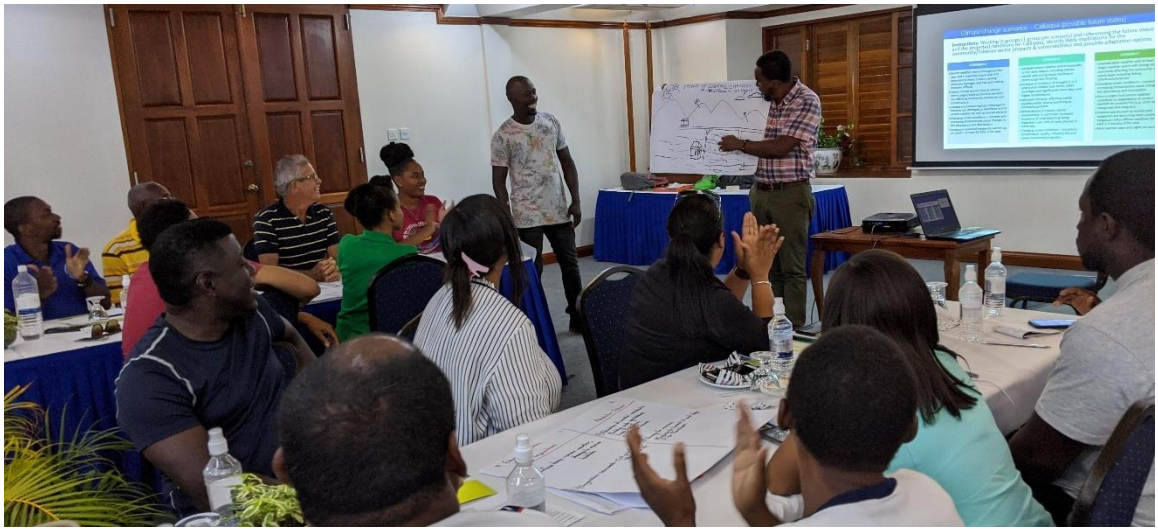
Report of the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA)Training Workshop, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

under the

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

(CC4FISH)



February 18-19, 2020

Beachcombers Hotel Conference Room, Villa, Saint Vincent

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 (SVG) 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, SVG 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 SVG, this training will support VCAs in three coastal and fishing communities, including Clare Valley and Owia in Saint Vincent and Ashton in Union Island. This training will build on CANARI's previous work to develop a regional VCA framework and toolkit under phase 1 activities[1] from September 2017 to September 2018 under CC4FISH.

This report provides an overview of the objectives, methodology and main outcomes and recommendations of the VCA training workshop held to provide in-country training to local stakeholders in SVG on design and implementation of local level VCAs. CANARI facilitated the workshop in collaboration with the Fisheries Division - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry and Labour in SVG. The workshop was held at the Beachcombers Conference Room, Villa, Saint Vincent on February 18-19, 2020.

2. Participants

Target participants for the training workshop included national CC4FISH project personnel 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 SVG that can support future VCAs were also targeted for capacity building, including:

- Fisheries Division, including extension officers and data collectors;
- key government agencies involved in adaptation, disaster risk management and natural resource management, including the National Parks, Rivers and Beaches Authority, National Emergency Management Organisation (NEMO) and Sustainable Development Unit –

[1] For more information, see https://canari.org/vca-for-cc4fish/

Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, Sustainable Development and Information Technology; and
- civil society organisations, including fisherfolk organisations, the SVG Red Cross, SVG National Trust and Sustainable Grenadines (SusGren).

A total of 28 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 SVG on the design and implementation of VCAs in the three target coastal and fishing communities – Clare Valley and Owia in Saint Vincent and Ashton in Union – 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, fisheries officers, fisherfolk leaders and representatives from other government, civil society and private sector organisations involved in fisheries, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management in SVG. The training workshop was facilitated by CANARI, in collaboration with the Fisheries Division, who supported in-country logistics and field activities.

