



Food and Agriculture  
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## Report of the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) Training Workshop, St. Kitts & Nevis

under the  
Regional Implementation of the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment for the  
Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector Project (CC4FISH)



November 18-19, 2019  
Basseterre, St. Kitts and Nevis

## 1. Introduction

The ***Climate Change Adaptation in the Fisheries Sector of the Eastern Caribbean Project (CC4FISH)*** is being implemented from 2017-2020 by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/ Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC) and national fisheries authorities in the seven project countries, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis (SKN), Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago. CC4FISH aims 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 aquaculture farmers. It is funded by the Global Environment Facility.

The Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) has been contracted by FAO to undertake the regional implementation of a Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) in coastal and fishing communities under CC4FISH. CANARI's work involves implementation of VCAs in 14 coastal and fishing communities across four target countries, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago, from October 2019 to November 2020. It directly contributes to Component 1 of CC4FISH, which aims to increase understanding and awareness of climate change impacts and vulnerabilities for effective adaptation and resilience building in the Eastern Caribbean fisheries sector.

As a key first step, CANARI is supporting the establishment of local field teams and providing training on planning and implementing VCAs in each of the four target countries. In St. Kitts and Nevis, this training will support VCAs in three coastal and fishing communities, including Basseterre and Old Road Town in St. Kitts and New Castle in Nevis. This training will build on CANARI's previous work to develop a regional VCA framework and toolkit under phase 1 activities<sup>1</sup> from September 2017 to September 2018 under CC4FISH.

This report provides an overview of the objectives, methodology and main outcomes and recommendations of the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) Training Workshop held to provide in-country training to local stakeholders in St. Kitts and Nevis on design and implementation of local level VCAs. CANARI facilitated the workshop in collaboration with the Department of Marine Resources (DMR). The workshop was held at the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Basseterre, St. Kitts on November 18-19, 2019.

## 2. Participants

Target participants for the training workshop included national CC4FISH project personnel - including the national project coordinator and national focal point, and the local field team for conducting VCAs in the three target communities. Key government, civil society and private sector organisations involved in fisheries, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management in Saint Kitts and Nevis that can support future VCAs were also targeted for capacity building, including:

- DMR, including extension officers and data collectors;
- key government agencies involved in adaptation, disaster risk management and natural resource management, including the Department of Environment and NEMA; and

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<sup>1</sup> For more information, see <https://canari.org/vca-for-cc4fish/>

- civil society organisations, including fisherfolk organisations, St. Christopher National Trust and Nevis Conservation & Historical Society.

A total of 17 participants attended as well as two members from the CANARI team. See Appendix 1 for the list of participants.

### **3. Workshop goal and objectives**

The goal of the workshop was to conduct in-country training with the field team in Saint Kitts and Nevis on design and implementation of VCAs in the three target coastal and fishing communities – Basseterre and Old Town in Saint Kitts and New Castle in Nevis – under CC4FISH.

The specific objectives of the workshop were to build capacity and support participants to:

- understand what is vulnerability and the role of VCAs in informing climate change adaptation;
- understand the VCA process, including how to effectively evaluate and select appropriate VCA tools for conducting field assessments; and
- apply select VCA tools to capture local knowledge and perspectives on climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and priorities for adaptation at the community level, focusing on areas critical to the fisheries sector.

See Appendix 2 for the detailed workshop agenda.

### **4. Methodology**

The workshop was designed to engage stakeholders who would form part of the local field team for conducting VCAs in the three target communities, including the national fisheries authorities and representatives from government, civil society and private sector organisations involved in fisheries, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management in St. Kitts and Nevis. The training workshop was facilitated by CANARI technical staff, in collaboration with the DMR in Saint Kitts and Nevis, who supported in-country logistics and field activities.

