected Dominica by causing storm surges and unprecedented coastal flooding resulting in several deaths and caused massive disruption to the livelihoods of coastal fishing communities

Aquaculture pond covered in 1/3 sand destroying production temporarily

Hatchery at Government Prawn Farm at Belfast severely affected

The 1500 fishers in Dominica suffered losses of approximately US$ 2 million in damages to their boats and engines alone.
Sea surface temperature rise has resulted in some mass coral bleaching events in 2005 and 2010. In 2005 alone, 70-80% of corals suffered bleaching in the Eastern Caribbean and by the following year corals had suffered as much as 25-52% mortality, representing the most severe bleaching episode ever in the region.

- Decreased availability of reef-associated fishery species
- Declines in catch per unit of effort
- Declines in additional employment opportunities in the tourism sector

Coral reef bleaching events

Massive influxes of sargassum 2014 and 2015

- The harvest sector has been impacted by entanglement and/or damage to fishing gear, engines and vessels;
- Clogged fishing harbours and mooring sites and reduced access to fishing grounds and reducing the number of fishing days by local fleets;
- Increased catches of small juvenile dolphinfish which are not protected by any fishery legislation, thus potentially impacting the longer term sustainability of this fishery. Currently in Barbados the landings of dolphinfish are minimal indicating severe impacts from the sargassum events;
- It impacted the post-harvest sector. The drastic reduction in flyingfish and dolphinfish landings had implications for local food security.

Climate change adaptation of the Eastern Caribbean Project (CC4FISH)

Budget Source: Global Environment Facility (Special Climate Change Fund)

Executing agency: Food and Agriculture Organisation

Budget: USD 5,460,000. effective budget countries 470,000

Starting date: January 2017 (duration 48 months)

Regional partners:
- CRFM (Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism)
- CNFO (Caribbean National Fisherfolk Organisation)
- UWI (Centre for Resource Management and Environ Studies and Caribbean ICT Research Programme)
- WIFAC (Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission)
- TNC (The Nature Conservancy)

Objective CC4FISH

To increase resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts in the Eastern Caribbean fisheries sector, through introduction of adaptation measures in fisheries management and capacity building of fisherfolk and aquaculturists.

Component 1
Create better understanding and awareness of climate change vulnerability of the fisheries sector in the Eastern Caribbean

Component 2
Create resilience of fisherfolk, fisherfolk organizations and aquaculturists

Component 3
Improve governance by mainstreaming climate change adaptation in multilevel fisheries governance in the Eastern Caribbean

Output 1.1.1 Assessment of climate change vulnerability in the fisheries sector carried out at local, national and regional level

- Synthesize current trends and frameworks in vulnerability and capacity assessment
- Include more participatory and qualitative information
- Design of a harmonised methodology which can facilitate understanding and comparison within countries and region
- Develop a regional framework and methodology as well as a practical toolkit
- Goal: Target specific adaptation measures more effectively in those communities who most need
Output 1.1.2 Models describing fisheries abundance and accessibility

1. Model sargassum growth, abundance and transport within the Atlantic North Equatorial Re-circulation Region (NERR) (prediction model)
2. Model relationships between sargassum events and flyingfish and dolphinfish landings
3. National Sargassum Management Plans
4. Awareness building activities and material

Output 1.1.3 Findings of vulnerability assessments and models disseminated at regional, national and local level to improve understanding

- Develop Communication Strategies for CC4FISH in all project countries
- Community-level outreach
- Multi-level target audience (various types of communication for various audiences) including apps, plays, brochures, posters, briefs etc.
- Social media and other open resources

Output 2.1.1 Strengthened ICT capacity of fisherfolk and fisherfolk organizations

- Business skills training
- Safety-at-sea training
- Using underutilized species and value adding
- Improved food safety and handling
- Provision of boat hauling equipment
- Development and implementation of smartFADs
- Early warning and emergency response systems specific to the fisheries sector developed or improved

Output 2.1.2 Strengthened fisherfolk and fishers organizations’ capacity

Variety of activities
- Business skills training
- Safety-at-sea training
- Using underutilized species and value adding
- Improved food safety and handling
- Provision of boat hauling equipment
- Development and implementation of smartFADs
- Early warning and emergency response systems specific to the fisheries sector developed or improved