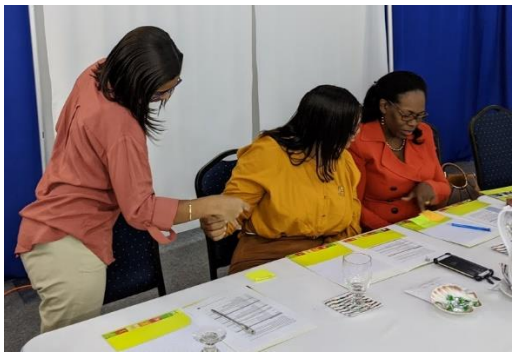
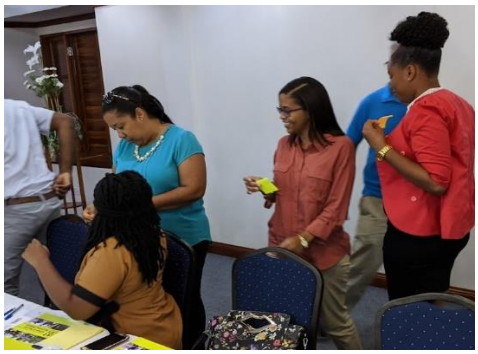
The design of the training workshop was informed by a scoping analysis of the target communities and the VCA toolkit developed by CANARI. Training modules were developed for selected VCA tools, ranging from rapid to in-depth assessments, applicable for the local context. At the workshop, participants 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

To kick off the training, CC4FISH National Project Coordinator provided a brief overview of the CC4FISH. CANARI facilitators provided a brief overview of its work under CC4FISH component 1 on '*Regional implementation of a VCA in coastal and fishing communities'*, 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. 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.

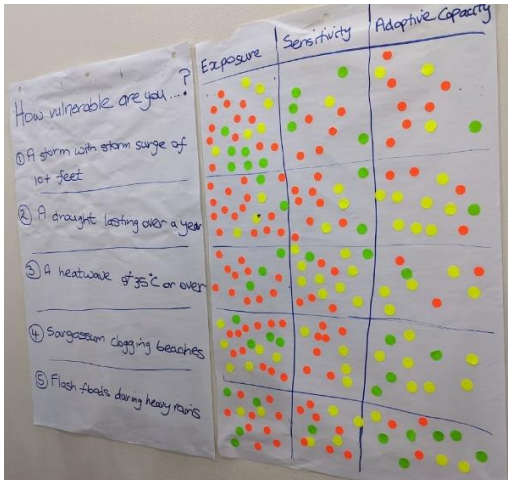



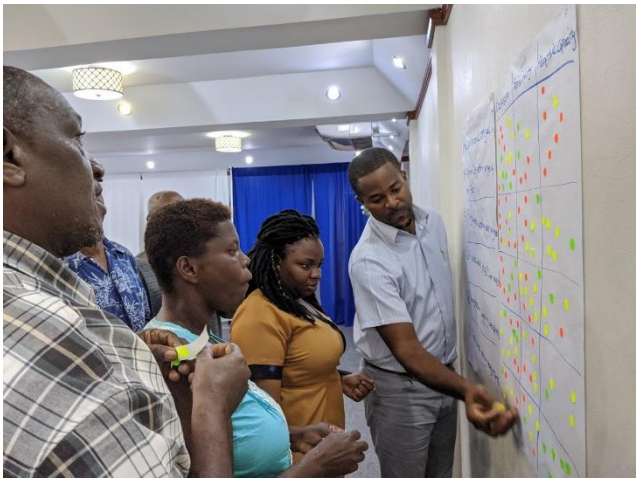
Figures 1 and 2: Workshop participants engaged in matching exercise designed to help in understanding vulnerability terms and concepts

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

- Vulnerability and its components: sensitivity, exposure, adaptive capacity.
- Current and potential climate change impacts in the Caribbean and SVG, and how coastal and fishing communities including people and ecosystems could be impacted.
- VCA as an established approach and framework for analysis of the major risks affecting communities, using a participatory process that allows stakeholders to identify their own vulnerabilities, priorities and what they can do to address these issues

To help broaden and cement understanding on the different aspects of vulnerability, participants were engaged in an interactive exercise. Participants were presented with a series of statements on vulnerability to different hazards, and asked to rank their level of vulnerability (red – high, yellow – medium, green – low), in terms of exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity. The debrief of the exercise enabled discussions on vulnerability as a complex issue, recognition that different types of stakeholders may be vulnerable in different ways, and an introduction to the idea that different tools will be needed to assess the various components of vulnerability.





Figures 3 and 4: Participants were engaged in a vulnerability ranking exercise to help broaden their perspectives and understanding of vulnerability concepts

5.2 Introduction to the VCA 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 was given on the purpose and approach to developing the VCA toolkit and specific tools, building on other existing tools, approaches and best practices. 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:

1. 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.
2. Communicating the results of VCAs are as equally important as conducting the assessments, in order to support adaptation and action planning.