The design of the training workshop was informed by a scoping analysis of the target communities and the VCA toolkit developed by CANARI. Training modules were developed for selected VCA tools, ranging from rapid to in-depth assessments, applicable for the local context. At the workshop, participants were presented with technical concepts and tools and engaged in practical exercises to build their capacity to conduct VCAs. The sessions included short facilitator presentations/overviews of key topics, group scenario exercises and plenary discussions. The workshop also included a practical field exercise to build experience in using the selected VCA tools.

### **5. Discussion and findings**

An introductory welcome was given to participants and CANARI facilitators by the Department of Marine Resources and the national CC4FISH Coordinator.

To kick off the training, CANARI provided a brief overview of the project component '*Regional implementation of a VCA in coastal and fishing communities*' under CC4FISH, along with overview of the workshop objectives and agenda.

### **5.1 Introduction to vulnerability and VCA concepts**

In order to lay the foundation for the training, CANARI facilitators engaged workshop participants in an exercise on matching vulnerability related terms and definitions/concepts. This exercise served as an icebreaker for participants to introduce themselves; to build understanding of key definitions and concepts; and to provide context for later discussions.



*Figures 1 and 2: Workshop participants engaged in matching exercise designed to help in understanding vulnerability terms and concepts*

This exercise was followed by a more in-depth review of key vulnerability and VCA concepts, including:

- What is vulnerability – key components: sensitivity, exposure, adaptive capacity.
- How coastal and fishing communities including people and ecosystems are vulnerable to climate change, with specific references made to climate change impacts in SKN
- What is a VCA, the approach as a framework for analysis and key questions for VCAs

### **5.2 Introduction to the Vulnerability & Capacity Assessment Toolkit**

The objective of this session was to provide an overview of the VCA toolkit and various VCA tools, including understanding the process and key steps typically involved, and the rationale for selection and application of different tools for conducting VCAs in coastal and fishing communities.

#### **Overview of the VCA toolkit**

A brief background on the purpose and approach to developing the VCA toolkit and various tools themselves i.e. building on other existing tools, approaches and best practices, was given. The process and key steps for conducting VCAs were outlined, with an emphasis on giving examples of applicable tools and thinking, to help participants understand logical planning of VCAs. Two key points emphasized included that:

- The planning phase is crucial; in particular, scoping of target communities is critical to help understand the context and needs and thus properly inform the tool selection process
- Communicating the results of VCAs are as equally important as conducting the assessments, in order to support adaptation and action planning.

### ***Review of VCA Tools***

The facilitator then conducted a summary review of all 15 tools included in the toolkit and highlighted the following main points:

- There were tools at different levels of complexity from basic, intermediate, advanced
- Different tools are used to assess different types /aspects of vulnerability; as such the rationale for tool selection is important and different tools need to be selected accordingly.
- The method of triangulation was recommended in terms of selecting tools, as it allows for capture of more comprehensive picture of vulnerability which covers multiple aspects - spatial, socio-economic and institutional vulnerability.

### ***Scenario exercise on VCA process and tools***

Given the number of tools, a scenario-based approach was used for engaging participants in reviewing the range of tools in the VCA toolkit. The purpose was to have participants do some more in-depth thinking and analysis of the VCA tools presented and their fit for purpose / applicability for conducting vulnerability assessments coastal and fishing communities. This was aimed at building understanding of process for selecting appropriate tools and facilitating analysis of what is useful and any adjustments or improvements that could be made in the design or application of the tools.

Scenarios used for this exercise are included in presentation linked in Appendix 3 and were loosely modelled against the SKN communities to be targeted for assessments. Working in four groups, participants examined how select VCA tools can be applied in a given scenario, and assessed each tool against the following criteria to see how well it performs:

#### ***Criteria for assessing VCA tools:***

- **Appropriateness** – is tool appropriate for the local fisheries context?
- **Coverage** – does tool capture information on different aspects of vulnerability (biophysical, socioeconomic, institutional) at community level?
- **Feasibility** – is tool feasible to implement given time, funding and other resources available for VCA?
- **Flexibility** – can tool be tailored to different situations or combined with other VCA tools?
- **Community participation** – does tool allow for engagement of various community stakeholders including marginalised groups in the VCA?
- **Policy relevance** – can tool feed into fisheries management plans, policies or related assessments to inform adaptation in the fisheries sector?

