Report of the Workshop for the Development of a Regional Framework and Toolkit for Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment in Coastal and Fishing Communities in the Eastern Caribbean

under the

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

July 2-3, 2018

United Nations House, Bridgetown, Barbados

1. Introduction

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 for the *Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector Project (CC4FISH)***. The overall goal of CC4FISH is to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts in the Eastern Caribbean fisheries sector. The project is being implemented from 2016-2020, funded by the Global Environment Facility.

The VCA work will contribute directly to achievement of Component 1 of CC4FISH, which aims to increase awareness and understanding of climate change impacts and vulnerabilities for effective adaptation and resilience building. CANARI is implementing this VCA work from 2017-2018 in collaboration with the FAO/Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission, Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES) of the University of the West Indies and national fisheries authorities in five target project countries, including Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago.

To guide the regional implementation of the VCA, a regional framework and toolkit have been drafted to enable a harmonised approach to data collection at the community level and inform adaptation measures for the fisheries sector and capacity building of fisherfolk and aquaculture farmers. The approach and tools, which are outlined in the regional framework and toolkit, have also been piloted in two coastal and fishing communities in Saint Lucia, Canaries and Dennery, and two communities in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Barrouallie and Calliaqua, to ensure their applicability to the local context and needs.

This report presents the main findings and recommendations of a regional workshop to enable stakeholder review and input into the development of a regional framework and toolkit to guide the implementation of VCAs in coastal and fishing communities in the Eastern Caribbean fisheries sector. CANARI facilitated the workshop in collaboration with the FAO/WECAFC and CERMES. The workshop was held at the United Nations House, Bridgetown, Barbados from July 2-3, 2018.

2. Participants

The target participants for the workshop included the national project coordinators and national focal points for the seven project countries and other executing partners for CC4FISH, as well as key regional stakeholders from government, civil society and the private sector working on climate change, disaster risk management and fisheries governance and management across the Caribbean. A total of 30 participants attended including two members from the CANARI team and three members of the CERMES team. See Appendix 1 for the list of participants.

3. Workshop goal and objectives

The goal of the workshop was to gain input and recommendations from key stakeholders to finalise the draft regional framework and toolkit for the VCA. The specific objectives of the workshop are detailed below:

1. Review findings from the pilot testing of VCA tools in Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines to assess their applicability for coastal and fishing communities in the Eastern Caribbean;
2. Review and refine the draft regional framework and toolkit for conducting a VCA in coastal and fishing communities based on pilot testing and stakeholder recommendations;
3. Facilitate knowledge exchange among the project partners and other key stakeholders on lessons learned from past experiences, innovations and best practices for VCA related the fisheries sector;
4. Enhance stakeholder awareness of and capacity to implement the VCA process and tools; and
5. Determine next steps for roll out of the VCA in the five target project countries, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago.

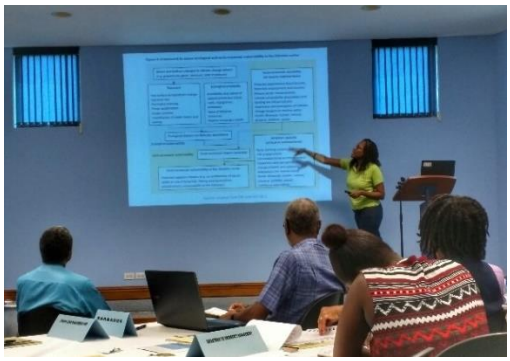
See Appendix 2 for the detailed workshop agenda and objectives and Appendix 3 for the field trip itinerary, respectively.

4. Methodology

The workshop was designed to engage all participants from CC4FISH project countries and key regional stakeholders from government, civil society and the private sector in sharing their insights and experiences in conducting VCAs, and ensure the regional VCA framework and toolkit reflects their local context and needs and can be effectively applied to improve understanding of local vulnerabilities in the Eastern Caribbean fisheries sector. The workshop used short facilitator presentations to give an overview of the regional framework, toolkit and pilot testing of the VCA tools, and world café and small group scenario exercises and plenary discussions to enable stakeholder input. The workshop also included a field trip to key fish landing sites and fish markets along Barbados' west coast for knowledge sharing and active learning by participants. The lessons and recommendations out of the workshop will be incorporated as part of the revision and finalisation of the draft regional VCA framework and toolkit.