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

- Tools are categorised by differing levels of complexity from basic, intermediate to advanced.
- Different tools are used to assess different aspects of vulnerability, and as such understanding the rationale and process for tool selection is important.
- The method of triangulation was recommended in terms of selecting tools (i.e. selecting at least three tools to allow for validation of data collected), as it allows for capture of more comprehensive picture of vulnerability which covers multiple aspects such as biophysical, socio-economic and institutional vulnerability.

Scenario exercise on VCA process and tools

To have participants do more in-depth thinking and analysis of the VCA tools presented and their fit for purpose / applicability for conducting VCAs, participants were engaged in reviewing

the range of tools in the VCA toolkit and applying to different coastal/fishing community contexts. This was aimed at building understanding of process for selecting appropriate tools and facilitating analysis of what is useful for different contexts and types of assessments.

The community scenarios used for this exercise are included the presentation in Appendix 3 and were loosely modelled against the SVG communities to be targeted for the VCAs. Working in four groups, participants examined how select VCA tools can be applied in a given scenario, and assessed each tool against the below criteria to see how well it performs. Groups were then asked share recommendations on the 3 tools they think would be most suitable for conducting VCAs in their given scenario.

***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?

Generally, participants felt the tools were 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.

Figures 5-7: Participants engaged in reviewing of VCA tools using community scenarios

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, especially for more advanced tools such as participatory three-dimensional modelling (P3DM). Cross cutting observations included that 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 SVG

Following on from the previous exercise, CANARI facilitators informed participants of the tools that had been selected for VCAs in the three target communities in SVG, noting that a similar process of scoping and tool selection was used by the team, in collaboration with the Fisheries Division and CC4FISH National Project Coordinator. The session focused on covering the selected tools - **photo-journalling and community mapping, semi-structured interviews and participatory scenario analysis**, in a bit more depth. See Appendix 3 for the relevant presentations.

Photo-journalling and community mapping

Photo-journalling was introduced as a tool that brings together stakeholders in a participatory process to take photographs that are organised to tell the story of climate change vulnerabilities and priorities for adaptation in the communities. The objective is to identify key hazards and coping/adaptation strategies and capture local opinions, concerns and recommendations. The photo-journal produced can serve as a tool for climate change awareness raising and advocacy. The process and key steps in photo-journalling were discussed, and an example of a photo-journal on Caura's Water Woes from Trinidad Tobago was shared to build understanding and inspire participants.

The link was also made to how community mapping can be used to inform selection of sites for photo-journalling (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) and to highlight different types and aspects of vulnerability in the community. Reference was made to community maps already created in Barrouallie and Calliaqua in SVG, as part of piloting the VCA toolkit in 2018 under CC4FISH.

Participants were found to be receptive to the visual nature of the tool, which they felt could be effective in sharing information and evidence of what is found in the assessments and telling the story of vulnerability in a way that could be easily understood by many.

Participatory scenario analysis

Participatory scenario analysis was introduced as a tool to assist participants in assessing likely future scenarios due to climate change and impacts on their communities and in forward planning. Participants were introduced to five key aspects involved in applying the tool: defining the community vision; reviewing climate data and projections and developing likely scenarios; analysis of likely impacts and vulnerabilities; and identification of potential adaptation options.

The use of 'role play' was noted as an additional means for drawing out different perspectives of groups and decision makers as part of identifying adaptation options and planning. The use of existing climate projections for developing realistic scenarios was also highlighted.

Semi-structured interviews

Semi-structured interviews were also introduced as tool for gathering information related to climate-related hazards and other issues affecting the community, stakeholder relationships and dynamics, local institutions and decision-making on management of fisheries and other resources. The CANARI facilitator explained what is an interview, and the different types of interviews including structured, semi-structured and unstructured/informal. The kinds of information that semi-structured interviews can be used to collect for a VCA was highlighted,

such as gaining insights from key community leaders and fisherfolk with specialised knowledge or needs within the fisheries sector.

Group sharing and discussion was held on interview techniques and traits of a 'good interviewer'. Participants were able to highlight good practices for conducting interviews including:

- Active listening
- Being personable when approaching interviewees
- Ability to reframe or re-phrase questions to cater for variations in level of knowledge/capabilities of interviewees
- Taking the time to conduct scoping to understand community culture and biases
- Closing the loop by providing feedback to the community/interviewees once VCA assessments have been completed

5.4 Field work and practical exercises – application of VCA tools

At the end of Day1 and on Day 2, participants were engaged in field activities and other interactive exercises to build their practical experience in using the VCA tools.