Groups were asked share recommendations on the 3 tools they think would be most suitable for conducting VCAs in their given scenario.



*Figures 3 and 4: Participants engaged in reviewing of VCA tools using community scenarios*

Generally, participants felt the tools were appropriate and flexible enough for conducting assessments in various fisheries scenarios and indicated it was fairly easy to determine whether the tools given were the most appropriate tools to use, based on the available time and resources. They were also fairly comfortable and confident in determining which tools would be best used capture information on different aspects of vulnerability for the scenarios they were given.

Group plenary discussions to debrief the exercise revealed that participants gained an enhanced understanding of how much time and resources were actually needed to apply various tools, as well as the kind of skills and competencies required in some cases, especially for more advanced tools such as participatory 3D modelling (P3DM). Cross cutting observations included that the tools were indeed participatory, and that successful assessments would depend on how well participants were mobilised and how well the tools themselves were facilitated.

### **5.3 Applying VCA Tools in St. Kitts and Nevis**

As a follow on from the previous exercise, CANARI facilitators informed participants of the tools that had been selected for VCAs in target communities in St. Kitts and Nevis, noting that a similar process of scoping and tool selection was used by the team, in collaboration with the DMR and national CC4FISH coordinator. The session focused on covering the selected tools - **photo-journaling incorporating community mapping, value chain analysis and key informant interviews**, in a bit more depth. Relevant presentations are linked in Appendix 3.

#### ***Value chain analysis***

Value chain analysis was highlighted as a means to assess vulnerabilities and plan for adaptation in micro and small enterprises and usually conducted with support of a small business expert. It was noted early on that value chain analysis work for a fisheries enterprise in Nevis – the Nevis Fisherman’s Cooperative, was already being undertaken under the complementary [Project on the Climate Change and Poverty Nexus for Enhancing Resilient Fisheries Livelihoods and Food Security in Three Caribbean Countries: Barbados, Dominica and St. Kitts and Nevis](#). As such, emphasis would be placed on training on the other tools.



### ***Photo-journaling with community mapping***

A presentation was shared outlining what is photo-journaling, the process and key steps in developing the photo-journal, and example of development of another photo-journal – Caura Water Woes, to build understanding and inspire participants.

This was followed by an overview of a basic, paper-based community mapping approach. The link was made as to how the community maps can then be used to inform selection of sites for photo-journaling i.e. local knowledge on key areas of interest identified by community members on the map can be prioritised as important to include in the journal, to highlight different points about vulnerability in the community.

Initial thoughts by participants included that they liked that the tool was visual; photos could be effective in sharing information and evidence of what is found in the assessments and telling the story of vulnerability as they could be easily understood and accessed by many.

### ***Semi-structured interviews***

A presentation was shared on semi-structured interviews, including what is an interview and kinds of information that can be used to collect to assess vulnerability. The presentation highlighted the different types of interviews: structured, semi-structured and unstructured/informal, and factors to be considered in deciding the type of interview to use.

Comprehensive group sharing and discussion was held on interview techniques and traits of a 'good interviewer'. Most participants were already very familiar (at least theoretically) with what made a 'good interviewer' and what were good practices for conducting interviews. Some participants were able to share feedback from their own professional experience and practices conducting surveys and interviews, which enhanced understanding of other participants – e.g. tips for approaching interviewees, phrasing questions appropriately, making adjustments to cater for variations in level of knowledge/capabilities of interviewees etc.

The session and day's activities concluded with a brief introduction to field work to be undertaken the next day.

## **5.4 Field work – application of VCA tools**

On the second and final day of the workshop, participants were engaged in field activities to build their practical experience in using the VCA tools.