5. Discussion and findings

To start the workshop and give context for further stakeholder discussion and input, Dr. Iris Monnereau provided an overview of the CC4FISH project, its main objectives and current activities and CANARI provided a brief overview of the project component, '*Regional implementation of a VCA in coastal and fishing communities'* under the CC4FISH project.



Figures 1 and 2: Workshop facilitators give introductory presentations to participants on the CC4FISH project and the VCA component.

5.1 Presentation of the Draft Regional Framework and Toolkit for the VCA

Overviews were presented on the draft *Regional Framework on VCA in Coastal and Fishing Communities in the Eastern Caribbean* and the draft *VCA Toolkit* by CANARI, including an outline of the process undertaken in developing the framework and the toolkit. See the slide presentations here for more information.

Draft Regional VCA Framework

Recognising that VCAs are presently applied in a fairly ad hoc manner, the draft regional framework aims to provide strategic guidance for applying VCAs in coastal and fishing communities in a harmonised manner. It outlines a conceptual framework for better understanding and assessing vulnerability in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors. It also sets VCAs within the wider policy context to enable mainstreaming of adaptation and disaster considerations into fisheries management. In terms of the policy context, it is important to recognise that VCAs are not meant to be isolated activities but feed into and be framed by national, regional and even global policies, plans and initiatives. The framework therefore sets out this context and seeks to foster linkages between any assessment at the community level and these wider policies. The framework also identifies guiding principles for an effective VCA process for the fisheries and aquaculture sectors.

Draft VCA Toolkit

Along with the regional framework, a toolkit has been drafted to provide a practical step-by-step guide for conducting VCAs in coastal and fishing communities, including a recommended process, key steps and a suite of tools at varying levels of complexity. It builds on existing tools and toolkits, such as CANARI's 2017 Implementing Climate Change Actions Toolkit[1], International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) VCA toolkits and guidelines[2] and the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN) biophysical[3] and

[1] CANARI. 2017. Implementing climate change action: A toolkit for Caribbean civil society organisations. Laventille: CANARI. http://www.canari.org/wpdm-package/climate-actt-toolkit

[2] IFRC. 2007. VCA Toolbox: with reference sheets. Geneva: IFRC. http://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publications/disasters/vca/vca-toolbox-en.pdf

[3] GCRMN. 2016. Caribbean Guidelines for Coral Reef Biophysical Monitoring. http://www.car-spaw-rac.org/IMG/pdf/gcrmn-caribbean_guidelines.unep_depi_car_wg38.inf17-en.pdf

socioeconomic[4] monitoring guidelines for the Caribbean, as well as work done by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the CARIBSAVE Partnership on vulnerability assessments in coastal communities in the Caribbean.

The toolkit includes a suite of about 15 tools. These range from tools that can be used for rapid assessments that are low cost and require minimal time and expertise to plan and implement, for example, community hazard mapping or developing a historical timeline of hazards, to more complex tools that require significant time, funding and specialised training and facilitation skills for in-depth assessments, such as participatory three-dimensional modelling (P3DM) or value chain analysis.

Additionally, the overview highlighted key points on what a VCA is, and its limitations, to enable participants to understand how the tools could be applied to improve understanding of climate change impacts and vulnerabilities in coastal and fishing communities and inform adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean fisheries sector. These included that:

- A VCA is a participatory, bottom-up method for capturing detailed, context specific information on a community and its vulnerability and capacity to adapt to climate change and other hazards, which cannot necessarily be generalised or measured quantifiably.
- A VCA is not meant to be a top-down technical assessment of vulnerability that uses a series of indicators and tries to develop an index as is done in some national, regional or global assessments of vulnerability.
- While a VCA can be integrated into a monitoring programme, it is not meant to be conducted on an ongoing basis but best used to gain a snapshot of specific climate change impacts and related issues. It is recommended to be conducted every 5 years or so.

5.2 Pilot testing the VCA tools: Summary of key findings and lessons learned

CANARI reviewed findings and shared specific experiences from pilot testing selected VCA tools in four fishing communities in the Eastern Caribbean – two communities in Saint Lucia (Canaries and Dennery) and two communities in St. Vincent and the Grenadines (Barrouallie and Calliaqua). See Table 1 below. The design process and approach to pilot testing, including selection of pilot sites and tools used in the various sites, as well as experiences in application of the tools in the communities and key results were presented. See the slide presentations here, and the field report from the pilot testing here for more information.