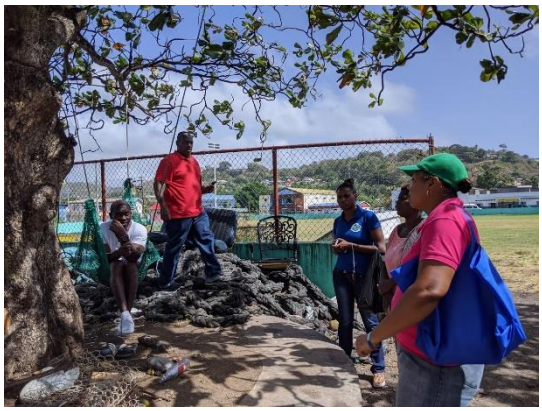
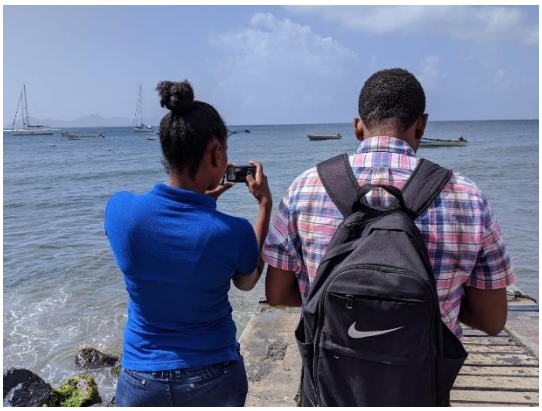
Semi-structured interviews

To allow participants to gain experience in conducting semi-structured interviews, "mock interviews" were conducted at end of Day 1. Participants were split into pairs with one being the interviewee and the other being the interviewer. They used the draft interview questions prepared by CANARI to familiarise themselves with the interview questions, review and clarify wording and suggest other changes if needed.

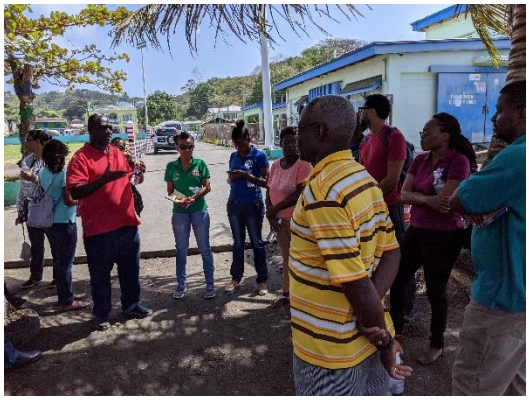
Participants debriefed their experience, including perspectives from both interviewer and interviewee. Interviewers noted the need for familiarity with the questions, re-emphasized the need for scoping of target communities/interviewees to ensure they were properly prepared and could tailor questions if needed, and being careful not to feed answers to interviewees. Interviewees noted importance of building rapport, tailoring the language of the interview, and for interviewers to factor in possible interviewee perceptions of them (e.g. based on how they were dressed, introduction and attitude) which may enhance their reception.

Photo-journalling and community mapping

Ahead of field work in Calliaqua on Day 1, participants reviewed existing maps of Calliaqua at the workshop venue to identify specific sites to target for photo-journalling. This included examining open access satellite imagery on Google Earth and a community map prepared during pilot testing of the VCA toolkit in the Calliaqua community in 2018. These maps gave participants a sense of the layout of the community and key features and resources that have been impacted or may be at risk from climate-related hazards, including important infrastructure, livelihood activities and natural resources. Based on group discussion on what was presented on the map and their local knowledge, participants selected four sites within the Calliaqua community to visit for the photo-journalling exercise. With small hand-held cameras provided by CANARI, participants were taken to Calliaqua and worked in small groups at each of the four sites to make observations and capture photos for the photo-journal.

