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**Fishery-Related Ecological and Socio-Economic  
Impact Assessments and Monitoring System:  
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT and  
COMMUNICATION STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN**





## **CRFM Technical & Advisory Document - Number 2019 / 15**

### **Fishery-Related Ecological and Socio-Economic Impact Assessments and Monitoring System: Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Strategy & Action Plan**

CRFM Secretariat  
Belize, 2019

## **CRFM TECHNICAL & ADVISORY DOCUMENT – Number 2019 / 15**

### **Fishery-Related Ecological and Socio-Economic Impact Assessments and Monitoring System: Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Strategy & Action Plan**

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AG	Advocacy Guide
BBFFS	Bluefields' Bay Fishermen's Friendly Society
BPCA	Bluefields' People's Community Association
CBO	Community-Based Organization
C&E	Communication and educational materials
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CFF	Caribbean Fisheries Forum
CFO/M	Chief Fisheries Officer/ Manager
CRFM	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism
CSF	Climate-Smart Fisheries
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EBA	Ecosystem Based Adaptation
GFCS	Goodwill Fishermen's Co-operative Society Limited
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IPCC	Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (Study)
MBMPT	Montego Bay Marine Park Trust
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NEMO	National Emergency Management Organisation
NEPA	National Environmental and Planning Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	National Resource Management
PPCR	Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience
PPTX	Powerpoint Presentation
RADA	Rural Agricultural Development Authority
SASAP	Sectoral Adaptation Strategies & Action Plans
SD	Sustainable Development
SECSAP	Stakeholder Engagement, Communications Strategy and Action Plan
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Time-bound
SVG	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TOC	Theory of Change
WP	Work Package

## 1. INTRODUCTION



*Figure 1: Fisherfolk unloading their catch at a landing site, Kingstown, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (Photo credit: AG Gardiner, 2018)*

In a changing climate, assessment and monitoring of impacts is essential to climate-smart fisheries planning. As a foundational pillar of the regional track of the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR), the **Fishery-Related Ecological and Socio-Economic Impact Assessments and Monitoring System Project** (the Project) is now in its second of two years. Efforts are underway to assess the ecological and socio-economic impacts of climate change on the sector in Jamaica, Haiti, Dominica, Saint Lucia, Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines and to develop tools to support monitoring efforts in the region. Once the assessment work and monitoring recommendations have been completed, the information and tools will be handed over to the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) Ministerial Council and Caribbean Fisheries Forum and will be made available to policy makers to be integrated into a broader policy portfolio (at the regional level as well as that of the member countries).

This **Stakeholder Engagement, Communication Strategy and Action Plan (SECSAP)** guides the Project team's efforts to share research on the impacts of climate change in the sector and lay the groundwork for people to feel positive about responding to climate change and inclined to take part in building the sector's climate resilience. Delivering on the SECSAP will help the Project achieve its overarching objectives, increase the visibility of the Project, increase the demand for Project outputs and ensure fisheries stakeholders have the tools they need to engage their networks toward climate action.

The SECSAP was informed by consultations with project partners during the inception phase (January to April 2018), a desk review of foundational documents on climate change and fisheries in the Caribbean and a Knowledge-Attitudes-Practice (KAP) study undertaken as part of the Project.<sup>1</sup> A brief description of the SECSAP's development process and key findings on communications needs appears in the section below. The rest of the SECSAP is organized as follows: (1) goals and objectives, (2) target audiences, (3) a methodology that links communication activities to expected results and (4) an implementation plan with information on specific activities and timelines.

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<sup>1</sup> The KAP Study (Eyzaguirre et al., 2019) is available by request to the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism Secretariat at: [secretariat@crfm.int](mailto:secretariat@crfm.int)



## 2. NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES ASSESSMENT



*Figure 2: ESSA team members preparing to undertake survey research with fisherfolk in Montego Bay, Jamaica. Special thanks to A. Murray from the Fisheries Division in Jamaica, second from the left (Photo credit: D. Campbell, 2018)*

Communication needs and opportunities were identified through a three-stage process.



1. **Initial discussions** with the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) Secretariat and with key project partners at a Regional Planning Workshop in April 2018.<sup>2</sup> These discussions clarified stakeholder groups to target and informed our selection of communication messages and delivery vehicles;
2. **A desk review** of foundational documents for Pilot Program on Climate Resilience (PPCR) projects in the six target countries – e.g., National Communication Strategy and Action Plan, National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs) and other relevant country studies, plans and strategies, and other documents relevant to the PPCR activities in the six project countries and globally;
3. **A Knowledge-Attitude-Practice (KAP) study.** This study includes results from qualitative research administered as follows: (i) completion of questionnaires with 161 fisherfolk in three sites - Montego Bay (Jamaica), Roseau (Dominica) and Kingstown (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) (“fisherfolk”); (ii) in-depth key informant telephone interviews with Chief Fisheries Officers and Directors of Fisheries (“policy actors”), to learn about their knowledge, attitudes and practices around climate change, its impacts and the urgency of responding to the multiple challenges being faced in specific countries; and, (iii) an online survey targeting sector managers in the public and private sectors (“fisheries managers”).

Fisheries-sector managers reported working for the following organizations: Montego Bay Marine Park Trust, National Environment and Planning Agency (Jamaica), National Emergency Management Organization (St. Vincent and the Grenadines), White River Fish Sanctuary, The Nature Conservancy,

<sup>2</sup> Report of the Regional Planning Workshop of the Caribbean PPCR Fishery-Related Ecological and Socio-Economic Impact Assessments and Monitoring System project, Kingstown, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, 25-26 April 2018. Contributors: R. Boyd, W. Cheung, J. Eyzaguirre, A.G. Gardiner, A. Khan, G., Reygondeau, N. Tamburello, C. Wabnitz and T. Webb.

4BluCs<sup>3</sup> (Saint Lucia), Goodwill Fishermen's Co-operative Society Limited (Saint Lucia), Bluefields Bay Fishermen's Friendly Society/Bluefields People's Community Association (Jamaica), Fisheries Division (Dominica, Jamaica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Fisheries Department (Haiti, Saint Lucia) and the CRFM Secretariat.

## 2.1 Summary of Desk Review

The SECSAP is informed by the communications needs identified in climate change and adaptation policy and planning documents for Jamaica, Haiti, Dominica, Saint Lucia, Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines (“target countries” or “Project countries”). Given the diverse geophysical, bio-ecological and socio-economic characteristics across the target countries and in the wider Caribbean, coastal fisheries in the region are rather heterogeneous and complex.

Accordingly, these documents reflect only a sampling of the issues surrounding climate change and fisheries in the six target countries – but they do highlight many issues and challenges shared by fisheries in the region, especially regarding assessment and management. Annex 1 provides summaries of specific policy documents and plans that we reviewed.

Climate change and its developmental impact are now being streamlined in the Project countries’ policies and legislative framework. Legislation and policy instruments from the early 2000s do mention climate change. However, with the exception of Dominica that adopted its Climate Change Policy and Action Plan in 2002, most Caribbean countries only started drafting specific policies in the last ten years. Since then, significant gains have been made in the development of national policies that address specific aspects of climate change, e.g., within the context of energy, or land use planning. Legislative instruments that speak to climate change remain rare.

The most significant achievement has been in the development of technical instruments to enable Caribbean countries to strengthen their planning frameworks, notably Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), to promote alternative low-emission and climate-resilient technologies and measures, respectively.

Of the six target countries, Saint Lucia has the most up-to-date documentation currently available in the form of its NAP (2018-2028). This document provides a good example of the comprehensive and interactive process of developing priority cross-sectoral and sectoral adaptation measures for eight key sectors/ areas, and discussion on the ‘limits to adaptation’. Saint Lucia’s NAP is complemented by Sectoral Adaptation Strategies & Action Plans (Tourism; Water; Agriculture; Fisheries; Infrastructure and spatial planning; Natural Resource Management; Education & Health). Over time, other key sectors will be identified through a cyclical, iterative NAP process.

Similar initiatives have been undertaken in Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, and are being finalized in Jamaica, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

All PPCR countries have some form of fisheries legislation or policy, and several countries are currently updating these instruments to reflect the realities of a changing environment.

Awareness and capacity building are among the key planks to support climate adaptation and resilience in the Caribbean fisheries sector in the *2018 CRFM Protocol on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management in Fisheries and Aquaculture under the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries*

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<sup>3</sup> 4BluCs is a fisheries sector consultancy run by ML Felix.



*Policy.* Other planks include assessment and research, planning and policy development, adaptation mainstreaming, monitoring and evaluation and enhanced governance (CRFM, 2018).

### 2.1.1 Insights for Stakeholder Engagement and Communications

Mainstreaming of climate change has begun in all the target countries but there is a need for broader awareness of the connection between climate change impacts and adaptation and strategic and operational decision making in the Agriculture and the Fisheries sector.