[4]GCRMN. 2003. Socio-economic Monitoring Guidelines for Coastal Managers in the Caribbean: SocMon Caribbean. Prepared by L. Bunce, R. Pomeroy in collaboration with SocMon Caribbean Advisory Board. http://www.socmon.org/regions.aspx?region=Caribbean&centerpoint=17.5,-72.0&zoomlevel=5

Table 1: Summary of selected VCA tools and sites where applied for pilot testing

Selected VCA tools	Approach	Where tested
Rapid community mapping	Stakeholders were facilitated to create their own community maps to illustrate and stimulate discussion on key features and resources that may be at risk from climate hazards, including important assets/infrastructure, livelihood activities and natural resources in the community and key problems and priorities for action	St. Vincent & the Grenadines - Calliaqua, Barrouallie
Hazard/Problem trend analysis	A (matrix) timeline template was used to guide stakeholders to identify and document the key problems or threats affecting fisherfolk and their livelihoods, how they have changed over time (including in environment, socio-economic and governance dimensions), and the resulting impacts. Timeline results were used to analyse the different ways that fisherfolk and the wider community have dealt with key changes and prioritise potential actions needed.	St Lucia – Canaries, Dennery
Key informant interviews	Interview questionnaires containing mostly open-ended questions were developed for (i) key community informants and (ii) fisherfolk mainly to gain insights from stakeholders with specialised knowledge or needs within the fisheries sector and understand institutional dimensions – capacity needs; gaps in the policy and legal frameworks to address climate change; stakeholder relationships/dynamics; decision making on management of fisheries and other resources, climate related hazards and other issues affecting the community.	St Lucia – Canaries, Dennery St. Vincent & the Grenadines - Calliaqua, Barrouallie
Value chain analysis	The fishing activity most important for community livelihoods was used as the basis for developing value chains – participants identified the set of activities (and associated stakeholders) that make up the value chain for the main fisheries in the target communities. This was then used to facilitate more in-depth analysis and stimulate discussion on the key problems/threats, coping strategies and priorities for action for the target community fisheries.	St. Lucia – Canaries

Discussion centred on the suitability of the VCA tools used and whether the toolkit would adequately allow for comparison of VCA results across assessment sites. The need for keen understanding of the local context to appropriately select and adapt tools was highlighted, including that the selected tools were generally flexible enough and could be modified for different situations. Participants also identified the need to include a reporting tool which could capture and summarise key aspects of VCA results and support comparison across assessed sites and provide decision makers with some means of determining which were priority communities and issues to address in reducing vulnerability and adapting to climate change in the fisheries sector.

Other notable points raised included the importance of effective mobilisation of the target stakeholders in coastal and fishing communities in ensuring the success of the entire VCA process, particularly fisherfolk who are often difficult to engage in workshops and meetings for long periods. The need to take into account gender considerations in designing the VCA process and applying the tools was also highlighted, especially as women were found to be one of the most at-risk groups in the four communities assessed in the pilot testing. This includes ensuring that women are part of the field team and gender disaggregated data is collected, for example through separate interviews or focus groups with men and with women.

5.3 Field Trip

A field trip was facilitated by CERMES to selected sites on the west coast of Barbados to facilitate knowledge sharing and learning on applying VCA tools in coastal and fishing communities. Sites visited included Payne's Bay Fish Market, Weston Fish Market, Speightstown Fish Market, Moontown Fish landing site and Six Men's Bay.

An overview of vulnerabilities was given, and discussions facilitated on key fisheries related issues at each site. This included informal discussion with community members particularly at Speightstown. The trip culminated with a guided community walk-through in Six Men's Bay.

CERMES representatives shared information and key findings and lessons from a VCA[5] that had been conducted and the specific tools applied in the Six Men's Bay area.


Figures 3 and 4: Participants view and discuss vulnerabilities at various sites on the field trip

The trip was a pre-cursor activity to provide context and relevant insights before more in-depth review of the VCA tools on Day 2 of the workshop. The field trip 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 on Barbados' west coast, that may need to be factored in when applying VCA tools.