Figures 8 and 9: Participants (left) discuss vulnerability at the Calliaqua landing site with a local fisher, and (right) practice capturing photos in the field for developing a photo-journal

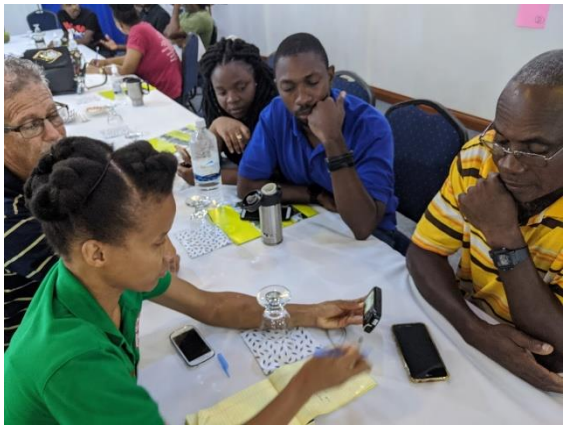


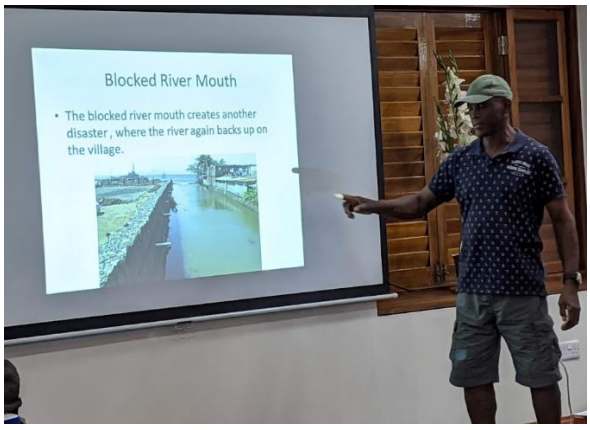
To wrap up fieldwork and illustrate issues of vulnerability related to the fisheries sector, participants were given a quick overview of key issues faced at the fish landing site in Calliaqua by the head of the Calliaqua Fisheries Cooperative (CALFICO), Mr. Joe Dublin.

Figure 11 (left): Participants listen to talk by CALFICO head on vulnerabilities at the landing site

On return from fieldwork, participants were facilitated to go through the photo-journalling process in a bit more depth, including to review and use what they captured to create a preliminary photo-journal for the community. In their original groups, participants reviewed photos, discussed what they showed in terms of key elements of vulnerability - exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity - and took turns to input select photos with captions and key messages in the photo-journal, to help tell the story of vulnerability in Calliaqua. These were presented in plenary along with a debrief of 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. 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. A copy of the photo journal entries can be viewed in presentation linked in Appendix 3.





Figures 10 and 11: Participants review photos captured in the field and use them to practice preparing a photojournal showcasing vulnerability in Calliaqua community.

Participatory scenario analysis

Participants were then engaged in an interactive exercise to help them understand participatory scenario analysis and apply the tool as part of a VCA. This included the following steps: identifying a vision for the community in 2030; reviewing relevant climate projections and identifying possible future conditions or scenarios in the community in light of climate change; analysing likely impacts and vulnerabilities; and determining potential adaptation options for the community.

For the purpose of the exercise, Calliaqua community served as the focus. Participants were asked to reference the existing vision statements outlined in the Climate Change Policy 2019 and the National Fisheries & Aquaculture Plan for SVG. Existing climate change projections for SVG were then used to develop three scenarios for the Calliaqua community in 2030. Referencing the future vision and the projected conditions for the scenarios, participants worked in three groups (1 group per scenario) to identify likely climate change impacts and vulnerabilities for the Calliaqua community and its fisheries sector and possible adaptation options. See the exercise handout in Appendix 3 and Table 1 below for findings from the small groups.

Table 1. Participatory scenario analysis results

Scenario A • Severe weather events throughout the year and 1 major hurricane (Cat 4-5) experienced every 2 years, causing extensive damages and loss and making recovery difficult • Severe coastal erosion due to intense storm surges/wave action and sea level rise affecting community residences and infrastructure • Coastal and marine habitats important to fisheries are damaged or destroyed due to severe weather (as well as human actions) • Changing ocean conditions – currents and increasing temperatures cause changes in fish abundance and distribution • Sargassum seaweed frequently washes up on coasts - at least 50-75% of the year.		
Climate projections	**Likely impacts & vulnerabilities**	**Adaptation options**
Severe weather events	Severe weather Damage to marine habitats	Relocation of coastal residents Building code regulations Local fish farm Sea moss farms