The NAPs speak to the importance of stakeholder engagement and communications, including implicit communication goals, such as that which is stated by Saint Lucia: “to enhance the national enabling environment for climate-related adaptation and risk-reduction action within and across development sectors” and “to provide all Saint Lucians with good learning opportunities concerning climate change, and to safeguard educational continuity.”

The Project aims to build on such goals and objectives by engaging with relevant priority audiences as identified in the NAPs, developing key messages that are in-line with those outlined in the NAPs, identifying appropriate communications channels and measuring the impact of Project communications activities. For example, in reviewing NAPs and related documents we have learned that:

- Climate change communications and outreach is often project-based, which makes it difficult to sustain and deepen changes in awareness and behaviour.
- Within the same country, several organizations are involved in producing information on weather and climate-related hazards and impacts. They are not always coordinated in their dissemination efforts or messaging.
- Sharing of information between practitioners in DRM and climate change adaptation is not the rule, despite the clear advantages of that happening.
- Populations that are highly sensitized to disaster risks may show more openness to learning about climate change, its impacts and options to adapt than those who are rarely exposed.
- The need exists to strengthen the capacity of government representatives at all levels to communicate climate change adaptation issues effectively.
- A common approach to mass dissemination of information on climate change and successes in implementing adaptation plans is to target national media outlets for training and provision of support (e.g., campaigns, toolkits)<sup>4</sup>.

## **2.2 Summary of the Knowledge Attitude and Practices (KAP) Study**

This section contains highlights from the KAP Study, which provide context for the design of the SECSAP. The KAP Study was designed to capture fisheries stakeholders’ knowledge and understanding of climate change, including its main causes and how it is impacting their livelihoods and the sector in general.

### 2.2.1 Fisherfolk

#### *Knowledge of Climate Change*

The KAP study identified strengths and weaknesses in knowledge on climate change. **Fisherfolk are generally aware of the term climate change, and readily cited their lived experiences of impacts.** Describing the term “climate change” fisherfolk provided a range of responses, emphasizing different aspects of the phenomenon (e.g., global, human-caused, physical changes, biological changes, changes in seasonality, fishing impacts). Explanations on what climate change means vary in nuance from “basically global warming” or “changes in weather patterns” to “I understand that climate change comes from global

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<sup>4</sup> Since 2008, PANOS Caribbean, a regional NGO has run several programs to educate media professionals about climate change, contributing to several high-profile and influential campaigns such as “1.5 to stay alive” <http://1point5.info/en/>

warming, which causes more flooding and temperature change”. Several respondents supplied explanations that were partially accurate, demonstrating somewhat of an understanding of climate change.

Fisherfolk are more knowledgeable about climate-related impacts on fisheries and responses than they are of the causes of climate change and current government actions that could boost resilience. **Overall, the biggest weakness in knowledge is around actions that governments are taking to improve fisheries livelihoods.** At least 75% of respondents to the KAP survey either do not know what governments are doing or assert that governments are doing nothing.

On a positive note, **fisherfolk’s responses about things that they can do to reduce the impacts of climate change / reduce the impact of hurricanes suggest a base level of knowledge on actions that build coping and adaptive capacity from which to build** (see Table 1 below).

Montego Bay (climate change impacts)	Kingstown and Roseau (hurricane impacts)
<b>Information, education &amp; communication</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information and education</li> <li>Educate ourselves about climate change</li> <li>Make fishers more aware of climate change</li> <li>Fishers need to be provided with more information on how to help</li> <li>Speak about its impact on a one to one basis</li> </ul>	<b>Information, education &amp; communication</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communicate with each other more</li> <li>Informing everyone as much as possible</li> <li>Acquire knowledge and educate themselves on such occurrences</li> <li>Educate themselves and be on alert all the time</li> <li>Implement training programs</li> <li>Implement a system to inform all fishers</li> </ul>
<b>Preparedness</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heed weather warning</li> <li>Heed early warnings</li> <li>Stay aware</li> </ul>	<b>Preparedness</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educate themselves and keep up to date on weather patterns</li> <li>Have a radio or device so as to help up to date and alert</li> <li>Emergency kit</li> <li>Be aware and stock up on material, food and necessary supplies</li> <li>Remove boats from coastal areas</li> <li>Work together and cooperate</li> </ul>
<b>Accountability</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Realize that all of us is going to suffer from the end result so make sure we do our little bit</li> <li>Give more help to fishermen and become more concerned about fisher’s rights</li> <li>Punish those who continue to do things that damage the environment</li> </ul>	<b>Prevention and asset protection</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do program in hurricane disaster prevention</li> <li>Ensure your fishing equipment is properly secured</li> <li>Keep equipment in safety zones</li> <li>Boat designated areas for them to be placed during the storm</li> <li>Resilient houses</li> <li>Sea defence wall</li> </ul>
<b>Environmental actions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dispose of garbage properly</li> <li>Stop dumping waste in the sea</li> <li>Try to live more environmentally friendly</li> <li>Be more environmentally aware</li> <li>Pay attention to how we treat our beaches by keeping them clean</li> </ul>	

*Table 1: Examples of fisherfolks’ ideas on things they think fishers can do to reduce the impacts of climate change [hurricanes / storms] on their community. Reproduced from Table 14 in Eyzaguirre et al. (2018).*

Since climate change impacts affect women and men differently by virtue of physiology, behavioural influences and societal roles and expectations, the KAP survey explored fisherfolks’ knowledge of gender-differentiated vulnerability to climate change **and identified a strong need for interventions to address this specific dimension of climate change.** The survey sample was overwhelmingly male; therefore, responses represent a predominantly male perspective. Nevertheless, a majority of survey

respondents (72% or 114 of 158) either didn't see or reported not to know about gender-based differences. A common response was that "climate change is a general occurrence that does not consider sex".

### Attitudes towards Climate Change

On average, across the three study sites, **fishers do not see climate change as a top problem facing the fisheries sector**. Day-to-day and economic issues – fuel price, market for catch and equipment cost – emerge as the most important problems. Further, results show important differences across sites. For example, fishers in Montego Bay see piracy and climate change as bigger problems than their peers in Kingstown and Roseau.<sup>5</sup> **It's worth noting that climate change impacts have direct and indirect linkages to the day-to-day and economic issues fisherfolk perceive as important, highlighting the key role of appropriate framing in climate change communications.**

**Fisherfolk's attitudes toward shared responsibility for action are more positive than they are for problem awareness and/ or ability to act or be protected.** However, while fisherfolk acknowledge that they have a responsibility for addressing climate change, they tend to accord a greater degree of responsibility to external actors: industrialized countries, government officials and policymakers and the tourism sector. Responsibility of actors along the fish value chain is seen as lowest for fish processors and highest for fisheries non-governmental organizations and fisherfolk organizations.<sup>6</sup>

The KAP survey asked fishers in Montego Bay about their satisfaction with steps being taken to address climate change impacts in the fisheries sector and their responses revealed low levels of satisfaction. However, low levels of satisfaction could well relate to equivalent levels of knowledge on initiatives that are unfolding.

The KAP survey asked fishers in Kingstown and Roseau a series of questions related to recovery after a storm, including assistance after a recent storm and beliefs about access to social safety nets in case they needed help. **Responses indicate that the most significant contribution to coping capacity lies in the ability to lean on social safety nets, with post-event assistance and access to cash savings harder to come by (and when multiple parties in the network are affected, their overall resilience is diminished).** Over half of respondents claimed no one had reached out to help them after the 2017 storms hit, and about half found it difficult or very difficult to get extra cash to pay for damages and losses after a storm.

### Climate Change Practices

Fisherfolk exhibit behaviours that are helpful in adapting to climate change but **report moderate levels of action to deal with climate change or prepare for an extreme event.**<sup>7</sup>

The KAP explored adaptation and DRR by asking respondents in Montego Bay to relate actions of community members to deal with climate change and respondents in Kingstown and Roseau to tell us about actions they took when they found out that a recent storm was heading their way. A majority of fishers in Montego Bay (29 of 40) reported no actions or actions more broadly environmental (e.g., waste reduction); the rest did not answer the question. Fishers in Kingstown and Roseau reported relevant actions to prepare in higher proportions: over three quarters of respondents (99 of 119) claimed they

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<sup>5</sup> Information in Table 15 and Table 16 in Ezaguirre et al. (2019) sheds light on the nature of these differences in attitudes toward climate change as a key threat.

<sup>6</sup> See Table 17 in Ezaguirre et al. (2019) for the range of stakeholders that are expected to address climate change.