Output 2.1.3 Exchange programmes on fisheries co-management and adaptation technology

Examples exchanges to take place in 2017:
- Fishers Dominica will go on exchange to Guadeloupe for smartFAD learning and development
- Fishers from Dominica will go on an exchange to Saint Lucia to learn about prawn and seaweed farming
- Fish Farmers from Saint Lucia will go to Antigua to learn about aquaponics

Outcome 2.2: Improved resilience of aquaculturists

Output 2.2.1 Existing aquaculture centers rehabilitated and new aquaculture centers established

Output 2.2.2 Strengthened capacity of aquaculturists in climate change adaptation measures and adaptive technologies
Output 3.1 Strengthened institutional regional and national capacity on mechanisms to implement climate change adaptation measures

- Include activities on EAF training, training fisheries stakeholders for getting CCA and DRM into EAF management plans
- Assess the current state of the EAF capacities
- Offer EAF courses and determine supplementary EAF training required
- Support exchanges, workshops and practical exposure to EAF best practices
- Strengthen national mechanisms for coordinating multi-agency efforts for implementing CCA and DRM measures in the fisheries and aquaculture

Output 3.2 Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into policies, plans and associated processes

- Mainstreaming EAF/CCA and DRM into fisheries management plans, policies and legislation
- Protocol integration DRM and CCA into the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy
- Mainstreaming through communication for adaptation and public awareness and training programmes

Where are we now since start 1 January 2017?

- Regional Launching workshop 7-9 February 2017
- 3 Project countries (out of 7) have signed LoAs, 2 drafted, not signed.
- Three National Launching workshops have taken place
- 7 National Project Coordinators have been contracted
- Regional organizations: 4 have started (1 more in September 2017)
- 1 will start November 2017

Possible synergies

- On the regional VCA framework and methodology as well as a practical toolkit, could support vcas in this project
- EAF training support (regional workshops organized by CC4FISH)
- Support exchange on best practices
- Institutional capacity and readiness to CCA and DRM assessment overlap

Thank you
Climate change adaptation in the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat

Inception Workshop

August 30-31, 2017
Disaster Management Coordination Agency

iLand Resilience Project: Enhancing legal and policy frameworks for environmental management in the OECS

Project overview

Timeframe: February 2017 – August 2018

Target OECS countries:
- Grenada
- Montserrat
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Kitts and Nevis

Partners:
CANARI is implementing and providing co-financing with oversight from the OECS Commission’s iLand Resilience project team

Enhancing legal and policy frameworks for environmental management

Technical assistance for the development of institutional frameworks towards improved environmental management under the OECS Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) Project on Climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Land Management in the Eastern Caribbean (iLand Resilience)

Project deliverables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Output/Deliverable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grenada</td>
<td>National Forest Policy and Strategic Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Revised Environmental Management Act 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Revised Protected Areas, Forest and Wildlife Act and supporting Regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montserrat</td>
<td>Regulations in support of the Conservation and Environmental Management Act 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Action Plan and Implementation budget in support of the Conservation and Environmental Management Act 2016 in Montserrat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Lucia</td>
<td>Revised Environmental Management Act 2014 and supporting Draft Pollution Regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Kitts and Nevis</td>
<td>National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key deliverables for Montserrat

1. Six sets of regulations under CEMA:
   - Certificate of Environmental Approval regulations
   - Fauna and Flora regulations
   - Protected Areas, Forests and Fire regulations
   - Noise Pollutants regulations
   - Release of Substances and Pollutants regulations
   - Fees regulations
Key deliverables for Montserrat

2. Action Plan to operationalise CEMA and meet its objectives, including:
   • priorities for action and specific activities that must be undertaken
   • relevant lead and supporting stakeholders
   • budget for implementation of priority actions over next 3 years

Completed activities

• Prepared an Issues Paper outlining key issues, opportunities and challenges, and policy context for implementing CEMA
• Facilitated first stakeholder workshop + targeted interviews in Montserrat on June 20-21, 2017
• Synthesised stakeholder comments and recommendations in a workshop report