Sargassum seaweed	Can't go to fish Kills marine life	Farming for manure Machinery to harvest it and bag it for fertiliser.
Scenario B • Multiple severe weather events especially in the rainy season, including intense rainfall and strong winds resulting in storm surge and flooding • Increase in incidence of drought (1 in 5 years) with related heat stress, water shortages and significantly more days with higher temperatures • Saltwater intrusion affecting coastal aquifers/water source becoming an increasing problem • Noted decline in coastal marine environment, in particular, increased incidence of coral bleaching being reported – over 50% of reefs affected in some way • Changing ocean conditions – circulation, temperature, acidity, influence fish and whale movements/migration		
Climate projections	**Likely impacts & vulnerabilities**	**Adaptation options**
Severe weather resulting in storm surge/flooding	Loss of income, assets and livelihoods Loss of life Loss of land due to coastal erosion/ inundation	Alternative skills outside of fisheries
Increasing drought	Lack of water for cleaning purposes for fish handlers Tourism sector will be affected as high water use	Rainwater harvesting Desalination plant Install water saving pipes/taps
Saltwater intrusion	Agriculture potentially affected	Relocation of farmland and livestock
Decline in coastal and marine environment, coral bleaching	Lack of sustainability in fish stock Coastal erosion Dead/dying reef no longer protects coast effectively	Artificial reef Coral reef restoration
Changing ocean conditions	Eco-tourism will be affected Increased expenses (e.g. fuel costs) for fisherfolk to travel further to fish Coastal ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs and seagrass) which act as fish nurseries affected by ocean acidification and rising sea surface tempratures	Alternative livelihoods such as aquaculture
Scenario C • Unpredictable weather with at least 1 major weather event with strong rains and winds affecting the community on a yearly basis including fishing infrastructure/assets • Changing ocean conditions – currents and increasing temperatures cause changes in fish abundance and distribution • Storm surges from severe weather contribute to degradation of nursery habitats for juvenile fish (e.g. coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass). • Invasive species such as lionfish and sargassum are becoming more common. Sargassum influx affects coastlines for at least 1-2 months of the year. • More warmer days and nights on record		
Climate projections	**Likely impacts & vulnerabilities**	**Adaptation options**
Unpredictable weather/ strong winds and rain	Loss of life Evacuation and relocation Loss and damages of fishing vessel and supplies	Improved drainage Identify safe area for storage of boats Planting of green defences

	Loss and damages to fisheries facilities	
Changing ocean conditions	Negative impact on livelihoods of at least 100 fishing families	Aquaculture Mariculture
Storm surges	Severe damage to coastal infrastructure, homes and businesses Loss and damage of fishing vessels Loss of life	Sea defences Mangrove planting Stop sand mining Build artificial reefs
Invasive species	Lion fish causes decline in native reef fish Sargassum influxes – gases (e.g. H_2S) impact on electrical appliances in houses and businesses; causes respiratory problems	Eat more lion fish Research and explore options for utilising sargassum in a productive way
Warmer days and nights	Heat stroke Increase in electricity Water shortages Agriculture problems (food security impacted)	Water conservation measures Use of renewable energy

General feedback from participants on the VCA tools selected for the three target communities included the following:

- Photo-journalling is a good visual tool and communication product that can be easily understood, both by the field team and community residents, and findings could be easily shared with various stakeholders via photo-journal.
- Key informant interviews are complementary and help in gathering additional information or details, filling gaps, and verifying/validating information captured via other tools.
- Participatory scenario analysis offers a good systematic approach to assessing future impacts and vulnerabilities and facilitate planning. The development of likely scenarios using existing data and projections provides a sound basis for further analysis of vulnerability and identification of potential adaptation actions applicable for the community.

5.5 Communicating VCA results & action planning

This session focused on highlighting key steps to consider once data was collected and analyses for the VCAs. This includes organising results and facilitating proper analysis to give the overall picture of vulnerability in the target community; communicating results of VCAs; and 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?

Discussions highlighted potential communication products that can be developed to share results, such as local radio and television programmes, community meetings, targeted meetings with fishers and social media campaigns. Other points emphasised include the importance of relating 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 making sure results were directly shared back to them.

In terms of action planning, the following 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 SVG based on stakeholder inputs at the training workshop.

Written evaluations were distributed to all participants to complete. A copy of the evaluation results can be found in Appendix 4. 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.