<sup>7</sup> Fishers in Montego Bay, Kingstown and Roseau have a composite average climate change practice score of 51%, 57% and 54% respectively. In comparison composite climate change knowledge scores are 21%, 43% and 37% and composite climate change attitude scores are 56%, 57% and 59%.

either secured their own or others' boats, shifted their boats and fishing equipment to higher ground or stocked up on food, water and other essentials. A few respondents (9 of 119) either didn't have time to prepare or took no action.

When asked specifically about practices to address the impacts of climate change, fishers identified the use of Fisheries Aggregating Devices (FADs) as one of the most feasible options, as in some areas this method had led to increases in fish catch.

Table 2 below provides a breakdown of responses by fisherfolk in Kingstown and Roseau to a series of questions related to emergency preparedness. We used these questions as proxies to gauge practices in adaptation and DRR. Fishers' responses suggest a high level of confidence in their preparedness to deal with storms yet relatively low adoption of measures to reduce disaster risk. *Levels of training in DRR and penetration of home and property insurance are particularly low.*

Practices	Kingstown (SVG)		Roseau (DOM)		Total	
	Count N	Column %	Count N	Column %	Count N	Column %
Emergency kit & other protection supplies? (yes)	21	36%	20	33%	41	35%
Training in DRR? (yes)	4	7%	8	13%	12	10%
Insurance? (yes)	3	5%	7	12%	10	8%
Concern over own preparedness? (very little, little)	43	74%	33	55%	76	64%
Concern over neighbours' preparedness? (very little, little)	44	76%	34	57%	78	66%
Totals	58	100%	60	100%	118	100%

*Table 2: Fisherfolks' reported uptake on emergency preparedness practices and concern over preparedness. Reproduced from Table 18 in Eyzaguirre et al. (2018).*

Fishers registered strong interest in receiving more information about climate change impacts. Almost all respondents (91% or 147 of 161) responded positively when asked this question. Additionally, about three quarters of respondents (72% or 117 of 161) shared their telephone number with field assessors, so that we could contact respondents about future project activities. These behaviours, taken together with the examples of actions volunteered by respondents suggest potential openness to climate change education and outreach.

**The KAP survey elicited information on communication preferences and vehicles that could be most effective to reach out to fisherfolk. When taken as a sample as a whole, fishers see face-to-face engagement through lectures and workshops as the best way to provide climate change information to fisherfolk.** Just over half of respondents (55% or 89 of 161) marked this option as the most effective format; printed media (posters, pamphlets / brochures) followed in frequency. The break out of responses by site suggests a low appreciation of artistic expression as an effective format and of faith-based organizations as effective vehicles for climate change communications with fisherfolk.

To understand patterns of telecommunications and new media usage, the KAP survey asked about smartphone ownership and use of different social media platforms. On average, half of respondents have smartphones and are social media users. Social media usage among fishers in Kingstown is lowest and highest among fishers in Roseau. Among social media users, WhatsApp seems to be the platform most commonly used.

The Communications team recognizes the convergence of these factors as significant and they are reflected in the strategic interventions described in this document (see Theory of Change Diagram #1).

### 2.2.2 Fisheries Managers

Fisheries managers are more knowledgeable about the causes of climate change and current government actions that could boost resilience, than they are of climate-related impacts on fisheries and responses. In describing the term “climate change” managers tended to highlight the temporal dimension of the problem, its anthropogenic link and examples of physical and biological changes.<sup>8</sup>

The KAP study examined managers’ understanding of climate change impacts by reviewing their examples of (1) consequences to the fisheries sector from climate hazards and (2) key climate change-related messages to highlight to small-scale fishers. The strongest examples of consequences to the fisheries sector from climate hazards were ones that actually built on the climate hazards listed to observed or potential consequences to the sector, such as “damage to fishing vessels, equipment and docking facilities by storms or severe weather”, “invasive species of fish and weeds that affect fish catch” and “traditional species are migrating because of warmer temperatures and coral bleaching”.<sup>9</sup>

**Fisheries managers report behaviours that are helpful in adapting to climate change more often than not, including integrating climate change into strategic and operational decisions and accessing climate information from reliable sources.** Levels of desirable practices related to adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR) are almost equally distributed between high and low ends of the range of scores, with a slightly greater proportion of respondents achieving a high score. Concerning use of climate change information, 70% or more respondents achieved scores toward the lower end of the range. We explored adaptation and DRR by asking respondents to relate actions people in the fisheries sector were undertaking to deal with climate change, to tell us about their current practice in incorporating climate change into strategic or operational decisions and to recommend strategies and operational measures to reduce the impacts of climate change on the fisheries sector. **The strongest responses were those suggesting that a portfolio of actions were being taken, from improving fisheries management (gear, training in sustainable practices), to diversifying livelihoods and operations and improving risk communication across the value chain.** Seven in ten respondents claim to integrate climate change in their decisions. Further, seven in ten recommend strategies and measures that specifically address climate risk. Some of those same respondents recommend strategies to reduce non-climate stressors. A minority recommend generic practices or GHG mitigation measures.

We asked managers about the adverse effect to the sector of climate-related hazards. **They rate hurricanes / storms, coral bleaching, coastal erosion and invasive species as hazards that have caused most significant impact in the countries where they work.**

**Managers’ responses to key climate-change related messages to highlight to small-scale fishers suggest a good level of knowledge on how to make the case for adaptation to fisherfolk, through framing as an economic / livelihoods issue and by sharing action-driven messages.** Messages mentioned include: show fishers how climate change can impact their income and providing for their families; climate change is changing fishers’ catch; climate change is exacerbating damage to equipment and wiping out their investment.

However, responses also suggest low levels of understanding among some respondents on how climate change impacts and adaptation differ from broader issues of environmental degradation.

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<sup>8</sup> See Table 26 in Eyzaguirre et al. (2019).

<sup>9</sup> About half of the respondents gave such examples (10 of 22). The weakest examples were overly generic (e.g., “negative economic impacts”) or repeated climate hazards listed as part of the question. See Table 27 in Eyzaguirre et al (2019).

When asked about the importance of a range of adaptation options for the fisheries sector, managers cited **education and awareness campaigns as well as protection of assets from extreme weather as the most worthwhile** (see Table 33 in Eyzaguirre et al. 2018). **Promoting different fishing methods, early warning systems and integration of climate change into management plans were next in importance and seen as equally so.** The least important option, according to average scores, was the use of FADs. *Interestingly, this was the option considered most feasible by fisherfolk in our sample.*

When asked to identify the most significant challenges their organization faces in addressing climate change, **the top three challenges respondents noted relate to capacity: the cost of adapting (the implication being that it's too expensive for them to adapt), insufficient staff resources and technical capacity.**

**Fisheries managers play important roles in communications activities under the Project, as most managers (and their colleagues, such as fisheries extension officers) have ongoing direct engagement with fisherfolk.** In probing their communications experience, the KAP asked respondents about the most effective way of providing climate change information to fisherfolk. **Overall, managers in the sample see short videos as most effective, with three quarters of respondents (75% or 12 of 16) marking this option. Face-to-face engagement through lectures and workshops follow in frequency, with over half of respondents marking these options.** Half of the respondents see posters are the most effective format. As was the case with fisherfolk, artistic expression and faith-based organizations rate poorly as effective vehicles for climate change communications with fisherfolk.

### 2.2.3 Policy Actors

To complement and complete the KAP, in-depth Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were held with four (4) senior-level representatives of the Caribbean Fisheries Forum, representing four of the six target countries. Although the sample was small, a number of consistencies emerged from the responses. For this reason, we are treating this qualitative data as indicative of the views of this target stakeholder group. Key communication needs articulated through the KIIs are as follows:

- There is little real appreciation of the true and widespread impact of climate change. Few stakeholders, including the policymakers, are able to see beyond recent disasters/ severe weather events and contemplate the true impact on the region, i.e., how climate change is going to affect our countries in the medium to long term.
- At the same time, "...when packaging the message of climate change, while we need to tell the truth we cannot sow seeds of despair." In other words, the message needs to be packaged properly, and bolstered by strategic interventions.
- There needs to be a more holistic and strategic approach to climate change education/ raising awareness. We need to be wary of superficial and/or *ad hoc* manner in which information is presented.
- Given the high levels of illiteracy and individualistic personalities in the fisheries sector all community outreach and communication activities need to be mindful of this limitation/ challenge. Therefore, it is very important to present information in a way that fishers understand that their cumulative actions have significant impact on the ecosystems. We need to find creative ways to incorporate local knowledge, in order to build capacity at critical points (across the island/ fishing areas).
- The general population need to be made to understand that we all are contributing to the demise of the aquatic environment (e.g., run off from land leads to eutrophication / reef degradation).
- The core message must be directed to raising the individual consciousness, i.e. "It is very important that each one of us take responsibility and do what we can to address climate change/ reduce our environmental footprint."