As a precursor to field work, at the workshop venue participants started with a community mapping exercise focused on Old Road, St. Kitts, to identify specific sites to target. Participants were facilitated by CANARI to develop a large drawn map of the target community of Old Road and to use their local knowledge to place information on impacted areas and locations or features vulnerable to climate change. These included:

1. Community assets and infrastructure e.g. where are key gov't buildings, jetties, landing sites, fish market, hotels, recreation ground, schools, heritage sites etc.
2. Livelihood activities (e.g. where are main areas for fishing, fish vending, processing, farming, tourism – hotels, tours etc)
3. Natural resources (incl. important for fishing like mangrove, seagrass, reefs, those protected in MPAs, rivers, forest etc.)

Based on group discussion and consensus around what was presented on the map, four sites within the community were identified for conducting field work.

Participants were assigned, given materials and equipment – interview sheets and small hand-held cameras, and proceeded to Old Road where they worked in small groups at each of the four sites to conduct least two to three- semi-structured interviews with key community informants and capture photos for the photo-journal.



*Figures 5 and 6: Participants engaged in community mapping exercise to build understanding of the process and select priority sites for fieldwork*



*Figures 7 and 8: Participants practice conducting interviews with community residents during field visit to Old Road*

On return from fieldwork, participants were facilitated to debrief both the process and findings from their fieldwork. Some key discussion points on the process included that the fieldwork helped participants consider the practicalities involved in applying VCA tools on the ground and provided food for thought on various dimensions of vulnerability faced in coastal and fishing communities. Key learnings included that successful VCA is hinged on the level of community participation and must factor in community context, culture, needs and priorities. Some tools such as the interviews required careful thought in applying the questions and may need to be adapted. Participants also noted factors such as the time of day and age/sex of participants, as well as participants' perception of interviewers, as having an influence on the results they were able to achieve.



In terms of findings, participants generally found even in a practice run they were able to capture info on hazards, vulnerabilities and start getting a sense of community capacities and some adaptation measures already in place.

Participants were then facilitated to use photos collected in the field to practice creating a photo-journal and deepen understanding of what the process involved when working with communities. Participants reviewed and matched photos they took back to the map; they discussed what they revealed in terms of key elements of vulnerability - exposure, sensitivity adaptive capacity in the community; and organised the photos with appropriate titles, captions and key messages to help tell the story of vulnerability in Old Road. A copy of the photo journal entries can be viewed in presentation linked in Appendix 3.



*Figure 9: Participants practice developing photo-journal entries based on photos taken and observations from the field*

General consensus on the tools selected for VCAs in SKN target communities included that:

- Mapping and photo-journaling were good visual tools that were conducive to working in the local context, easily understood by the field team members and findings could be easily shared with various stakeholders. The photo journal in particular is already a visual communication product.
- Key informant interviews are extremely useful in all cases to help gather additional information or details, fill gaps, and verify/validate information captured via other tools including photo journaling or mapping.
- Community mapping was helpful for participants to get a good geographical sense of the hazards, vulnerabilities and where community population, resources and assets were, in context; overall a good tool to also support planning of field assessments.

### **5.5 Communicating VCA results and action planning**

This session focused on highlighting key steps to consider once VCAs were completed, namely, organising results and facilitating proper analysis to give the overall picture of vulnerability in the target community; importance of communicating results of VCAs; and effectively using results for action planning.

The importance of communicating results of VCAs and key factors to consider in doing so were emphasized, including:

- Who are the target audience and end users for the VCA findings and outputs?

- What are the key findings and messages from the VCA?
- How and in what formats should the findings of the VCA be communicated for adaptation planning and actions at the community level?
- How can the VCA findings feed into and influence decisions and policies at sectoral, national and regional levels? What are the appropriate communication and engagement strategies and pathways?

Participants discussed how they think VCA findings could potentially be used and potential communication products that can be developed to share results, for example, community meetings, targeted meetings with fishers facilitated by fisheries data collectors, and social media campaigns were thought to be more useful compared to radio, which was not identified as a good medium given little reach and local preferences. Key recommendations include to relate the range of communication and other outputs to stakeholder decision-making, public awareness efforts and further assessments, and to ensure efforts of community participants were valued by ensuring results were directly shared back to them.