Figures 5 and 6: Participants talk to fisherfolk, including fishers, processors and vendors, during field visit to the west coast, Barbados

Key insights from discussions with community members, including fisherfolk, were that a VCA must take into account the multiple factors driving vulnerability such as existing stressors from coastal development and pollution, market access and dynamics, politics, social networks and

[5]Alleyne-Greene, C. K. 2016. Assessing vulnerability to climate change and variability at Six Men's Bay fishing community. Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies, The University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus, Barbados. CERMES Technical Report No. 83. 77pp. https://www.dropbox.com/s/84n7les5ob0mq2e/Alleyne_Greene_assessing_vulnerability_climate_change_Six_Men_s_Bdos_CTR_83.pdf?dl=0

norms, gender and wealth inequalities in addition to climate change and related disasters. The importance of community leaders and mobilisers to promote broad community participation and take forward the priorities for action to reduce local vulnerability were also noted.

5.4 Review and revision of the Draft Regional Framework and Toolkit for the VCA

As a precursor to in-depth review of the regional VCA framework and toolkit on Day 2, key stakeholders shared their experiences and lessons from conducting VCAs in coastal and fishing communities across the region, including the IFRC – Caribbean Regional Office, TNC and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/GEF Small Grant Programme. These stakeholders noted the importance of a participatory process that enables the meaningful input of communities in identifying key vulnerabilities, capacities to adapt and priorities for action. They also identified a number of ways that the toolkit could be strengthened based on their experiences and potential synergies with upcoming initiatives.

For example, IFRC has been collaborating with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) to develop a strategic community selection tool including vulnerability index mapping which could be used as part of a VCA for selecting vulnerable sites and Knowledge Attitude Practice (KAP) surveys which could help set baselines for selected communities. TNC and IFRC have also recently launched the Resilient Islands by Design project that will involve vulnerability assessments and ecosystem-based adaptation (EBA) in three countries, Dominican Republic, Grenada and Jamaica, and developing an EBA checklist and guide which could complement the VCA toolkit.

CANARI then facilitated a detailed review of both the regional VCA framework and toolkit with stakeholders. The results and key points of discussion are outlined in sections below, and the slide presentations for the review can be accessed here.

5.4.1 Review of the draft regional framework

Specific inputs were sought from stakeholders to revise and finalise the draft regional VCA framework. Five key questions provided the basis for discussions on the desired scope, structure and content for the regional VCA framework as follows:

1. What purpose do you see for the regional VCA framework versus the toolkit?
2. Who is the target audience for the regional VCA framework, and how should it be framed?
3. Is the conceptual framework for analysis of vulnerability in the Caribbean fisheries sector suitable?
4. How can we ensure linkages between VCA and key national and regional policies, plans and other initiatives?
5. How can the regional framework enable standardisation and comparability of results across VCAs in the Eastern Caribbean fisheries sector?

Detailed feedback and responses to each of the questions can be found in **Appendix 5.** Key stakeholder recommendations for revision of the framework included:

- In general, the VCA framework should be a standalone reference document that outlines key priorities, principles and policy linkages and provides overarching guidance for the toolkit and application of VCAs.

- It should be renamed to reduce confusion over its intent, as the term 'regional framework' suggests it is a formal regional policy or strategy rather than simply a reference document.
- The framework should give guidance on the rationale for VCA and what should be done with the information generated.
- It could help to inform resource mobilisation and should include summary of strategic priorities linked to regional and national policies and concerns.
- It should focus on the fisheries sector but acknowledge cross-linkages to other sectors. In particular, the framework should highlight interlinkages between climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and fisheries and pinpoint areas of focus in assessing vulnerability, keeping these in mind.
- The framework should be condensed to a shorter 10-15 page technical document which is easy to read and simple to follow.

5.4.2 Review of the draft VCA toolkit

Participants were engaged in reviewing the various tools in the VCA toolkit using a scenario based approach. In small groups, participants examined how selected VCA tools can be applied to various local community and fisheries scenarios 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?

Generally, participants felt the tools were appropriate and flexible for doing assessments in various fisheries scenarios. It was agreed most tools could support and stimulate community participation depending on how well participants were mobilised and how well the tools themselves were facilitated. Participants also indicated that scenarios were useful in encouraging them to consider the feasibility of the different tools based on the context and available time and resources, and whether the tools could provide information relevant for sectoral policies and plans.


Figures 7 and 8: Participants engaged in group discussions during exercise for review of VCA tools using community scenarios

Key stakeholder recommendations for revision of the VCA toolkit included:

- The need for a reporting tool to summarise findings and allow for comparison across communities and countries to inform adaptation planning and priorities.
- Recognising that various tools do not capture some aspects of vulnerability, the toolkit should encourage use of a mix of tools to ensure the credibility and robustness of findings from the VCA and provide additional guidance on how to select tools.
- Further thought should be given to how tools will be adapted and applied to ensure gender sensitivity and gender responsive adaptation as well as how to factor in the cultural attitudes and norms at the community level in planning and conducting VCAs.
- The need to consider setting appropriate baselines for conducting VCAs and for taking into account how changes in vulnerability over time will be measured i.e. whether pertinent data exists or if the VCA will provide an initial baseline for further assessments.