- In order to move past climate change sensitisation to engender behaviour change we need to understand people's mental models – how to reach the audience where they are, e.g. using folklore and the everyday vernacular.
- We need an understanding and commitment from state entities, NGOs, CSOs to speak with a common voice to communicate coherent messages that are impactful on the eyes, the mind and emotions.

### 3. GOALS OF THE SECSAP



Figure 3: Transactions between fishers and fish vendors by the Kingstown Fish Market, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (Photo credit: T. Webb, 2018)

The SECSAP is a cross-cutting tool to guide the Project's communication activities. It has four overarching **communications goals**:



These broad goals have been rationalized against the parameters of time and available resources, and using the logic of the Theory of Change (ToC), have been translated into objectives and actionable initiatives (that are outlined with corresponding timelines in Section 5, below). **Progress toward Goal 2 is not explicitly captured under the Project activities outlined in Section 5. Nevertheless, we have incorporated the tasks highlighted to amplify our outreach potential into our implementation plan (Section 6).**

#### 4. TARGET AUDIENCES



*Figure 4: Fisheries officers and representatives of fishing cooperatives from Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, , Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines at a project planning workshop, Kingstown, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (Photo credit: N. Tamburello, 2018)*

The SECSAP has identified these **primary audiences for the Project’s communications campaign**:

- **Fisherfolk** – including harvesters, processors and other actors in the fish value chain in target communities (as identified in collaboration with the Project Task Team) in Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Haiti, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Fisherfolk are a critical link in the fish value chain. Fishers are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and hold important local and traditional knowledge on which to build successful adaptation solutions.
- **Fisheries Intermediaries** – the CRFM Secretariat, national Fisheries Departments/ Ministries and other partner agencies and organisations (and their staff) supporting implementation and monitoring and reporting on climate change project activities. Recognising the importance of this group as intermediaries between the fisherfolk and the policy actors, by producing strategic multi-media tools geared towards communications and advocacy we aim to reinforce and capture this group’s understanding and concerns about climate change, and assist them to better communicate with *their* respective target audiences and constituencies.
- **Policy actors** - Fisheries Ministers and other Cabinet Members. Building climate change and adaptation literacy among this group is essential to advance policy reforms and mainstreaming of adaptation across fisheries management and planning.

One of the key challenges in communicating with a target audience is ensuring that the message is relevant to their needs. For this reason, we will draw on key issues identified by the KAP study in designing communications products for the three distinct groups of stakeholders. For example, in the campaign geared towards fisherfolk we will focus on the impact of changing marine conditions (temperatures, currents) on fish catches and how fisherfolk can adapt to these changes while integrating core principles of ecosystem-based fisheries systems.

Engagement with the following **secondary audiences will be necessary to accomplish coordination goals** within and beyond the Project:

- Project team members;
- Climate Change Focal Points in PPCR countries;
- PPCR stakeholders regionally;
- Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

## 5. OBJECTIVES AND THEORIES OF CHANGE



Figure 5: Boat launch on a beach west of the Kingstown Fish Market, Kingstown, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (Photo credit: T. Webb, 2018)

### 5.1 Objective of the Communications Campaign

In determining the approach to communications and stakeholder engagement under the Project, the Communications team is mindful of a number of constraints. Chief among them are financial resources and time. There is a very modest budget for implementation of activities, and we have only 6 months (February – July 2019) to roll out the SECSAP. For these reasons we have chosen to focus on the **generation and dissemination of communications and engagement products to support climate change awareness raising and education in the fisheries sector**, which is then articulated as three distinct but related **communications objectives**. In all cases, target audience refer to those in PPCR countries in the Caribbean.



Created by Luis Prado  
from Noun Project

1. To increase knowledge among fisherfolk of the link between climate change adaptation and improved livelihoods prospects



Created by Made  
from Noun Project

2. To improve climate change communication and advocacy skills of Fisheries Officers/ Managers



Created by Eucalypt  
from Noun Project

3. To increase awareness of climate impacts on fisheries and encourage greater personal and collective responsibility and action



The theories of change maps in the next section outline the key communications objectives and strategies for the three audiences that the Project is targeting, fisherfolk (and their wider communities), fisheries intermediaries and policy actors.

## 5.2 Theories of Change

*“He who loves practice without theory is like the sailor who boards a ship without a rudder and compass and never knows where he may cast...” Leonardo da Vinci*

The fisheries sector is complex with multiple stakeholders with different interests and competing priorities, and climate change has compounded these complexities considerably. In determining the approach to communications and stakeholder engagement in a dynamic environment where the stakes are high, as development practitioners we are minded to look to whole systems thinking for inspiration.

As we embark upon a communications campaign meant to engage stakeholders and to influence mindsets and behaviour change, we will lean on the *Theory of Change* (ToC) as our guiding methodology (see Box 1) to structure and integrate linkages and interactions (relationships) between various elements that are required to achieve the goals and objectives as defined above.

The Theory of Change (ToC) is a critical thinking approach to program design, monitoring, and evaluation that is becoming increasingly influential in international development. ToC approaches articulate an ultimate “big picture” outcome, and then map the steps needed to achieve it, from the end to the beginning.

In other words, the stakeholders begin with defining the long-term goal, and work backwards in time up to the present, systematically laying out each step along a “causal pathway”. For each step in the sequence, stakeholders outline clear indicators, thresholds, and assumptions. The end result is a diagram, called a “change map” or “outcomes framework” accompanied by a narrative. There are usually 5 steps in defining a Theory of Change Model:

1. Identifying goals and assumptions
2. Backwards mapping and connecting outcomes
3. Developing indicators
4. Identifying interventions
5. Writing a narrative

*Box 1: Definition of and steps in a “Theory of Change” approach to communications and engagement design*

In creating the theories of change or “change maps”, the following assumptions were made:

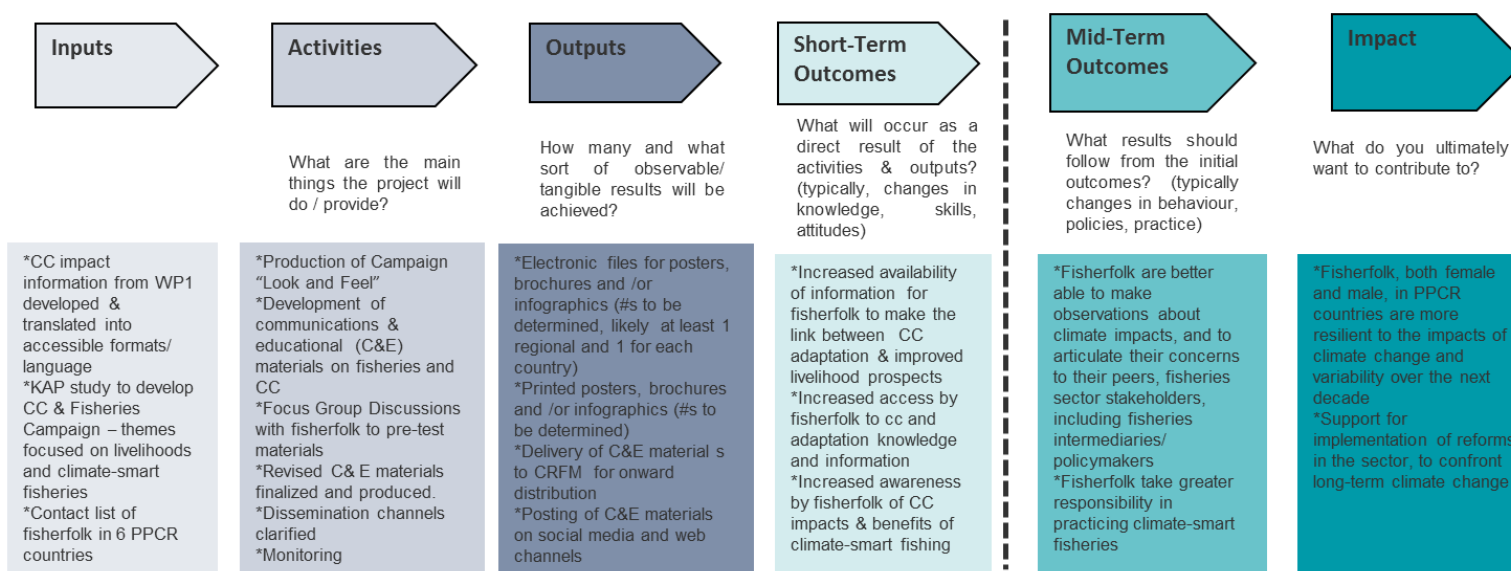
- Implementation of the SECSAP occurs in partnership with the CRFM Secretariat and national fisheries divisions of PPCR countries.
- Results of the KAP Study are representative of the wider fishing community in the 6 target countries and speak to the needs of fisheries professionals and decision-makers in the 6 target countries.
- Assessment outputs from the Project will be produced and finalized by 1 February 2019, in order to be incorporated into training materials and communications products to be rolled out between February and July 2019.
- Stakeholders are sufficiently engaged and supportive of initiative – each target group is willing to participate in activities and take ownership of the process and its outputs.
- **The Project has a greater degree of control (confidence in) attaining the short-term outcomes noted in the change maps, given the implementation timelines and resourcing available.** The vertical lines in the change maps below separate short-term outcomes from medium-term outcomes and impact. These latter results are largely unattainable during the lifetime of the Project and definitely unattainable in isolation from other supporting and ongoing efforts. The medium and long-term results highlighted in the change maps are directions to strive for.