Next Steps

• Draft revised regulations and an Action Plan and implementation budget for CEMA
• Disseminate for public comment
• Second stakeholder workshop in early 2018
• Revise and finalise regulations and Action Plan and implementation budget for CEMA based on stakeholder input by August 2018

Potential synergies

There is potential for Darwin+ CCA in fisheries project to:
• Provide information to guide development of CEMA regulations and Action Plan in relation to fisheries based on institutional and vulnerability assessments
• Promote an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) to address climate change and other environmental management considerations under CEMA
• Address relevant fisheries-related priorities and actions identified in CEMA Action Plan

For more information

Please contact:
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Tel: 664-491-9278; Email: mendess@gov.ms

Or
Dr. Ainka Granderson, Senior Technical Officer, CANARI
Tel: 868-626-6062; E-mail: ainka@canari.org

Logical Framework or Logframe

- method of tying goals and objectives into inputs, processes, outputs in analytical frame
- mixture of 1970s strategic planning and also management by objectives (MBO) models
- hierarchy of objectives, indicators for each, and assumptions made about project process
- can be integrated with several other planning approaches, ranging from simple to complex
Appendix 8: Outcome mapping (OM) in overview

Outcome Mapping (OM) in overview

- A participatory method for planning, monitoring, and evaluation
- Focused on changes in behaviour of those with whom the project or program works
- Oriented towards social & organizational learning

OM elements

- Start from observable behaviour change
- Recognize that all interventions have limited influence
- Enable interventions to adapt as they engage
- Support people to build their own well-being
- Embrace different perspectives
- Vision
- Mission
- Boundary Partners
- Progress Markers
- Strategy Map
- Organizational Practices

Overview of Intentional Design steps in OM

- Step 1: What is the intervention concerned about?
- Step 2: What does the intervention consist of?
- Steps 3 & 4: What would success look like?
- Step 5: What would indicate progress?
- Step 6: What strategies will support change?
- Step 7: What keeps intervention relevant, competent and viable?

Three key concepts in OM:

1. Sphere of influence
2. Boundary Partners
3. Outcomes understood as changes in behaviour

What are the limits of your influence? It’s not all about you
Outcome challenges

- **Outcomes** are the effects of the project “being there,” with a focus on how actors behave as a result of being reached.
- **Outcome challenges** are phrased to capture how the actor would be behaving, and relating to others, if being reached achieves change.
- **Outcome challenges** are phrased in a way that emphasises realistic behavioural change.
- The “challenge” is for the project to help bring about these changes (be a change agent).

Five main kinds of (P)M&E information

Activity

**Design Worksheet 1: Programme/project framework**

Vision:

Mission:

Boundary Partner 1: Outcome Challenge 1:

Boundary Partner 2: Outcome Challenge 2:

Boundary Partner 3: Outcome Challenge 3:
**Appendix 9: Overview of Small-scale Fisheries Guidelines**

### Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication

**Overview**

Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines

Intended to support the visibility, recognition and enhancement of the already important role of small-scale fisheries and to contribute to global and national efforts towards the eradication of hunger and poverty.

Support responsible fisheries and sustainable social and economic development for the benefit of current and future generations, with an emphasis on small-scale fishers and fish workers and related activities and including vulnerable and marginalized people, promoting a human rights based approach.

### Global significance of the SSF Guidelines

- First ever international instrument entirely dedicated to SSF
- Bring together social development and responsible fisheries beyond fisheries
- Complement important international instruments
  - Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (promotes long-term conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources)
  - Right to Food Guidelines (support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security)
  - Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests
- Common grounding in human rights principles

### SSF Guidelines: Development process

- **2008**: First Global Conference on Small-Scale Fisheries, Bangkok
- **2010**: Regional consultations on bringing together responsible fisheries and social development
- **2011**: 29th COFI recommends development of international instrument
- **2013**: Technical Consultation
- **2014**: Resumed Session of the Technical Consultation
- **2014**: 31st COFI – Endorsement of the SSF Guidelines
- **2011 – 2013**: National, regional, international consultations, workshops, events