It was also noted that the process outlined in the toolkit differed from the established and commonly used VCA process developed and promoted globally by the IFRC, and there was need to consider renaming the toolkit to avoid possible confusion with IFRC's work and toolkits.

5.5 Linkages to ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF)

CERMES provided an overview of the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) as a means for integrating climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and sustainability considerations into fisheries governance and management, and noted that a VCA provides a valuable entry point for EAF. The findings of the VCA in terms of who or what is vulnerable and why are important to factor into the design and implementation of appropriate measures to build resilience to climate change and other hazards, recognising the biophysical and socio-economic dimensions of fisheries and supporting ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass) and their interactions. This can inform the development or update of fisheries management plans including priorities for action and resource mobilisation. The slide presentation can be accessed here. This session also served as a precursor to EAF training workshop from July 4-6, 2018, in Barbados as part of the CC4FISH project.

6. Reflections and next steps

To close the workshop, the workshop objectives and key recommendations for revising the regional VCA framework and toolkit were reviewed and participants were asked to reflect on the following questions:

- What lessons will you will take away from this workshop?
- What aspects of the workshop you enjoyed?
- What aspects of the workshop could be improved?

Participants highlighted the following as lessons:

- Being adaptive and benefits of gaining input from diverse stakeholders and sectors with various perspectives and interests
- Recognition of the critical need to tailor VCA approach and tools for the specific context
- Greater appreciation of different purposes of the framework and toolkit, and how they can complement one another
- Enhanced understanding of fisheries specific issues related to climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and adaptation, especially among stakeholders who do no work directly on fisheries although they work on climate change, disasters and coastal and marine areas

Participants highlighted the following as aspects of workshop they enjoyed or to improve:

- The sharing of perspectives from different sectors was useful, including to get a sense of the applicability of the framework and toolkit beyond the fisheries sector.
- The field trip and discussion with fisherfolk was very insightful and allowed for more realistic understanding and expectations for planning and designing VCAs and of what could happen on the ground in applying VCA tools.
- The opportunity for active participation and sharing, to air concerns and input into revisions was appreciated. The practical and interactive nature of the workshop including practical group work was thought to be useful in building understanding of the framework and toolkit, especially the scenario based review of the VCA tools.
- It was suggested that conducting the field trip at the end of the workshop would have better enabled participants to apply lessons, particularly regarding use of specific tools in the toolkit. In this same vein, participants also suggested more time and further practical exercises would have been beneficial.
- It was also suggested that more focus needed to be placed on discussing communication and uptake of results from VCAs as this is critical to inform adaptation planning and measures for the Eastern Caribbean fisheries sector.

Next steps for the VCA project were then outlined. Firstly, stakeholder feedback and recommendations from the workshop will be incorporated to revise the draft regional VCA framework and toolkit. Revised drafts would then be submitted to FAO and other stakeholders for final review by the end of July, and stakeholder would be given until mid August to submit additional comments. The final submission of the regional VCA framework and toolkit would be on August 31, 2018.

Phase 2 of the VCA project is expected to start in September 2018, and will involve conducting VCAs in selected coastal and fishing communities across the five target countries - Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago.

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Appendix 2: Agenda

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)

Workshop for the "Development of a Regional Framework and Toolkit for Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment in Coastal and Fishing Communities"

July 2-3, 2018

United Nations House, Bridgetown, Barbados

AGENDA

Project 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)*** from 2017-2018. The overall goal of the VCA is to improve understanding of climate change impacts and vulnerabilities in coastal and fishing communities to inform adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean fisheries sector. CANARI is implementing this VCA in collaboration with FAO/Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC), Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES) of the University of the West Indies and national fisheries authorities in the five target project countries, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago.

To guide the regional implementation of the VCA, a regional framework and toolkit have been drafted to enable a harmonised approach to data collection at the community level and inform adaptation measures for the fisheries sector and capacity building of fisherfolk and aquaculture farmers. The approach and tools, which are outlined in the regional framework and toolkit, have also been piloted in two coastal and fishing communities in Saint Lucia, Canaries and Dennery, and two communities in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Barrouallie and Calliaqua. to ensure their applicability to the local context and needs.