The following sections describe each communication objective and related elements through the use of theory of change maps.



## Theory of Change Diagram: #1

### Objective 1: To increase knowledge among fisherfolk of the link between climate change adaptation and improved livelihoods prospects



#### Problem we are contributing to solving:

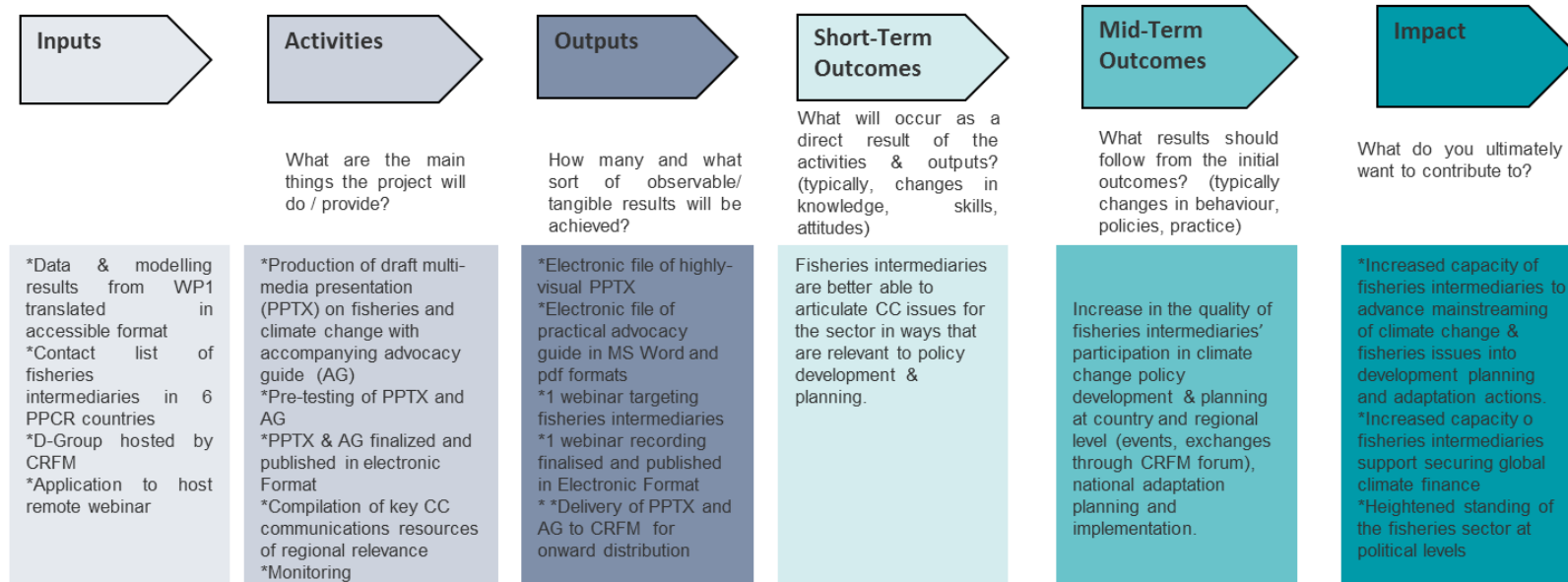
- Fisherfolk are observing and feeling climate change impacts but have low awareness of the causes of climate change and of the different challenges men and women face
- Fisherfolk have low awareness of government actions to boost climate resilience and may be missing out on opportunities to build capacity
- Fisherfolk confer main responsibility for climate change adaptation to external actors
- Fisherfolk do not see climate change as a top problem; day to day economic issues are more important
- Fisherfolks' cumulative actions can significantly reduce (or enhance) the resilience of the marine / coastal resource base

#### Opportunities to build on:

- Knowledge of actions to prepare for severe weather events and sensitization to disaster risks
- High levels of interest in receiving climate change information

## Theory of Change Diagram: # 2

### Objective 2: To improve climate change communication and advocacy skills of Fisheries Officers/ Managers



#### Problem we are contributing to solving:

- Climate change outreach and communications suffer from stops and starts since they are linked to project funding
- PPCR countries are committed to mainstreaming adaptation across planning and policy domains, including the fisheries sector, but the work can take place in siloes with limited consideration of linkages across sectors
- The need exists to strengthen the capacity of government representatives at all levels to communicate climate change adaptation issues effectively

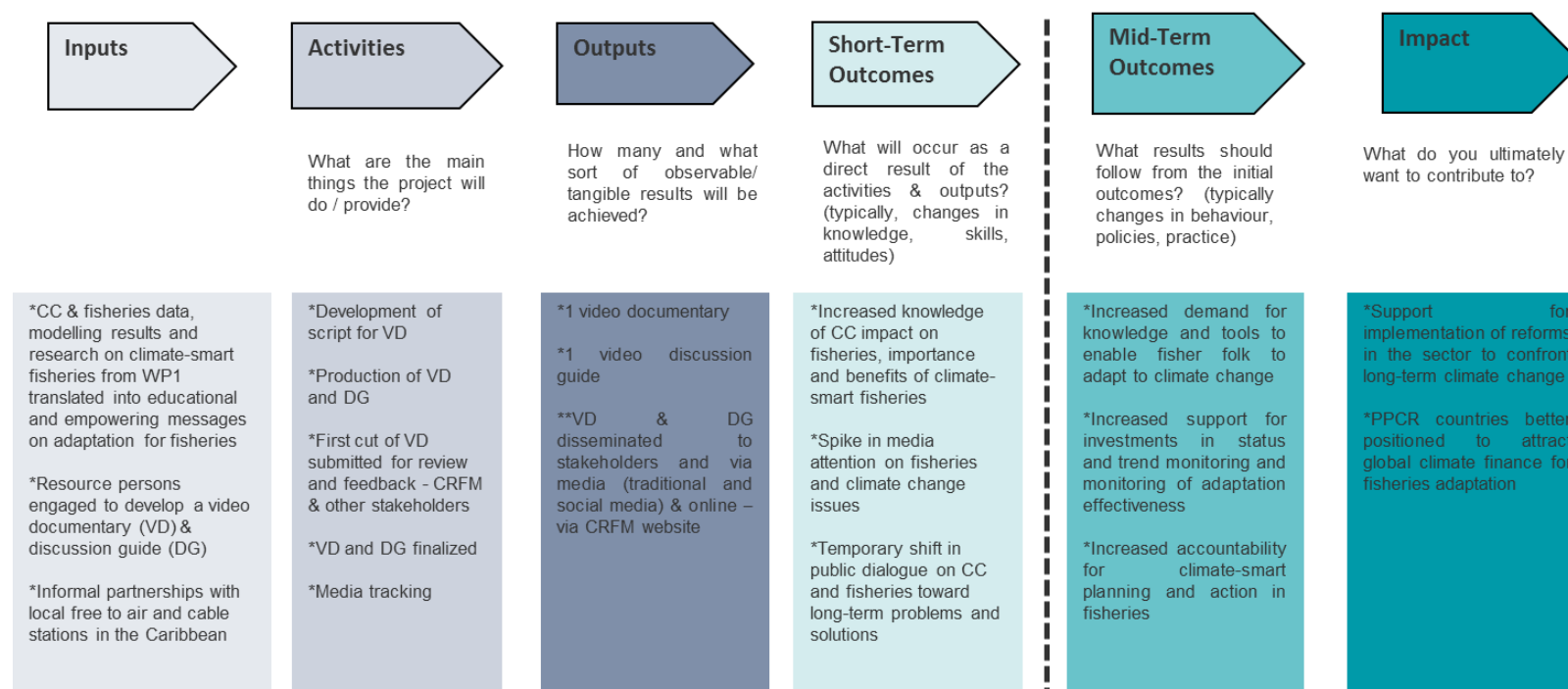
#### Opportunities to build on:

- Community of practice created through participation in Project activities and through existing CRFM Secretariat platforms
- Existing NAPs suggest capacity development at this level is a priority.

N.B. The PPTX and AG will be designed to help fisheries intermediaries to conduct advocacy at multiple levels. Through a modular, adaptive approach these tools will highlight ways and means of achieving both tangible (new activities, products/ services, laws/ policies) and intangible (new perceptions, attitudes and actions) results.