Appendix 1: Participants List

	First and Last Name	Organisation	Position/Title	Telephone	Email Address	Date of Birth
1	Jeremy Searles	Fisheries Division	Fisheries Officer	456 2738	fishdiv@gov.vc jeremy.searles86@gmail	11/10/1986
2	Hayden Billingy	NPC-FAO	NPC	434 7476	haydensvg2005@yahoo.com	3/6/1988
3	Sarah Stephens	Fisheries Division	Technical AIDE	456 2738	sarah-stephens@live.com	15/9/1998
4	Jamish Roberts	Fisheries Division	Technical AIDE	456 2738	robertsjamish22@hotmail.com	18/7/1994
5	Sheldon Dasouza	Fisheries Division	Senior Fisheries Assistant	456 2738	sheldon.dasouza@hotmail.com	27/1/1983
6	Sherrise Browne	Physical Planning Unit	Planning Technician	457 1588	ppuhilp@yahoo.com	18/10/1991
7	Laverne Bentick Phillips	SVG National Trust	Managing Director	451 2921	svgntrust@gmail.com	25/7/1972
8	Sherma Selby Adams	NEMO Union Island	Assistant Director	458 8231	pinksaps@yahoo.com	13/4/1970
9	Roseman Adams	Union Island Environmental Attackers	Land Conservation Officer	526 4500	youngbuffalo@yahoo.com	2/12/1969
10	Herman Belmar	Grenadines Affairs	Deputy Director	458 3510	belmar.herman@gmail.com	6/7/1952
11	Alicia Lavia	Action Bequia	Assistant Project Director	433 3097	alicialavia1805@gmail.com	18/5/1991
12	Sylmond L. Jack	SVG Red Cross	Field Officer	492 6156	lerjac@gmail.com	29/12/1980
13	Julia Simmons	SVG Red Cross	Operation manager	456 1858	svgredcross@vincysurf.com stewiei67@yahoo.com	27/9/1977
14	Winsbert Harry	National Fisherfolk Cooperative	Fisherman/President	495 9073 492 4391	winsbertharry@yahoo.com	1/2/1981
15	Joe Dublin	Calliaqua Fisherfolk Cooperative (CALFICO)	President	498 5829	Joedublin93@gmail.com	11/6/1967
16	Jerwayne Laidlow	National Emergency Management Organisation (NEMO)	Radio/Field Communication	495 2956	Jerwayne.laidlow@gmail.com	30/7/1984
17	Roger Francois	Fisheries Division	Data Collector	496 5585	Rajahfranciva1986@gmaill.com	15/8/1986
18	Tyrone Walters	Fisherman	Fisherman	496 2748		11/11/1962
19	Eli Slater	Fisherman	Fisherman	432 1978		28/3/1958
20	Sentiel Baptiste	Fisherman	Fisherman	432 7036		10/10/1977
21	Nadisha Baptiste	COA	COA	432 7306	Nad_keno8@hotmail.com	20/4/1983
22	Cora Johnson	COA	COA			9/1/1975
23	Joselle Sutherland	SVG Red Cross CRB Project	Finance Administration Officer	491 3743	sjoselle@gmail.com	16/2/1984
24	Yasa Belmar	Sustainable Development unit, MOFEPSDIT	Environmental Resource Analyst II	4856992	ybelmar@svgpd.com	25/4/1984
25	Phillon Joseph	Fisherman		496 2238		
26	Abena White	National Parks, Rivers & Beaches Authority	Climate Change & Natural Resources Management Officer	453 1623	abynah@hotmail.com	
27	Liverpool Andre	Goodwill Fishing Cooperative		593 4792	Anderliverpool3@gmail.com	
28	Audwyn Andrews	Sustainable Grenadines	Fisheries Coordinator	485 8879	audwina@gmail.com	28/9/1981
29	Ainka Granderson	CANARI	Senior Technical Officer		ainka@canari.org	
30	Candice Ramkissoon	CANARI	Technical Officer		candice@canari.org	

Appendix 2: Agenda

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 Training Workshop for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

February 18-19, 2020
Beachcombers Hotel Conference Room, Villa, Saint Vincent

AGENDA

Workshop overview

The Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) is undertaking 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 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, 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 FAO and national fisheries authorities in the target countries.

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. This training builds 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

The goal of the workshop is to provide in-country training to the field team for St. Vincent and the Grenadines on the design and implementation of local level VCAs. This training will support

fieldwork to conduct VCAs in three target coastal and fishing communities – Clare Valley and Owia in St. Vincent and Ashton in Union 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

Tuesday 18 February, 2020	
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	Introduction to vulnerability and Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) concepts Interactive exercise-Understanding vulnerability
10:15 am	**Snack break**
10:45 am	Overview of the VCA toolkit Review of VCA tools Interactive scenario exercise – VCA process and tools
12:15 pm	**Lunch**
1:00 pm	Applying VCA tools in St. Vincent and the Grenadines Interactive exercise: Conducting effective interviews
3:00 pm	Next steps - brief on Day 2 field work Wrap up
3:30 pm	End Day 1