Workshop goal and objectives

The goal of the workshop is to gain input and recommendations from key stakeholders to finalise the regional framework and toolkit for the VCA. The specific objectives of the workshop are detailed below:

1. Review findings from the pilot testing of VCA tools in Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines to assess their applicability for coastal and fishing communities in the Eastern Caribbean;
2. Review and refine the draft regional framework and toolkit for conducting a VCA in coastal and fishing communities based on pilot testing and stakeholder recommendations;
3. Facilitate knowledge exchange among the project partners and other key stakeholders on lessons learned from past experiences, innovations and best practices for VCA related the fisheries sector;
4. Enhance stakeholder awareness of and capacity to implement the VCA process and tools; and
5. Determine next steps for roll out of the VCA in the five target project countries, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago.

Workshop Agenda

Day 1: Monday, 2 July 2018	
8:30 – 9:00	Registration
9:00 – 9:45	Opening remarks, welcome and introductions Overview of the *Regional implementation of a VCA in coastal and fishing communities* under CC4FISH and the workshop objectives and agenda
9:45 - 10:30	Overview of the draft *Regional framework on VCA in coastal and fishing communities in the Eastern Caribbean*
10:30 – 11:00	**Coffee break and group photo**
11:00 – 11:30	Overview of the draft *VCA toolkit*
11:30 – 12:15	Pilot testing the VCA tools: summary of key findings and lessons learned
12:15 – 12:30	Brief on the field trip
	Lunch
12:30 – 13:30 13:30-18:30	Field trip to Six Men's Bay to facilitate knowledge sharing and learning on applying VCA tools in coastal and fishing communities
Day 2: Tuesday, 3 July 2018	
9:00 – 9:30	Recap of Day 1
9:30 – 10:30	Review and revision of the draft *Regional framework on VCA in coastal and fishing communities in the Eastern Caribbean*
10:30 – 11:00	**Coffee break**
11:00 – 12:00	Review and revision of the draft *Regional framework on VCA in coastal and fishing communities in the Eastern Caribbean (cont'd)*
12:00 – 13:00	**Lunch**
13:00 – 15:00	Review and revision of the draft *VCA toolkit*
15:00 – 15:30	**Coffee break**
15:30 – 16:15	Wrap up and conclusions
16:15 – 16:45	Next steps for the *Regional implementation of a VCA in coastal and fishing communities* under CC4FISH
16:45 – 17:00	Closing remarks

Appendix 3: Field Trip Itinerary



Workshop for the "Development of a Regional Framework and Toolkit for Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) in Coastal and Fishing Communities"

FIELDTRIP ITINERARY
2 July 2018

Time	Activity
1330	Depart UN House
1330 - 1400	Guided drive to the West Coast
1400 - 1410	1: Payne's Bay Fish Market
1430 - 1445	2: Weston Fish Market
1500 - 1510	3: Speightstown Fish Market
1510 - 1530	4: Drive through tour to Half Moon Fort Fish landing site
1530 - 1600	5: Six Men's Bay (Community Walkthrough)
1600 - 1630	Overview of application of VCA tools in Six Men's Bay
1630 - 1700	Discussion with Community Members
1700 - 1730	Refreshments
1730 - 1800	Journey back to UN House and Hotels



Appendix 4

Workshop Presentations and materials:

Day 1

1. Overview of the draft Regional framework and draft toolkit for VCA in coastal and fishing communities in the Eastern Caribbean
2. Overview of VCA pilot testing

Day 2

3. Review of the draft regional framework & toolkit for VCA
4. Connecting VCAs to FMPs with EAF, CCA and DRM

Draft documents:

Revised draft regional framework for VCA in Eastern Caribbean coastal and fishing communities
Revised draft toolkit for VCA in Eastern Caribbean coastal and fishing communities