## Theory of Change Diagram: # 3

**Objective 3: To increase awareness of climate impacts on fisheries and encourage greater personal and collective responsibility and action**



### Problem we are contributing to solving:

- There is little appreciation of the widespread, long-term impact of climate change on the fisheries sector in the region beyond impact of recent severe weather events. At the same time, messages can't be disempowering
- Fisheries adaptation to climate change is a shared responsibility across the sector but that's not a common view
- Fisherfolk, fisheries managers and policy actors have varied views on feasible and important adaptation options to promote in the region – holistic, sustainable, multi-level approaches will be highlighted
- Climate change and its impacts are sometimes conflated with environmental degradation in general

### Opportunities to build on:

- High levels of interest in receiving climate change information
- Leveraging social media platforms & networks, other PPCR communications efforts to expand the reach of Project activities



### **5.3 To increase knowledge among fisherfolk of the link between climate change adaptation and improved livelihoods prospects**

#### **This objective and related activities primarily contribute to Goals 3 and 4.**

We will take research and assessment results from Work Package 1 of the Project and develop materials for a pointed communications campaign targeting fisherfolk. While a certain number of posters and other basic communications material (e.g., pamphlets) will be printed for distribution in each PPCR country, all materials will be available electronically for reproduction and future use by others.

As part of the development process we will hold focus group discussions with fisherfolk to test the draft materials before they are finalised and distributed. This exercise will ensure that we focus on climate change communications messages that work best and get feedback on adaptation measures that appear most feasible / have most appeal among fisherfolk and others on the fisheries value chain.

Our approach is informed by the following considerations:

KAP Study results indicate that fisherfolk are observing environmental changes consistent with climate change impacts, but they are not very knowledgeable about underlying climate change mechanisms. Furthermore, fisherfolk have very little information about actual measures being taken by their governments to address climate change and to boost resilience, and therefore they are unable to shape them or benefit from them.

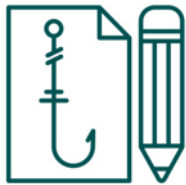
Climate change is not top of mind for fishers, so adaptation is not seen as a critical issue among this target group. However, adaptation and protection of livelihoods have links to the economic and day-to-day issues that fishers do care about. In contrast, fisheries extension officers/ managers see climate change as a priority issue but are unable to effectively communicate the “whys and the wherefores” with the fisherfolk.

To ensure that the content of the communications campaign is highly relevant to fishers and their livelihood concerns, we aim to highlight strategies to reduce vulnerability of the targeted fishing and fish farming communities to climate shocks, and where possible to include information about mechanisms to support diversification and strengthened livelihoods of targeted artisanal fishers (and fish farmers, in countries pursuing aquaculture programmes, e.g., Jamaica and Haiti).

Another knowledge gap that has been identified among fisherfolk is the role of gender in climate change vulnerability, for this reason there will be a special effort in the campaign to ensure that this issue is brought to light, and that appropriate responses can be considered.

We will use pre and post-tests (in the form of basic surveys) to document the response of the targeted sample population. We will use these tests as part of the focus group discussions and will send a pre-test to a contact list of fisherfolk at the outset of the communications campaign (March 2019) and a post-test when the communications campaign is coming to a close (late July 2019). The specific questions for inclusion in these tests will depend on our finalized core communication messages but components to test

will likely include the following: (1) the causes of climate change; (2) fishing practices that exacerbate vulnerability to climate change; (3) fishing strategies and practices that lessen the impacts of climate change on livelihoods; (4) fisherfolk's contributions to building the sector's climate resilience in the context of contributions of other stakeholders (fisheries departments, private sector, academia, international development partners). We anticipate sending pre and post-surveys (short polls) via Whatsapp and will offer a small incentive of phone credit to boost the level of participation/ response among fisherfolk. For each completed survey, the respondent will receive a specified amount in phone credit (e.g., Jamaica \$200 – sent directly to the phone electronically).



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#### **5.4 To improve climate change communication and advocacy skills of Fisheries Intermediaries** **This objective and related activities primarily contribute to Goals 1 and 3.**

Given that the Project aims to improve the quality and use of climate-related information for effective planning and action at the regional, national and local levels, once the outputs of Work Package 1 have been produced, the Project Communications Team will translate this information into language and communication formats that are accessible to audiences of fisheries intermediaries (fisheries officers / managers; presidents of fisheries cooperatives).

Recognising the importance of Fisheries Intermediaries, the Project seeks to help them to improve their capacity for outreach and advocacy, to be better able to contribute to fisheries and climate change policy and legislation. With the assistance of the CRFM Secretariat we will compile a contact list of individuals that fit the profile of Fisheries Intermediaries from across the six PPCR countries.

We will produce a multi-media PowerPoint presentation (PPTX) with an accompanying discussion guide geared toward advocacy. We will pre-test the draft PPTX through the CRFM D-Group before finalising it and also allow for written feedback to be provided by email by the other priority individuals on our contact list. We will introduce the PPTX and advocacy guide to the Fisheries Intermediaries via a webinar. We will record that webinar so individuals unable to attend can view / listen to the webinar at their convenience.

Themes for the communications and advocacy guide would include: climate change and fisheries fundamentals; advancing a policy and regulatory framework for climate-smart fisheries; strategies to reduce vulnerability of the targeted fishing and fish farming communities to climate shocks, and mechanisms to support diversification and strengthened livelihoods of targeted artisanal fishers and fish farmers.

We will select a sample of Fisheries Intermediaries for purposeful monitoring of their use of communications and advocacy materials. We will pre-schedule monthly one-hour Skype chats with each of the selected Fisheries Intermediaries and will document their feedback in terms of, for example, the (1) relevance and usability of materials provided; (2) achievements in climate change communications and advocacy; (3) perceived changes in confidence levels; and (4) challenges.

While this is outside the scope of the SECSAP, if time and resources permit, we seek to include a half-day to one-day module on climate change communications and advocacy at the training workshop for Fisheries Officers/ Managers planned for September 2019 under Work Package 2 (i.e., the same group receiving the training on database and / or analytical tools). This PPTX and advocacy guide will be used as tools in one of the training exercises.



### **5.5 To increase awareness of climate impacts on fisheries and encourage greater personal and collective responsibility and action**

**This objective and related activities primarily contribute to Goals 3, 1 and 4.**

The main activity of this ToC #3 is to produce an engaging video documentary that can complement the communications materials under ToC #1 and #2 and to serve as a stand-alone product that addresses key issues of climate change and fisheries in the Caribbean and speaks to a wide range of audiences. This video documentary will be made available to project stakeholders and can be widely disseminated via the internet (CRFM website, YouTube and other social media channels) and through mass media (local free to air and cable stations in the Caribbean).

This video documentary will incorporate dramatic elements to raise climate change awareness among fisherfolk, fisheries-sector stakeholders, policy actors and the wider public in the region.

Focusing on fisheries (and related livelihoods like agriculture and tourism), we will ask and answer critical questions about climate change, in a format that is accessible and appealing to fisherfolk and other stakeholders.

As we address the environmental, and social and economic challenges that are being caused or exacerbated by climate change, we will showcase concrete, practical, on-the-ground climate adaptation and resilience building measures which make sense to fishers, and other stakeholders. We are mindful of the socio-political realities that underpin the sector and will make use of the advice that has been shared by policy-makers.

We will use website analytics and media tracking tools to evaluate attention given to the messages received, and their overall reach by gauging the number of social media shares, and coverage in the mass media. Since the CRFM website (and related social media) will be a main dissemination channel for the Project's communications products the ESSA team will work closely with CRFM website managers to understand and leverage tools for website analytics currently in use.



## 6. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The following tables outline weekly activities to implement the SECSAP. The official launch of the communications campaign is scheduled for May 1, 2019, although we will capitalize on preparatory activities to help build momentum for the launch. Where we indicate a role for CRFM we refer to the CRFM Secretariat, recognizing that close engagement with members of the Project Working Group (fisheries liaison officers from the six PPCR countries) will also be necessary. Indeed, successful implementation of the communications campaign will require agility among everyone involved.