In terms of action planning, the following were key points were made:

- VCA results should be linked to the development of local adaptation plans and actions that specify how to reduce vulnerabilities identified in coastal and fishing communities and adapt and build resilience to climate change. Identifying priorities to address was a key step that would allow for and inform the specific actions taken to reduce vulnerability and adapt to climate change and help identify where to invest limited resources.
- VCA results can help in informing adaptation actions so they are tailored to suit the context, as the results may highlight opportunities and challenges for adaptation.

## **6. Workshop evaluation and next steps**

In closing, CANARI facilitators reviewed the workshop objectives, and recapped main points and what had been accomplished in the workshop over the two days.

An outline of the next steps for the project and VCA work was shared, including the production of a workshop report and development of a workplan and schedule for conducting VCA fieldwork in the 3 target communities in St. Kitts and Nevis, based on stakeholder inputs at the training workshop.

Written evaluations were distributed to all participants. In general, participants found the training to be applicable to their work and useful for enhancing knowledge and practical application of VCAs in coastal and fisheries contexts.

A copy of the evaluation results can be found in Appendix 4.

## Appendix 1: Participants List

First and Last Name	Organisation	Position/Title	Telephone	Email Address	DOB	Signature
Keijela Scarborough	NDMD	Secretary	669-4372	<a href="mailto:keijela.scarborough@ndmd.org">keijela.scarborough@ndmd.org</a>	7/2/98	✓
Zakiya Daniel	NDMD	Data collector	767-6483	<a href="mailto:ashadaniel639@gmail.com">ashadaniel639@gmail.com</a>	9/7/98	✓
Vaughn Sturge	DMR Nevis	Fisheries Trainee	764-4024	<a href="mailto:VaughnLSturge@gmail.com">VaughnLSturge@gmail.com</a>	12/2/86	✓
Jaresa Smithens	DMR Nevis	Fisheries Trainee	766-2538	<a href="mailto:Smithen.jaresa@gmail.com">Smithen.jaresa@gmail.com</a>	2/1/99	✓
Iroy Marshall	Fisher/Diver	Diver	664-8777	<a href="mailto:demari212@icloud.com">demari212@icloud.com</a>	18/9/83	✓
Oureilla Lennon-Petty	NEMA	Planning Officer	664-6099	<a href="mailto:olennonpetty@gmail.com">olennonpetty@gmail.com</a>	15/8/94	✓
Randy Morton	DMR Nevis	Fisheries Officer	764-8793	<a href="mailto:morton.tirandy@gmail.com">morton.tirandy@gmail.com</a>	26/4/83	✓
Nakita Browne	DMR St. Kitts	Oceanography & EIS officer	465-8405	<a href="mailto:nikkita.browne@yahoo.com">nikkita.browne@yahoo.com</a>	17/7/88	✓
Joshua Salters	DOE	Conservation Officer	763-1101	<a href="mailto:Joshua.Salters@hotmail.com">Joshua.Salters@hotmail.com</a>	7/9/93	✓
Jermaine Browne	ICFFA	Fisher	667-8512	<a href="mailto:1Lyfe@gmail.com">1Lyfe@gmail.com</a>	30/6/78	✓
Orisia Williams	FAO	NPC	668-8021	<a href="mailto:orisia.williams@gmail.com">orisia.williams@gmail.com</a>	13/8/87	✓
Evelyn Hemville	NBF	Co-Founder/Advisor	661-3070	<a href="mailto:evelyn53@aol.com">evelyn53@aol.com</a>	13/4/53	✓
Enver Pemberton	DMR SK	Data collector	669-6383	-	10/8/62	✓ ✓
Roger Ottley	Fisher	Captain	665-7494	<a href="mailto:Rogerottley25@gmail.com">Rogerottley25@gmail.com</a>	22/2/91	✓
Zeke Boone	National Trust	Manager	663-6401	<a href="mailto:Brothersskb1@gmail.com">Brothersskb1@gmail.com</a>	4/8/78	✓
Glaumis David	Mason	New Castle Bay Foundation	668-4126	-	20/8/53	✓
Javid Pemberton	DOPP	Physical Planning Officer	661-3535	<a href="mailto:javidpemberton@gmail.com">javidpemberton@gmail.com</a>	13/10/92	✓