Appendix 5: Exercise results - Review of draft regional framework

REVIEW OF REGIONAL FRAMEWORK	

1. What purpose do you see for the regional VCA framework versus the toolkit?	The framework should
	• Be an overarching analytical document that provides guidelines for other actors beyond fisheries. Two views were
	  ○ Keep the framework narrow and scope focused on the fisheries sector, but acknowledge overlap with other sectors
	  ○ The framework could be broad and accommodate multiple toolkits? i.e. broadened beyond fisheries
	• Outline the parameters for conducting fisheries VCAs; for example, limit to 7-10 climate hazards
	• Set regional policy context including regional prioritisation of challenges and make linkages with national policies and priorities; feed into regional decisions for resource mobilisation and assistance.
	• Be forward thinking but time-bound e.g. 5-10 years
	• Describe the rationale/background that underpins the drafting of the toolkit; explain what the toolkit is and why it has been drafted
	• Be a platform for analysis and provides the choices in methodologies in conducting the VCAs
	• Be used to validate data generated out of VCAs; it will have the key principles for meeting various standards and ensuring credibility.
	• Address broad issues such as gender, power, culture
	• Incorporate a disaster risk management (DRM) lens

2. Who is the target audience for the regional VCA framework, and how should it be framed?	**Target audiences identified:** • Caribbean governments and relevant government agencies - Policy makers, decision makers • Fisheries managers • National CC4FISH project coordinators and national focal points, executing CC4FISH partners • Stakeholders within fishing communities including fisherfolk and coastal dwellers • Donors, consultants, technical partners involved in climate change, disaster risk management and natural resource management • Civil society organisations including fisherfolk organisations and academia • Persons whose livelihoods at least 70% dependent on fisheries **Notes on Framing:** • Can be framed generally, sector specific or community level • Sections of the toolkit should be useful to multiple audiences • Framework should be framed as a protocol • Need to include graphs, photographs, benefits to the community, budget.
3. Is the conceptual framework for analysis of vulnerability in the Caribbean fisheries sector suitable?	• The framework needs to consider quantitative vulnerability assessment parameters and include guidance on scaling, scoring and weighting VCA results to help prioritisation • Needs to clarify type of assessment at different levels e.g. Qualitative at what level - nationally, regionally? Should take or refer to a tiered assessment approach i.e. Community (qualitative)>National (quantitative)>Regional (both) • Addresses governance and policy but needs to give consideration to need for continuity plan at national and regional levels • Insufficient consideration of culture; needs to be more specific to avoid different interpretations

	• Needs to be clear on which hazards are covered including considerations for risk, magnitude, frequency and cascading events • Need to be cognisant of Caribbean SIDS context and Caribbean specific factors influencing vulnerability including legal, political and economic factors and transboundary issues.
4. How can we ensure linkages between VCA and key national and regional policies, plans and other initiatives?	• Use VCAs as practical cases and examples to illustrate policy and to raise profile and share information with policy advisors, technocrats etc. • In the design phase VCAs should seek to align to relevant national plans or policies and engage in context setting from early on. • Use VCA as a capacity building approach to inform and shape policy for improved resilience. Engage in training and sharing of knowledge in both technical and policy areas/ improve communications between technocrats and policy makers.) • Have agencies and organisations with existing programmes in the communities integrate framework into their VCA activities and share data and information • There should be a national coordinating mechanism set up for those national institutions working in key areas relevant to VCA – climate change, disaster management, fisheries, planning/sustainable development • Encourage communication with stakeholders – government and CSOs responsible for community engagement • Interaction through inter-sectoral committees; Use these to build on the ground VCA partnerships • Empower citizens through policy sensitisation prior to the VCA • Each VCA should provide recommendations for linking actions to potential funding sources • Development of online database/s to capture and make accessible information to all stakeholders • Link research agenda to national development agenda; VCA should be foundation or a key input into national physical development plan. VCAs should also link with national and Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans (NAPS and SASAPS)-take into consideration adaptation options already assessed and national/regional levels.
5. How can the regional framework enable standardisation and comparability of results across VCAs in the Eastern Caribbean fisheries sector?	• Promote regional agreement on adoption of standardised framework. Seek buy-in at appropriate levels - OECS level and CRFM ministerial levels? Countries have to agree, collect and present similar data/info to enable comparability • Utilise a tiered approach to enable sensible comparison at different levels – suggested qualitative @ community level, quantitative @ national level and both at regional level • The framework needs to consider geographic context of islands including strategies to capture both key elements and differences across islands that may be useful to explore with VCA. • Additionally, there needs to be consideration for how to capture on the ground nuances outside of standardised framework approach. Guidelines should include how to deal with these and recognise potential beyond VCA specific project goals • Need to develop a standard reporting tool or template which will draw on key aspects or areas of information/data being captured in VCAs. This will include identifying minimum standards VCAs must cover and establishing reference point which are common across countries • Hold annual follow up meetings to check in; process can be supported by databases.