Task	Responsible	Status	Feb-11	Feb-18	Feb-25	Mar-04	Mar-11	Mar-18	Mar-25
Preparation									
1. Identify coordination opportunities through PPCR programs	ESSA (AGG)	In progress							
2. Compile distribution lists (regional, national, local organizations)	ESSA (AGG)	In progress							
3. Collate external climate change communications material	ESSA (NT)	In progress							
4. Create plain language materials from assessment outputs	ESSA (AGG, JE)	Not started							
5. Define campaign messages, SMART* objectives and "look and feel"	ESSA (AGG, NT)	Not started							
6. Design printed materials (posters, brochures)	ESSA (NT)	Not started							
7. Design and develop PPTX	ESSA (AGG, NT)	Not started							
8. Design and develop advocacy guide	ESSA (AGG, JE, NT)	Not started							
9. Draft video production plan	ESSA (AGG)	Not started							
10. Draft and approve video script	ESSA(AGG); CRFM	Not started							
11. Develop media tracking and monitoring tools	ESSA(AGG, JE)	Not started							

\* SMART = specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time bound

Task	Responsible	Status								Weeks					
			Mar-25	Apr-01	Apr-15	Apr-22	Apr-29	May-06	May-13	May-20	May-27	Jun-03	Jun-10	Jun-17	Jun-24
Campaign															
12. Conduct FGDs to test print materials and video messages	ESSA (AGG)	Not started													
13. Final revisions to print materials	ESSA (NT)	Not started													
14. Review and finalize draft PPTX and advocacy guide	ESSA (AGG, JE, NT); CRFM	Not started													
15. Shoot, edit and approve video documentary	ESSA (AGG); CRFM	Not started													
16. Deliver print materials, PPTX and advocacy guide	ESSA; CRFM	Not started													
17. Deliver video documentary	ESSA; CRFM	Not started													
18. Disseminate comms materials through CRFM website & social media	ESSA; CRFM	Not started													
Tracking and Reporting on Outcomes															
19. Conventional and social media tracking	ESSA (AGG)	Not started													
20. Monthly Skype chats with selected Fisheries Intermediaries	ESSA (JE)	Not started													
21. Pre and post tests targeting fisherfolk (via Whatsapp)	ESSA (AGG, JE)	Not started													
22. Report on outcomes of the communications campaign	ESSA (JE, AGG)	Not started													
23. Climate-smart fisheries data portal equipped with outreach resources	ESSA (NT, TW)	Not started													

Task	Responsible	Status												
			Jul-01	Jul-08	Jul-15	Jul-22	Jul-29	Aug-05	Aug-12	Aug-19	Aug-26			
Campaign														
12. Conduct FGDs to test print materials and video messages	ESSA (AGG)	Not started												
13. Final revisions to print materials	ESSA (NT)	Not started												
14. Review and finalize draft PPTX and advocacy guide	ESSA (AGG, JE, NT); CRFM	Not started												
15. Shoot, edit and approve video documentary	ESSA (AGG); CRFM	Not started												
16. Deliver print materials, PPTX and advocacy guide	ESSA; CRFM	Not started												
17. Deliver video documentary	ESSA; CRFM	Not started												
18. Disseminate comms materials through CRFM website & social media	ESSA; CRFM	Not started												
Tracking and Reporting on Outcomes														
19. Conventional and social media tracking	ESSA (AGG)	Not started												
20. Monthly Skype chats with selected Fisheries Intermediaries	ESSA (JE)	Not started												
21. Pre and post tests targeting fisherfolk (via Whatsapp)	ESSA (AGG, JE)	Not started												
22. Report on outcomes of the communications campaign	ESSA (JE, AGG)	Not started											D6	
23. Climate-smart fisheries data portal equipped with outreach resources	ESSA (NT, TW)	Not started												

D6 is an official deliverable of the Project: Report of Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and Action Plan Implementation

## 7. CONCLUSIONS



*Figure 6: Freshly-caught fish (Coney, Yellowtail Snapper, Mackerel Scad) at the Kingstown Fish Market, Kingstown, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (Photo credit: N. Tamburello, 2018)*

In preparing this SECSAP all the materials and data reviewed suggest the following:

- That there is a strong demand for increased awareness and improved climate awareness and literacy in the Fisheries Sector across the Caribbean. Above all there is need to educate persons about the real cause of climate change by breaking down the scientific information and increasing awareness of adaptive actions that can be taken;
- The need to revisit, assess, and adapt communication resources (drawing from existing materials) to develop tailor-made content for the Caribbean Fisheries Sector, that serves to highlight the experiences of persons on the front-lines, i.e. living in coastal communities, and who are dependent on fisheries for their livelihoods;
- The need to support livelihood adaptation within the sector via messaging and materials and media production that emphasize that **“now is the time for action”**.

As indicated in the Theories of Change maps above and the auxiliary Implementation plans, relevant communication and knowledge management approaches, activities and products will be employed for each communication objective.

The SECSAP is intended to serve as an outline to guide the Project’s communication activities. However, we recognize that communications is a dynamic field. Should the need for change arise at any point during further planning or implementation, the ESSA Team stands ready to review and modify these approaches to ensure that the overall Project outcomes will be attained. And further, that the communications outputs under this Project help to advance the currency of climate change communications for the Caribbean Fisheries Sector.

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## ANNEX 1: DESK REVIEW SUMMARY

Country	Instrument	Type	Intent
DOMINICA	NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION POLICY, 2002	POLICY	The Policy aims at fostering a national action plan to address short, medium and long-term effects of Climate Change while providing the greatest possible quality of life to the population. The Policy seeks to reduce effects of Climate Change on the natural environment, on the economy, to human settlements and physical infrastructure and on human health. It also aims at improving knowledge and understanding of Climate Change, while conducting systematic research.
DOMINICA	NATIONAL LAND USE POLICY, 2014	POLICY	The National Land Use Policy provides direction for all land use decisions and how best to manage land according to sustainable development objectives in Dominica. It seeks to: 1) invest in physical infrastructure to enable social and economic development 2) enhance forest, natural environment and agricultural vitality, 3) and increase resilience to climate change. The Policy works in coordination with the Growth and Social Protection Strategy (GSPS).
DOMINICA	LOW-CARBON CLIMATE-RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2012-2020	STRATEGY	The Low-Carbon Climate-Resilient Development Strategy is a broad governmental document aimed at providing Dominica with a green, productive economy, and developing sectoral pathways to reconcile mitigation, adaptation and social development goals including poverty alleviation. The strategy outlines a number of ideas to reduce the carbon intensity and enhance the security of supply of its energy sector. It encourages an increase in renewables energy, especially geothermal energy. The Strategy sets the goals of the 2014 National Land Use Policy (NLUP) as developing sustainable land management, protecting carbon sinks, and enhancing the resilience of natural ecosystems. It further highlights the necessity to make the agricultural sector resilient to adverse meteorological and climate events.
DOMINICA	NATIONAL FISHERIES POLICY, DRAFT	POLICY	This document presents a Draft Fisheries Policy for Dominica with a 25-year vision for the sector and prioritised policy objectives in eight categories: a) governance, b) development and research, c) marketing and trade, d) support for fishing communities, e) sustainability and environmental issues, f) regulation and enforcement, g) aquaculture and h) regional and international.
GRENADA	GRENADA STRATEGIC PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE, 2011	ADAPTATION FRAMEWORK	The Grenada Strategic (Investment) Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) is the key component of the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR), developed by the Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economy, Energy and Co-operatives in cooperation with and under financial assistance of the World Bank (the PPCR is housed within the Strategic Climate Funds established under the Climate Investment Fund of the World Bank and aims to help countries transform to a low-carbon climate resilient development path, consistent with poverty reduction and sustainable development goals). The SPCR proposes a comprehensive package of infrastructure projects and technical assistance activities to be financed under the PPCR. It first identifies the key challenges related to climate change vulnerability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key infrastructure in the country is vulnerable to significant loss and damage from extreme weather events, sea level rise and storm surges</li> <li>• Key natural resources like forests, beaches, soil and water have been damaged and threatened;</li> <li>• Lack of systems, expertise and facilities to collect, store and analyse relevant information and data on topics</li> </ul>