### SSF Guidelines: Content

**Part I**: Introduction, objectives

1. Objectives
2. Nature and scope
3. Guiding principles
4. Relationship with other international instruments

**Part II**: Responsible fisheries and sustainable development

5. Governance of tenure in SSF and resource management
6. Social development, employment and decent work
7. Value chains, post-harvest and trade
8. Gender equality
9. Disaster risks and climate change

**Part III**: Ensuring an enabling environment and supporting implementation

10. Policy coherence, institutional coordination and collaboration
11. Information, research and communication
12. Capacity development
13. Implementation support and monitoring

- to enhance the contribution of small-scale fisheries to global food security and nutrition and to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food
- to contribute to the equitable development of small-scale fishing communities and poverty eradication and to improve the socio-economic situation of fishers and fish workers within the context of sustainable fisheries management
- to achieve the sustainable utilization, prudent and responsible management and conservation of fisheries resources consistent with the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (the Code) and related instruments
- to promote the contribution of small-scale fisheries to an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable future for the planet and its people
- to provide guidance that could be considered by States and stakeholders for the development and implementation of ecosystem-friendly and participatory policies, strategies and legal frameworks for the enhancement of responsible and sustainable small-scale fisheries
- to enhance public awareness and promote the advancement of knowledge on the culture, role, contribution and potential of small-scale fisheries, considering ancestral and traditional knowledge, and their related constraints and opportunities
Objectives

• ...objectives should be achieved through the promotion of a human rights-based approach (based on international human rights standards and operationally directed to promoting and protecting human rights), by empowering small-scale fishing communities, including both men and women, to participate in decision-making processes, and to assume responsibilities for sustainable use of fishery resources, and placing emphasis on the needs of developing countries and for the benefit of vulnerable and marginalized groups.

Part 2: Responsible fisheries and sustainable development

• Secure rights to fishery resources and land and the ability to benefit from them
• Sustainability, effective management and stewardship
• Social development issues in SSF (e.g., access to services, need for equality and equity, living standards)
• Secure incomes and safe, fair and decent working conditions
• Specific issues related to the postharvest sector and trade
• Highlights gender based issues and the need to promote equality and equity
• Reduction of vulnerability and increased resilience

Part 3: Enabling environment

Addresses:
• Poor policy coherence and cross-sectoral collaboration
• Interrelated aspects of access to information and capacity development
• Enhancing information and research on SSF and the need for capacity development at all levels and scales
• Potential challenges for implementation and strategies to ensure that the SSF Guidelines are applied

Strategic approach

Mainstream SSF Guidelines in policies/strategies/actions at all levels + in FAO’s work
– FAO to advocate for inclusion of SSF perspective in international arena (e.g., food security; ocean management)
– Collaboration with implementation of other instruments (VG Tenure, Right to Food Guidelines)