CANARI Facilitators: Ainka Granderson (Senior Technical Officer) [ainka@canari.org](mailto:ainka@canari.org) , Candice Ramkissoon (Technical Officer) [candice@canari.org](mailto:candice@canari.org)

## Appendix 2: Agenda



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### Regional Implementation of the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment for the Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector Project (CC4FISH)

#### Vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) Training Workshop

November 18-19, 2019

*Basseterre, Saint Kitts and Nevis*

#### AGENDA

##### Workshop overview

The Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) has been contracted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to undertake the regional implementation of a Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) in coastal and fishing communities under the ***Climate Change Adaptation in the Fisheries Sector of the Eastern Caribbean Project (CC4FISH)***. CC4FISH aims 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 aquaculture farmers. CC4FISH is being implemented from 2017-2020 by the FAO/ Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC) and national fisheries authorities in seven project countries, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago. CC4FISH is funded by the Global Environment Facility.

CANARI's work aims to improve understanding of climate change impacts and vulnerabilities for effective adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean fisheries sector through implementation of VCAs in 14 coastal and fishing communities across four target countries, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago. This VCA work is being implemented from October 2019 to November 2020 in collaboration with the FAO and national fisheries authorities in the target project countries.

As a key first step, CANARI will support the establishment of local field teams and provide training on planning and implementing VCAs in each of the four target countries, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago. This training will build on CANARI's previous work to develop a regional VCA framework and toolkit under phase 1 activities from September 2017 to September 2018 under CC4FISH.

##### Workshop goal and objectives

CANARI will conduct in-country training with the field team in Saint Kitts and Nevis on design and implementation of local level VCAs using the toolkit developed in Phase 1 of the VCA work.

This will support fieldwork to conduct VCAs in three target coastal and fishing communities – Basseterre and Old Town in Saint Kitts and New Castle in Nevis Island – and in the future.

The specific objectives of the workshop are to build capacity and support participants to:

- understand what is vulnerability and the role of VCAs in informing climate change adaptation;
- understand the VCA process, including how to effectively evaluate and select appropriate VCA tools for conducting field assessments; and
- apply select VCA tools to capture local knowledge and perspectives on climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and priorities for adaptation at the community level, focusing on areas critical to the fisheries sector.

### **Workshop Agenda**

<b>Monday 18, November 2019</b>	
8:30 am	Registration of participants
9:00 am	Opening remarks and welcome Overview of the project and workshop objectives Introductions and icebreaker
9:30am	Review of vulnerability and Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) concepts Interactive exercise-Understanding vulnerability
<b>10:30 am</b>	<b>Snack break</b>
11:00 am	Introduction to the VCA toolkit Review of VCA tools Interactive scenario exercise – VCA process and tools
<b>12:30 pm</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
1:30 pm	Applying VCA tools in Saint Kitts and Nevis
3:00 pm	Next steps - brief on Day 2 field work Day 1 workshop evaluation Wrap up
3:30 pm	End Day 1

<b>Tuesday 19, November 2019</b>	
8:30 am	Registration of participants
9:00 am	Recap of Day 1 activities Community Mapping exercise
10:00am	Fieldwork – application of VCA tools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key informant interviews</li> <li>• Photo-journaling</li> </ul>
<b>12:30 pm</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
1:30 pm	Debrief of VCA fieldwork Developing the photo-journal
3:00 pm	Communicating VCA results and action planning
3:30 pm	Workshop evaluation Wrap up and next steps
3:45pm	End Day 2