Country	Instrument	Type	Intent
			<p>related to climate change;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate knowledge and awareness of potential impact of climate change and lack of technical skills to address them;</li> <li>• Policies, laws, rules and regulations related to climate change and disaster risk reduction need strengthening and the capacity to enforce these revised regulations need enhancement;</li> <li>• Planning for a co-ordinated response to climate change and disaster risk reduction activities need improvement.</li> </ul>
GRENADA	NATIONAL FISHERIES POLICY, DRAFT	POLICY	This policy document first describes the context for the policy, covering the fish resource, the fisheries, the legislative basis, the Fisheries Division as an institution and Grenada's relevant international obligations. Subsequent analytical sections assess the Grenadian national policy framework, including key national priorities and the aims & aspirations of Fisheries Division.
HAITI	HAITI ENERGY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2007 – 2017	PLAN	This plan frames a strategy to ensure a cheap, sustainable and reliable energy system in Haiti over the period 2007 to 2017. The government notably seeks to foster renewable energy resources and energy efficiency. Specific objectives of the government include 1) support the recapitalisation of companies in difficulties, 2) strengthen the State's regulatory role, 3) improve the conditions for local and foreign investment, and 4) promote alternatives to fuel wood and promote renewable energies including energetic crops and forests. The plan further calls for the conservation of natural resources, especially forests.
HAITI	<p>The Development of Haiti's NAP is ongoing see: <a href="https://adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/resources/haiti_nap_country_briefing_final_online.pdf">https://adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/resources/haiti_nap_country_briefing_final_online.pdf</a></p> <p>UNDP country briefing on the process to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans in Haiti</p>	PLAN	Briefing on the process to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans in Haiti considers firstly the country context and the climate change risks. The groundwork for supporting NAPs is considered, covering the policy, planning and budgetary framework, priority adaptation sectors in Haiti's NDC, climate assessments, the implementation of adaptation actions and plans thus far. The briefing contains a timeline of the process to formulate and implement NAPs in Haiti. Challenges, successes and opportunities are also discussed.
JAMAICA	CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR JAMAICA, 2015	POLICY FRAMEWORK	The Policy Framework, adopted in September 2015, aims primarily to support the goals of Jamaica's Vision 2030 by reducing the risks posed by climate change to Jamaica's economy and its development goals. The Policy Framework creates an institutional mechanism and structures to facilitate the development, coordination and implementation of policies, sectoral plans, strategies, and legislation to address the impacts of climate change. The objectives of the Policy Framework are:



Country	Instrument	Type	Intent
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To mainstream climate change considerations into national policies and development planning and to build the country's capacity to implement climate change adaptation and mitigation activities.</li> <li>To support the institutions responsible for research, monitoring and projections on climate change, to facilitate decision-making and strategic actions at all levels.</li> <li>To facilitate and coordinate the national response to the impacts of climate change and promote low carbon development.</li> <li>To improve communication at all levels on climate change impacts and also adaptation and mitigation related opportunities.</li> <li>To mobilize climate financing for adaptation and mitigation initiatives.</li> <li>To encourage the private sector to embrace climate change imperatives and promote the development and implementation of technologies and processes that contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives.</li> </ul>
JAMAICA	FISHERIES ACT, DRAFT (To replace the Fishing Industry Act)	LEGISLATION	An Act to make provision for the promotion and regulation of fishing and fisheries in the waters of Jamaica.
	FISHERIES POLICY FRAMEWORK, DRAFT		This draft policy framework addresses the multi-challenges that the fisheries sector faces, including climate change. It highlights the need for comprehensive fisheries management.
SAINT LUCIA	NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT POLICY (NEP) AND NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY, 2004; REVISED 2014	POLICY	<p>The National Environment Policy consists of a broad framework for environmental management in Saint Lucia, and establishes links with policies and programmes in all relevant sectors of economic and social development. The National Environmental Management Strategy aims to provide the specific directions and mechanisms to implement the government's vision.</p> <p>One of the goals of the Policy is to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts or environmental change and natural disasters. The Policy lays out a coherent strategy to meet that goal, through 1) the adoption and implementation of the National Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2) the Implementation of the National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan, and 3) a comprehensive and effective application of regulations governing environmental impact assessment in development planning processes and procedures.</p>
SAINT LUCIA	NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY, 2010	POLICY	<p>National Energy Policy 2010</p> <p>The National Energy Policy of 2010 build on the Sustainable Energy Plan from 2002 to ensure Saint Lucia a safe, secure, affordable and clean energy supply. It lays out the framework for the usage of renewable energy sources and reducing carbon emissions and identifies short and medium-term renewable targets. The Policy notably seeks to reduce energy costs by allowing the private sector to engage into electricity production. It aims in parallel to 1) diversify sources of supply, 2) exploit indigenous renewable resources, 3) adopt energy efficiency measures on the production, distribution and demand sides, and 4) implement appropriate pricing and other regulatory policies.</p>
SAINT LUCIA	HAZARD MITIGATION	PLAN	The Hazard Mitigation Policy (HMP) and Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (NHMP) are designed to work in tandem

Country	Instrument	Type	Intent
	POLICY AND NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN, 2006		<p>with the <b>National Emergency Management Plan</b> of 2007.</p> <p>The HMP has been designed to reinforce the institutional and popular hazards mitigation, and notably climate-change related catastrophes. This shall be done through building institutional capacity to assess, mediate and manage risks from hazards, and through enhanced communication and collaboration with citizens.</p> <p>The NHMP details the HMP orientations with more specific measures, such as the maintenance of a NEMO database used in the case of extreme weather events. The NHMP aims at reducing public expense for emergency and recovery services required by natural disasters, protect the country's prosperity on the long term, ensure an equitable distribution of the risks and associated costs, reduce the liability for loss of life and property from natural hazards, and protect the natural environment.</p>
SAINT LUCIA	NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION POLICY, 2015	POLICY	<p>The Ministry of Sustainable Development, Energy, Science and Technology adopted in 2015 the National Climate Change Adaptation Policy. It is a revised version of the 2003 Policy and Adaptation Plan. The aim of the document is to foster a national process to address the short, medium and long term effects of climate change in a coordinated manner to ensure the greatest possible quality of life to Saint Lucians.</p> <p>The Policy institutes a framework to guide the legislative and policy work on sustainable development of governmental and non-governmental entities involved in Saint Lucia. It acknowledges the potentially profound impacts of climate change on the country, and the need to establish adaptation actions in the development processes of key sectors. The Climate Adaptation Financing Facility from the Saint Lucia Development Bank is defined as a prominent financing tool for such efforts. Concrete adaptation actions to enhance the island's resilience include building stronger buildings, roads and bridges. The government shall also support capacity and awareness building activities to enable mitigation pathways and provide the necessary mechanisms and economic instruments for adaptation.</p>
SAINT LUCIA	FISHERIES ACT, 1984	LEGISLATION	An Act to make provision for the promotion and regulation of fishing and fisheries in the waters of Saint Lucia.
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY AND ENERGY ACTION PLAN, 2009	PLAN	<p>The National Energy Policy (NEP) was released in 2009 mainly to promote sustainable energy production and use. The government acknowledges the central role of energy in poverty reduction, the importance of security of supply and of controlling carbon emissions. The Policy encourages a liberalisation of the energy market and a shift towards local renewable resources. The document states that the country has resources to provide for heat (solar thermal, biomass), electricity (wind, geothermal, hydro, and solar) and possibly fuel (biomass).</p> <p>The Energy Action Plan followed NEP in 2010 to specify the government's goals. It explores in particular the possibilities for sustainable energy during 2009 – 2030. Notable actions to develop are capacity building, interconnection, financial incentives including feed-in tariffs, a reduced fuel consumption in the transport sector, and energy efficiency in buildings.</p>
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2015	LEGISLATION	The Geothermal Resources Development Act was published in 2015 to foster the use of geothermal resources in the national energy matrix. The Act establishes the National Energy Committee to formally rule over the developments in the sector. It designates the relevant Minister to declare a given portion of land to be exploited for its geothermal potential. Valid permitting and licensing must be obtained prior to any activity by a private entity. The act also stipulates compliance and safety measures.

Country	Instrument	Type	Intent
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2013	PLAN	<p>The National Economic and Social Development Plan is a broad document developed through public participation and setting the government's vision for national development over the period 2013-2025. The Plan outlines a strategy to achieve sustainable economic growth, job creation, and poverty reduction. Goals formulated in the Plan include an improved physical infrastructure and environmental sustainability for the country.</p> <p>Specific interventions related to climate change adaptation are 1) to increase public awareness, 2) enhance the infrastructures' resilience, 3) minimise damage to beach and shoreline integrity and marine ecosystems, 4) reduce the adverse impacts of climate change on agriculture and human health, and 5) develop an appropriate legislative and regulatory framework.</p>
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE POLICY, 2013	POLICY	<p>The Fisheries and Aquaculture policy for SVG will propose a long term vision to guide an integrated and well managed development of the sector. It will be guided by fundamental principles of sustainable development, best practice in natural resource management and governance. The policy identifies key issues and priorities to reinforce and complement the Statistics and Information system, the legal framework and the communication, education and public awareness programmes. It identifies financial arrangements to help build capacity in the private sector and public services.</p>
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	NATIONAL OCEAN POLICY, 2013	POLICY	<p>National Ocean Policy that will promote and guide the future sustainable use and development of St Vincent and the Grenadines' marine waters and resources. The document provides an outline of the key threats and challenges faced by policy makers and managers, the basis for such a national policy, a future Vision for the ocean and a suggested set of principles, and goals for ocean governance in St Vincent and the Grenadines</p>

The CRFM is an inter-governmental organization whose mission is to “Promote and facilitate the responsible utilization of the region’s fisheries and other aquatic resources for the economic and social benefits of the current and future population of the region”. The CRFM consists of three bodies – the Ministerial Council, the Caribbean Fisheries Forum and the CRFM Secretariat.

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