SSG Guidelines in the CCCFP

THANK YOU
## Appendix 10: Project work plan, outputs, actions and time lines

### Darwin Plus: Overseas Territories Environment and Climate Fund

#### Revised Work Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>No. of months</th>
<th>Year 1: April 2017 – March 2018</th>
<th>Year 2: April 2018 – March 2019</th>
<th>Year 3: April 2019 – March 2020</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>0 Inception and project implementation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4</td>
<td>Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4</td>
<td>Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1 Mobilise partners and establish Project Steering Committee, hold Inception Meeting</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.2 Undertake project management, monitoring and evaluation and reporting</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1 Local and scientific knowledge combined to assess vulnerabilities and potential adaptation actions for the fisheries sectors of Anguilla and Montserrat, including priorities for institutional strengthening</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Conduct, report and communicate on assessments of institutional readiness for climate change adaptation in the fisheries sectors in Anguilla and Montserrat</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare ARIA implementation schedule</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conduct desk review</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify stakeholders and liaise with Fisheries Authority PSC Member with regards to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CC4FISH – VCA - March 2018 Workshop**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 1</th>
<th><strong>Conduct, report and communicate on vulnerability assessments of Anguilla and Montserrat using participatory three dimensional modelling (P3DM)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prepare P3DM implementation schedule</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrange logistics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refine a stakeholder analysis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare a mobilisation plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct desk reviews</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liaise with both PSC Members regarding in­country P3DM arrangements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit Anguilla and Montserrat and conduct P3DM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare country reports/Action Plans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 2</th>
<th><strong>Knowledge mobilisation and exchange to catalyse change in policy and practice for enhanced stewardship strengthened among key policy makers, resource managers and resource users in Anguilla and Montserrat based on assessed vulnerabilities and institutional readiness for CCA in fisheries</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Develop and disseminate awareness and advocacy products and hold other events on the need to mainstream CCA in fisheries-related policies and plans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- β: Budgetary item
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 3</th>
<th>Actions taken to mainstream adaptation to climate change and variability in fisheries-related policies and plans of Anguilla and Montserrat, using EAF inter-sectoral approach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Facilitate and report on one capacity building workshop in each island for key policy makers, resource managers and resource users in Anguilla and Montserrat to mainstream CCA in fisheries using the FAO EAF toolbox</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Action Plan:**
After the above, CC4Fish should have a strategy for delivering CC4FISH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 4</th>
<th>Capacity of fisherfolk and their organisations in coastal communities strengthened to undertake practical actions for ecosystem stewardship, incorporating CCA actions to improve livelihoods in Anguilla and Montserrat.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Conduct, report and communicate on one workshop in each island to strengthen the capacity of fisheries extension officers and fisherfolk to promote ecosystem stewardship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Implement small grant programme by providing technical assistance and coaching to support fisherfolk organisations to develop, implement, monitor and report on four adaptation projects. Four small grants issued to fisherfolk organisations from Anguilla and Montserrat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(two per island).
Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation

learning from what we are doing so we can adapt and do it better

Process in 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
• Lead in identifying or taking corrective actions; learning and adapting.

PM&E has four 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).

PM&E is geared towards not only measuring processes and products, but also towards:
• building ownership and empowering beneficiaries
• building accountability and transparency
• taking corrective actions to improve performance and outcomes
• management and re-planning
• impact assessment
• institutional learning
• understanding and negotiating stakeholder perspectives

Factors that influence PM&E sustainability
• Perceived benefits (and partial or short-term costs) of PM&E
• Relevance of PM&E to the priorities of participating groups
• Flexibility of the PM&E process to deal with diverse and changing information needs
• Quick and relevant feedback of findings
• Capacity to act on recommendations that might arise from PM&E findings; responsiveness

Factors that influence PM&E sustainability
• Degree of maturity, capabilities, leadership and identity of the groups involved, including their openness to sharing power
• Local political history, as this influences society's openness to stakeholders' initiatives
• Dealing with short-term survival needs of participants, while pursuing longer-term information needs
• Material support to make the PM&E possible (e.g. pens, books, training, etc.)
What is said about PM&E in this project?

- conducted against the outputs and indicators outlined in the logframe and plans developed
- assess unexpected and negative results, lessons and recommendations
- Inception, biannual and final meetings of the project steering committee

Methods for PM&E in detail

- STEP 1: Reflections on PM&E capacity within the organization
- STEP 2: Identifying interests of M&E stakeholders
- STEP 3: Defining the purpose and scope of the M&E
- STEP 4: Defining impacts, outcomes and outputs
- STEP 5: Developing performance questions and indicators
- STEP 6: Baseline assessment
- STEP 7: Setting performance targets
- STEP 8: Developing M&E data collection tools
- STEP 9: Participatory monitoring
- STEP 10: Using and communicating M&E information

Summary of methods for PM&E

- Step 1: Planning the PM&E process and determining objectives and indicators (remember the logframe)
- Step 2: Gathering data
- Step 3: Analyzing data
- Step 4: Sharing information and defining actions to be taken

Five main kinds of (P)M&E information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of PM&amp;E info</th>
<th>Data and analysis</th>
<th>Communication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contextual: knowing the situation over time e.g. Bio-physical - sea surface temperature; Governance - legislative framework; Socio – economic - overall fishing patterns</td>
<td>- Fishers collect data - Apps - Census data - Interviews - Policy analysis</td>
<td>In person Notice board Radio Workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relevance and viability: to know if it still makes sense</td>
<td>EAF still relevant. Still in keeping with CCCFP.</td>
<td>Media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation: are the strategies working to plan</td>
<td>AREAAS WORTH APPLYING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDM - Anguilla and Montserrat</td>
<td>High priority</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>