Wednesday 19 February, 2020	
8:30 am	Registration of participants
9:00 am	Recap of Day 1 activities Introduction to VCA fieldwork
9:30 am	Applying VCA tool: Community mapping and photo-journalling
11:30 am	**Lunch**
12:30 pm	Applying VCA tool: Photo-journalling
1:30 pm	Applying VCA tool: Participatory scenario analysis
3:15 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

Day 1

- Overview of key concepts and role of VCAs
- Introduction to the VCA Toolkit
- Exercise: Scenario-based assessment of VCA tools
- Applying VCA tools
    a. photo-journalling and community mapping
    b. participatory scenario analysis
    c. semi-structured interviews

Day 2

- Review of community mapping of Calliaqua
- Photo-journalling exercise
- Draft photo-journal of Calliaqua
- Participatory scenario analysis of Calliaqua
- Communicating VCA results and action planning

Appendix 4: Summary of workshop evaluations

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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

February 18-19, 2020
Beachcombers Hotel Conference Room, Villa, Saint Vincent

Workshop evaluation form

1. **Did the workshop meet its objectives?**
   [19] Yes [0] No

   If no, please let us know why below:

2. **Did the workshop live up to your expectations?**
   [19] Yes [0] No

   If no, please let us know why below:

3. **What did you like about this workshop?**
   - The hands-on practice
   - Meeting different people with different backgrounds and working as a group helps you to develop your knowledge
   - It was very educational. Learnt about what to do if there is a flood or sea level rise
   - Learning about VCA
   - The togetherness and cooperation we had
   - It was informative and practical
   - The field activity was a welcome change as most workshops are more in house
   - The participatory video exercise to capture photos for photo journaling
   - The VCA tools
   - The participatory approach
   - Very interactive

- Well organised. Time managed well. Practical application of the tools was very helpful for understanding them. Everything explained well.
- I like that we were able to practice all that we learned through the various exercises during the two-day training
- It was easy to understand

4. **What did you dislike about this workshop?**
   - Nothing, the workshop was very good
   - It was good
   - I had no dislikes
   - I ask for the presentation yesterday and I have not received it yet
   - Nothing
   - The complete two days
   - It was too short
   - Too short
   - The snacks
   - The site visit was wonderful

5. **Please indicate which sessions you found particularly useful:**
   - The practical
   - The community mapping and photo journalling
   - Semi structured interview
   - Applying the VCA toolkit
   - Both days were wonderful
   - Characteristics of a good interviewer
   - The field activity and the in-house group work
   - Day two was very interactive and educating
   - The VCA toolkit and photo journalling
   - Photo journaling
   - Introduction to VCA tools
   - The exercise using each tool – particularly the photo journaling
   - Applying the various tools to different scenarios
   - The field trip – 5

6. **How could the workshop have been improved?**
   - Add one more day
   - Proper time management
   - Nothing, unique approach
   - More field exercises
   - Add more practical exercises
   - It was on point. Nothing to be added
   - Inviting more people - 2

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 journalling - 10
   - Photo journalling – I am presently on a project and will like to use this
   - I would inform more people about climate change
   - I will be in a better place to share information about climate change vulnerability
   - Sharing on the importance of climate change
   - The things I learnt reinforce the training for the project I am working on – learn to listen and be confident
   - Semi-structured interviews

8. **What might prevent you from applying the approaches or tools promoted in this workshop?**
   - The tools, if they are not supplied
   - If there is not enough help
   - Getting community cooperation for a VCA
   - Getting cooperation from others
   - Resistance from the community folks
   - Cost to implement
   - Cost and support from my organisation
   - Not being able to work in the field
   - Funding and capacity in terms of the more specialised tools
   - The availability of funds
   - Financing - 4
   - Nothing - 3

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

	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	missing
Clarity of objectives	17	1			1
Workshop content	15	3			1
Materials	16	1		1	1
Facilitation	16	2			1
Relevance to your needs	13	5			1

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

	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	missing
Workshop venue (s)	15				4
Lunches and breaks	13	2			4
General logistical arrangements	9	6			4

11. Any other comments

- Wonderfully done. Keep up the good work.
- My two days were very well spent, thanks.
- In the future you can ask if there are vegetarians/ vegans to cater better for them.
- Well put together training. Also, the team selection and dynamics was great. Well done. I believe objectives were met.
- The workshop was timely and informative.

Thank you!