### **Appendix 3: Workshop presentations and materials**

List of presentations

[Overview of key concepts and role of VCAs](#)

[Introduction to the VCA Toolkit](#)

[Scenario exercise – review of VCA tools](#)

[Applying VCA tools – value chain analysis and interviews](#)

[Applying VCA tools – photo-journaling & community mapping](#)

[Day 2 – intro to fieldwork and debrief](#)

[Day 2 fieldwork - photo-journaling & community mapping exercises](#)

[Communicating VCA results and action planning](#)

[Draft photo-journal by workshop participants](#)

## Appendix 4: Summary of workshop evaluations



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### Regional Implementation of the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment for the Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector Project (CC4FISH)

#### Vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) Training Workshop

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#### Workshop evaluation form

**1. Did the workshop meet its objectives?**

[14] Yes                    [    ] No

If no, please let us know why below:

**2. Did the workshop live up to your expectations?**

[14] Yes                    [    ] No

If no, please let us know why below:

**3. What did you like about this workshop?**

- The presentation, new ideas and great explanations
- The practical work
- It was a very learning experience
- The mix of theory and practical exercise
- Very informative and educational
- I like the fact that it spoke more about climate change and we got some of the general public involved
- Facilitators were approachable, able to relate to participants
- The clarity of information presented
- Everything
- It was simple and understandable
- The interactive exercises
- The information given
- Field work and the presentation after drawing the map

4. **What did you dislike about this workshop?**
  - It's Brevity
  - Nothing (5)
  - One workshop participant talking too much
  - The food, fruits were good
  
5. **Please indicate which sessions you found particularly useful:**
  - All (2)
  - The scenario exercise on the VCA tools
  - Session with practical exercise on applying tools using scenarios
  - Introduction of the VCA toolkit
  - Explanation of the different tools for assessment
  - Field work / Going out in the field and applying the tools (2)
  - Field work using the photo journaling tool
  - Photo journaling. Simply mind boggling what this tool can forge if used with judicious creativity
  - Community mapping and conducting interviews
  - Session debriefing interviews with the public
  - The session on interview tool was very useful
  
6. **How could the workshop have been improved?**
  - The answer will remain a conundrum
  - More time/days, including to cover more of the VCA tools
  - More time to use the other tools
  - Less hours
  - More handouts to better understand
  - Nothing, it was good
  - The simplicity of the lecturers
  - Refreshments - Hot tea, Morning coffee would be nice
  
7. **Please describe one method, approach or tool that you will apply from the workshop when you return to your workplace or in your community.**
  - Photo-journaling (4)
  - Photo Journal. This is something that would capture the true nature of what's going on in the community
  - Community mapping (2)
  - Semi Structured interviews/focus groups
  - The key informant tool (interviews) would be useful in my community
  - I plan to use a small-scale cost-effective 3D model when interacting with individuals in the future, to be able to better interact with them
  - All the field assessment methods
  - I will try to apply all that I have learned
  
8. **What might prevent you from applying the approaches or tools promoted in this workshop?**
  - Might not be able to get the money to buy the resources needed for some of the tools.

- Time (2)
- Resources (2)
- Time and Human resources
- Effective communication to get people to participate
- Nothing (3)
- Wording of the questionnaires

**9. Please rate the following areas of the course structure and delivery:**

	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Missing
Clarity of objectives	9	4	1		
Workshop content	11	3			
Materials	10	3	1		
Facilitation	11	2			1
Relevance to your needs	8	5	1		

Any additional comments on the above:

- Coming back to further enhance what you've started is essential.

**10. Please give feedback on the logistical arrangements made for the workshop:**

	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	missing
Workshop venue (s)	6	6			2
Lunches and breaks	3	2	5	2	2
General logistical arrangements	6	6			2

**11. Any other comments**

- Please come again or have us come to you 😊

Thank you!